

Belgaum District

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Among the 19 districts of Karnataka the district of Belgaum is situated in the north-western part of the State. The district is covered with thick forests on the western sides along the Western Ghat ranges. Though the district is considered backward from the over-all point of view, it is forward in agriculture. This trend is strengthened after the construction of the two dams across the Ghataprabha and the Malaprabha rivers which lie in the Krishna basin. Almost the entire district except the Belgaum and Khanapur taluks, has been covered by these two projects. The Krishna, the Ghataprabha and the Malaprabha cut across its length. The district has the credit of producing the hydro-electric power at the Gokak Falls for the first time in India, as early as in 1887. The district is having 17 major and medium scale industries and 3,848 registered small scale industries. It has a literacy rate of 36 per cent which is above the State average. The main food crops of the district are jowar, paddy and wheat. Commercial crops like cotton, tobacco, groundnut and sugarcane are also raised in the district. It has the richest tobacco fields in Karnataka around Nipani. It is also rich in mineral wealth. The district has many attractive tourist and pilgrimage centres and picturesque landscapes, which if developed, will benefit the district. The entrepreneurs of the district are highly enthusiastic in the promotion of industries. The peasants in the district are also industrious. The district played a major role in the freedom movement. Belgaum is rich in traditions of folk arts, especially the folk theatre. Desur and Gokak are also known for their wonderful lacquer-ware, a notable craft of the district.

Origin of name

The name of Belgaum is originally found as Velugrama or Venugrama as seen in a record of the Shilaharas for the first time and *venu* stands for bamboo (*Bambusa arundinacea*) which is abounded in this area where there were thick forests. With the creation of the new district in 1836 with Belgaum as the headquarters (1838), the district was given the name of the headquarters town, which was called in Kannada as Belganvi in records of later years. It was part of Kuntala of the Shatavahana times, and areas in the district were part of Koondi-3000 and Halasige-12000 in historical times.

Location

The district is located in the north-western part of the state. It lies between 15° 23' to 16° 58' north latitude and 74° 5' to 75° 28' east longitude. The most elevated portion of the district lies to the west and south along the line of the Sahyadri hills. The district is between 450 to 900 metres above MSL and extends over an area of 13,379 sq km which is 6.99 per cent of the total geographical area of the State and ranks fifth in area among the 19 districts of the State. It measures about 160 km from north to south and 80 to 130 km from east to west and forms a large plain studded with solitary peaks broken here and there by low ranges of hills. Many of the peaks are crowned by small but well built forts. The lower hills are generally covered with brushwood but in some cases their sides are carefully cultivated almost to the very summits. On the north-east, the district is open and well cultivated but to the south, it is intersected by spurs of the Western Ghats, thickly covered in some places with forest. In the south and along the banks of the large rivers the Krishna, the Ghataprabha and the Malaprabha, the surface is pleasantly covered by trees, solitary and in groups.

The district is surrounded by Maharashtra State in the north, Bijapur district in the east, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts in the south, Goa territory and Maharashtra State in the west. The districts of Maharashtra touching Belgaum district are, Vengurla to the north-west, Kolhapur to the west and the north and Sangli in the north.

Area and population

The area of the district was 13,415 sq km and population was 29,80,440 in 1981. An area of about 36 sq km was transferred from the district in 1983 to the Uttara Kannada District to rehabilitate

persons in Supa and other villages submerged under the Kali project. The Khanapur taluk is the biggest taluk with an area of 1,749.3 sq km and Raybag taluk is the smallest taluk with an area of 958.8 sq km in 1981. The district has been divided into 10 taluks for administrative purposes. The district had 1,164 villages in 1971 and it decreased to 1,161 in 1981. There are additions or deletions or both in 8 out of 10 taluks of the district. There has been a net deletion of 3 villages in the district. There are 20 towns and 1,142 inhabited villages and 19 uninhabited villages in the district. Two villages of the Belgaum taluk, Dhamane (S. Bailur) and Kudrimani are outside the State boundary surrounded by Chandgad taluk of Kolhapur district. The table (in page 4) gives the area, population, number of villages, towns (taluk-wise) as per 1981 census.

History of the District as an Administrative Unit

At the dawn of historical period, Belgaum district region was under the Shatavahanas of Paithan (c 30 B C to 300 A D) and the region was known as a part of Kuntala. Part of the district might have come under the Bhojas of Chandor in Goa soon after the fall of the Shatavahanas. Later, the Kadambas of Banavasi (c 345 A D to 540 A D) started ruling over the district and Halasi in Khanapur taluk was their secondary capital. The region came under the Chalukyas of Badami (540 to 753 A D) and the Rashtrakutas of Malkhed in succession (753 to 973 A D). The Rattas, claiming to be the descendants of the Rashtrakutas started ruling from Saundatti and later from Belgaum when the district came under the Chalukyas of Kalyana who inherited the region from the Rashtrakutas in 973 A D. Parts of the district were being administered by the Kadambas of Goa and Halasige-12000 was one of the provinces under them. After the eclipsing of the Kalyana Chalukyan power by the close of the 12th century, the region was ruled by the Kadambas of Goa till their overthrow by the Seunas (Yadavas) of Devagiri. Goa Kadambas did not accept the overlordship of the Kalachuris. The Seunas secured full control over the region by the middle of the 13th century. Later, the district was over-run by the army of the Delhi Sultan and became a part of their territory till the year 1347 when Alla-ud-din Bahmani revolted against them and started his rule from Gulbarga, and his sway extended over this region also. According to one view, he hailed from Kudchi in this district. Parts of the district had fallen into the laps of Vijayanagar, but in 1472 the Bahmanis conquered almost the whole district including the Belgaum town. It was inherited by the Adilshahis of Bijapur when Yusuf Adil Khan

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Area in Sq. Km.</i>	<i>Percentage to the Dist. Area</i>	<i>Population in 1981</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>No. of Towns</i>	<i>No. of Inhabited villages</i>	<i>No. of Uninhabited villages</i>
Athani	1,995.7	14.87	3,27,614	10.99	1	89	—
Belgaum	1,037.3	7.73	5,51,814	18.52	3	124	1
Chikodi	1,269.5	9.46	4,22,259	14.17	3	126	5
Gokak	1,539.9	11.47	3,59,561	12.06	4	100	—
Hukeri	991.5	7.39	2,72,111	9.12	2	111	—
Khanapur	1,749.3	13.03	1,85,444	6.20	2	219	8
Parasgad (Saundatti)	1,580.9	11.78	2,22,770	7.48	1	111	4
Ramdurg	1,215.7	9.06	1,67,759	5.63	1	103	—
Raybag	958.8	7.14	2,12,992	7.15	2	53	—
Sampgaon (Bailhongal)	1,122.4	8.36	2,58,117	8.66	1	124	1
Total	13,415	100.19	2,980,400	100.00	20	1142	19

The total area of the district given here does not tally with the taluk-wise figures as the latter was supplied by the State Survey Department and former by the Survey of India and they use separate methods for measurement.

revolted against the Bahmanis in 1489. By the middle of the 17th century certain tracts in the district were conquered by the Mughuls and certain others by Shivaji. With the overthrow of the Bijapur rulers, all regions under Bijapur came under the Mughuls, the Marathas, including those of Satara and Kolhapur having sway over some other parts. Southern parts of the district were entrusted to the Nawab of Savanur who rose to prominence during the early part of the 18th century. From the 16th century onwards some feudatory Desais like those of Kittur, Belavadi, Sirsangi, Wantumuri, etc ruled over certain regions. Under the Marathas, there were administrators of Ramdurg (Bhave) and the Patwardhans having control over some regions. During the whole of the eighteenth century, political conditions in Belgaum district were kaleidoscopic in character with various powers among the Marathas like the Peshwas, the Chatrapati of Kolhapur and the Savanur Nawab (who sometime was a subordinate of the Marathas, and later of Haider and Tipu) holding some areas or the other and engaged in aggrandisement at the expense of the others and the Mysore power also entering the fray directly and clashing with the Marathas at Kittur and surrounding territories. By the beginning of the 19th century major parts of the present Belgaum district fell into the hands of the British after the defeat of the Peshwas in 1818, but some other parts were under the Maratha chieftains like Kolhapur, the Patwardhans of Sangli, Miraj, etc, and the Desais of Nipani, Kittur, Ramdurg and Sirsangi. Kittur was taken over by the British in 1824. These areas which were directly under the British were in Dharwad district of the British in the Bombay Presidency. Chikodi and Manoli taluks which originally belonged to Kolhapur but changed hands several times during the second half of the 18th century and early part of the 19th century till their final take-over by the British in 1827. In 1836, the new district of Belgaum was created by splitting Dharwad district and by adding Bagalkot, Badami and Hungund taluks (of the present Bijapur district but from the then Dharwad district) also to it. But when the new Kaladgi (Bijapur) district was formed in 1864, these taluks were merged with it. The villages in Nipani Jahgir were merged into new Belgaum district in 1848. With the death of Patwardhan of Chinchni in 1839-40, and with that of the Patwardhan of Kagwad in 1857, thier Jahgirs were merged with the Belgaum district.

Territorial changes

The taluks in the new Belgaum district were Athani, Chikodi, Gokak, Parasgad, Sampagaon, Pachapur and Khanapur as carved out

in 1836. Hukeri (1908, till then a Mahal in Chikodi taluk) and Chandgad taluks were later creations. In addition there were regions belonging to the subordinate princes of Sangli, Miraj, Junior Miraj (Budhgaon), Jatt, Kurundwad, Junior Kurundwad (Wadgaon), Jamkhandi, Kolhapur and Ramdurg which came to be merged in the present Belgaum district, the details of which are listed at the end of the chapter. Two new taluks, Raybag and Ramdurg were created in 1949 by including some of the areas from Ramdurg and Kolhapur states, bringing the total number of taluks to 11. (See also chapter X).

The Ramdurg taluk was earlier merged with Bijapur, but transferred to Belgaum in 1951. Chandgad, a new taluk with 130 villages was transferred to Kolhapur district of Maharashtra in 1956 on the Re-organisation of States. The ten taluks in the district at present are divided into three sub-divisions, namely, 1) Belgaum Sub-Division having the taluks of Belgaum, Khanapur and Hukeri with a total area of 3,778.1 sq km 2) Bailhongal Sub-Division having the taluks of Sampgaon, Gokak, Parasgad and Ramdurg with a total area of 5,458.9 sq km and 3) Chikodi Sub-Division with the taluks of Chikodi, Athani and Raybag with a total area of 4,223.8 sq km.

There are 35 hoblis or revenue circles in the district as mentioned hereunder.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Taluk</i>	<i>No. of Hoblis (Revenue circle)</i>	<i>Names of Hoblis</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Athani	4	1) Athani (22)* 2) Kagwad (20) 3) Telsang (23) 4) Anantapur (24)
2.	Belgaum	4	1) Belgaum (12) 2) Uchagaon (42) 3) Bagewadi (39) 4) Kakati (38)
3.	Chikodi	4	1) Chikodi (24) 2) Nipani (29) 3) Sadalga (22) 4) Nagarmanoli (25)
4.	Gokak	3	1) Gokak (36) 2) Arabhavi (34) 3) Kaujalagi (36)

1	2	3	4
5.	Hukeri	3	1) Hukeri (41) 2) Sankeshwar (37) 3) Yamakanamardi (41)
6.	Khanapur	4	1) Khanapur (61) 2) Bidi (41) 3) Gunji (68) 4) Jamboti (50)
7.	Parasgad	4	1) Saundatti (28) 2) Murgod (30) 3) Manoli (29) 4) Yargatti (28)
8.	Ramdurg	4	1) Sureban (25) 2) Mudakavi (25) 3) Chandargi (28) 4) Katakol (25)
9.	Raybag	2	1) Raybag (26) 2) Kudachi (27)
10.	Sampgaon	3	1) Bailhongal (35) 2) Nesargi (45) 3) Kittur (45)

Total number of circles—35

Total number of villages—1,161

*Figures given in brackets indicate the number of villages in each circle.

TOPOGRAPHY

The district is divided into four tracts. They are the rugged western fringes covered with forests and bush covered hills and the three belts of the eastern plain running east and west, drained by three rivers, the Krishna in the north, the Ghataprabha in the centre and the Malaprabha in the south. The western fringes have a comparatively damp and cool climate with heavy rainfall. The vegetation is more abundant and houses have pent or gabled roofs and wide. The rest of the district is sloping gently to the east and forms a large plain, studded with solitary peaks and broken here and there by low ranges of hills. Major part of the plain is of black soil, but towards the east it is stony and in the north red. In spite of numerous well-grown trees in the valley, the area is deplorably

bare. In the centre later flows of trap form low flat-headed hills that crown the water sheds of the larger streams, and these are fairly wooded. The south-west monsoon rain is heavy in the south-western parts of the district and light towards east. In the north and east, the rain often causes serious loss and the east and south depend on the north-east monsoon rain.

Western fringes

The most elevated portion of the district is to the west and south along the line of the Sahyadri hills or western fringes. The extreme west is a succession of valleys running between spurs that stretch east at right angles to main ranges of the Sahyadris. Here, ample water and trees and bush-wood are in abundance. It changes in the lower slopes where the old quartzites of Kaladgi series are reached. The tops and upper slopes of the hills are almost bare, the lower slopes and valleys are fairly wooded. The villages are small and far apart. On the higher ground, ragi (*Eleusine corocana*) and save (*Panicum miliare*) are grown. Every village has a little watered rice land on which two crops of rice are grown every year. The valleys towards east are flatter and broader and more suited for tillage. The south-west monsoon rainfall is high in the region. The area look at all times fresh and cool due to large evergreen forest. The people grow rice instead of millet and wear coarse woollen-cotton. They live in the villages of tiled houses surrounded by deep prickly pear and babul fences.

Northern belt

The northern belt formed between the Ghataprabha and the Krishna is marked in the west by some plateaus of poor soil 90-120 meters higher than the plain. Further east, it is marked by low rolling bare hills and on either sides of the Krishna are open, well tilled, black soil plains which stretch eastwards, gradually broadening as the western ranges break into single peaks. The tillage in the tract is confined to the valleys of the different streams which run into the river Krishna. In the west, the chief rain is from the south-west. Further east, the fall is less certain and depends more on the north-east monsoon. North of the Krishna is a belt of deep rich soil with many small villages. Beyond this, the area gradually rises in waving downs. In the north-west, the soil is poor and irrigation is confined to the valleys, whereas in the west, the soil is rich with fairly certain south-west rainfall. There is much

irrigation, and barrenness of the plain is relieved by green patches of gardens surrounding wells or fringing stream. The villages are fairly numerous and well shaded by trees. Further east, a range of low flat topped hills coming from north-west disappear near the Krishna river. East of these hills, the area stretches flatter and poorer and waving trees less flat, with long stretches of sheet rock. Here and there, the dull bare plain is broken by steep solitary peaks and granite rocks. With few neem and tamarind trees and brightened by garden patches are the sites of village of flat mud roofed houses. The south-west rain is uncertain and scanty. The people depend mainly on the north-east rain supply.

Central belt

To the north, the drainage of the Malaprabha is separated by the Ghataprabha valley by the Belgaum hills on the west and further east by a succession of low rather bare sandstone ranges. The Ghataprabha valley originates from the west among the rugged forest clad hills, changes eastwards near Daddi and Pachapur into a waving plain broken by lines and low hills. It passes through a black soil plain, which towards the north is suddenly broken by a table land 90-120 meters above the neighbouring valley. Near Gokak, the river forces its way in the famous Gokak Falls, and on both sides of the river, the plain is broken by ranges of low rather bare sandstones hills. The Markandeya gorge, close to the Gokak Falls is also a spot of great beauty. It has a falls too near Godchinamalki. East of Gokak, on both the sides, the river stretches a wide plain of rich black soil, mixed in places with large patches of poor red soil with many garden plots and well shaded villages. Away from the river, the area is bare and desolate except in the plains. The fields are treeless. There are less garden plots and the village sites are apart and poorly shaded. The chief early crop grown is jowar. But in the east, there is always a large area of late crops, such as millet, jowar, *togari* gram, barley and *huruli*. The Gokak trap hills are flat topped, terraced and the sides are covered with trees and only the tops are tilled. The soil is poor towards the west of Chikodi, but the south-west rain is more certain in Gokak where much of the rain is from the north-east.

Southern belt

The west of the Malaprabha valley is covered with high rugged hills and forests. The lands are more open, levelled and arable, broken by gentle downs and sometimes by sudden masses of granite.

The river banks are fringed with trees and bushes. The south-west rainfall is abundant. The chief crops are early rice, jowar and sugarcane. In the extreme south, to the east, the area is broken by ranges of hills that run north and south, and towards the east they become gradually lower and less wooded. The north-east monsoon is perhaps more important. The area close to the Malaprabha along the banks of the river merges into a black cotton soil plain with few trees. The scanty growth of forest trees are noticed in the barren sandy soil of the quartzites. Here and there, the ridges of sandstones break the dullness of the area with sharp broken outlines. The deep gorge known as Navilteerth or peacock's pool has much beauty. The bold wall-like quartz cliffs of Sogal, about 16 km west of Manoli with lovely water falls, well grown trees and the curious Katharigad valley about 10 km north-west of Sogal would be highly picturesque. The bold rock of Saundatti hills is also a worthy spot to visit. The chief crops of the area are early and late crops such as jowar, wheat, gram, cotton, tobacco, safflower, etc. The villages are close together, moderately large and rich with many groves of mango, jack and tamarind. There is not much garden land beyond the ridges which cross the black soil plain. North-east and south-west, especially on the left bank of the Malaprabha is a low rolling plateau of sandstone hills very strong and barren. North of this, between Torgal and Katkol is a rocky wilderness of poor sandy soil, deep cut by streams and covered with scrubby brushwood.

Hills

The district is thickly covered with ranges of hills except in some parts of Athani in the north and Bailhongal in the south. The hills are generally flat topped with strongly built forts and the slopes often covered with wild brushwood and prickly pear. The sides are carefully tilled almost right upto the top in some of the elevations. There are two great spurs namely North Ghataprabha and North Malaprabha spurs, which cross the Belgaum from west to east and act as a watershed between the Ghataprabha and the Krishna on the north and the Malaprabha on the south. The North Ghataprabha spur rises near Savantvadi in Maharashtra state, close above the famous hill fort of Manohargad about 65 km north-west of Belgaum and after running north-east for more than 48 km, it turns nearly east till it reaches Chikodi. The chief sandstone hills in this part from North Ghataprabha spurs are table topped and iron clay capped hills of Vallabhgad or Hargapur (170 metres) about 24 km south-west and Payargudda (82 metres) about 27 km south of east Chikodi.

The flat topped hills consist of Adi Mallayana Gudda (192 metres) about 20 km west and of Julapengudda (222 metres) and Nagarhal (260 metres), about eight km north of Chikodi, the Nagarpanchami (119 metres), the Jogigudda (267 metres) and the Nirvanappanagudda (216 metres) within 1.6 km of Chikodi. Of these, Pavitrugudda alone is difficult to climb. These hills are covered with grass during the rainy months and all are infested with jackals and wolves. All the hills except the Nagarpanchami, Jogigudda and Nirvanappanagudda are tilled with wheat, millet and rice. The main spur passes east, right across Belgaum from Chikodi and beyond the boundary, till it is cut by the valley of the Ghataprabha close to its meeting with the Krishna. It reappears in Bijapur as a low ridge in the east of the Ghataprabha and continues eastwards for about 20 km along the southern bank of the river Krishna.

The North Malaprabha spurs start from the north side of Tolkat pass, about 35 km west of Belgaum and rise into the high ridge known as Kasar Gudda. The main spur is crossed by the narrow valley of the Tamraparni at Rajgoli, a little to the east of the Gandharvagad. It is broken in the next 16 km by the channels of the Islampur, Markandeya, Belgaum, Kelvi, Iranhalli and the Nandi, which are flowing in north-east direction to join the Ghataprabha. In this region, long sandstone ridges with grass and brushwood covered sides and nearly level tops, not more than 90 metres high and too steep to be used as a grazing ground are seen. Beyond Nandi, for 80 km in an unbroken line the main spur continues to separate the Ghataprabha spur from that of the Malaprabha. It ends in Amingad hills about 15 km west of Hungund in Bijapur district and 220 km east of the Sahyadris.

Minor spurs

The Mahipalgad ridge, about 15 km north-west of Belgaum, the Bailur ridge, about 25 km south-west of Belgaum, and the Jamboti ridge, about ten km south of Bailur, stretching east from the Sahyadris are three important minor spurs of the district. The hills forming the Mahipalgad ridge and Bailur ridge are lofty, their bases large and outlines bold and striking. The Mahipalgad hill fort is the highest point of the ridge and table topped, capped with iron clay and the sides are fairly clothed with wood. The ascent is about 915 metres long by an easy path. The Bailur ridge is table topped mass and capped with iron clay, sharply scraped all round the edge. It is the highest point of the district being 1,064 metres above sea level,

It disappears after a length of 10 km in the valley of a streamlet which runs into the Malaprabha. Beyond the valley, it again rises in the hill of Yellurgad, 1,026 metres above the sea. Beyond Yellurgad, the ridges stretch 23 km north-east and touch the southward extension of the great North Malaprabha spur. The bold and high Kardigudi, about 20 km east of Belgaum is noticed in this region. After touching the North Malaprabha spur, it sinks into the somewhat raised plain at a distance of 5 to 8 km which forms the watershed between the Ghataprabha and the Malaprabha. The Jamboti ridge is about 10 km south of Bailur hills. It is high, more or less wooded to their summits and press closely on each other. The chief Kirvalegudda or Gorak-nath, about 640 metres high at 15 km west of Khanapur has flat topped sides covered with brushwood, having sloping ascent, giving shelter to tigers and spotted deers.

Detached hills

The detached hills are noticeable some in the north of the Krishna, some to the north of the Ghataprabha and some both north and south of the Malaprabha. The most noticeable hills to the north of the Krishna are those around Athani and those in the north-west of the Athani Sub-Division rising in Satara. The hills which are bare, flat topped sandstone range rise from the plain in clear cut terraces, whose outline is unbroken by the trees or bushes. The chief hill in this range is Junapnala or Belvankigudda about 25 km north-west of Athani. It is a rugged fortified peak, which rises about 305 metres above the plain and is covered with short thorny scrub and grass. Of the hills to the north of the Ghataprabha, there are the sandstone ranges in Gokak, 60 to 90 metres high, which run north and south and are covered with prickly pear. The bold rugged slopes of table-topped mass of Bagedgudda or Bastigudda, found at about three km north of Gokak reach a height of 813 metres and stand 214-245 metres above the plain, in which the lines of eight leading flows are traceable. The Manikere ridge of reddish drab quartzite beds, capped with trap is found at about 12 km east of Gokak. Manikere, the highest point is about 750 metres above sea level from where can be seen the Gokak Falls. At Hulkund, seven km south-east of Manikere the ridge is crossed by a river bed, but rises again to the east and forms two conspicuous rocky hills. The Katharigad Hill, about 20 km north-west of Saundatti is 867 metres above the sea and about 365 metres above the plain comes in the hill range of the North Malaprabha. It has flat dome with steep deep-fissured sides, covered with prickly pear brushwood sheltering wild dogs and even panthers. The hill is

formed of granite gneiss, capped by a mass of quartzite. To the south of the Malaprabha, Bhimgad, Dongargavgudda, Samshergudda, Machigad or Bijanigudda and three hills of Bailhongal, Hitalmurdi, Deshnur and Ganimardi are important. The flat topped hill fort of Bhimgad, eight km north of Kel pass is above 550 metres from the plain. It is rugged and steep and surrounded by a double line of broken hills. From the north side of the great Mahadayi ravine, looking over the scarp formed by the edge of the trap area, the fort, with the neighbouring lime-stone peak and several huge masses which have slipped into the valley forms a view of rock and forest which shelter bears, tigers, wolves and bison. The flat topped hill of Dongargavgudda, about 15 km south-east of Bhimgad, above 730 metres from the plain, is covered with scattered trees, sheltering tigers, leopards and wolves. About 20 km north east of Dongargavgudda, the flat topped Samshergudda rises above 550 metres from the plain. Its gentle slopes are covered with rocks and a few trees which shelter the hyaenas, wild dogs and hares. About five km south of Samshergudda, the flat topped hill of Machigad or Bijanigudda rises about 460 metres above the plain and is covered with trees. About 15 km south of Machigad, the flat topped sloping hill of Kumbhardegudda rising about 550 metres from the plain is covered with trees and shelters tigers, leopards and wolves. About 15 km north of Bailhongal, the flat topped Deshnur hill rises about 500 metres above the plain is covered with grass and brushwood. The other two hills of Bailhongal, Ganimardi about 15 km south and Hitalmardi, about 25 km south west of Bailhongal are also flat topped, their sides covered with grass and brushwood. The Saundatti hills are flat topped, covered with brushwood and prick which gives shelter to panthers and wild dogs. Of these hills a famous pilgrim centre of the Yellamma hills, about 130 metres from the plain is 5 km and the Huli Hill, about 90 metres above the plain is 10 km north-east of Saundatti. The Hirekumbi, 784 metres above the sea and 150 to 180 metres above the plain is about 15 km south-east of Saundatti. The Someshvargudda, about 90 metres above the plain is about 20 km north-west of Saundatti and the Parasgad hill is about 2 km south of Saundatti and is about 183 metres above the plain and 784 metres above the sea. It has steep rocky sides and is difficult to climb.

RIVERS

The district drains eastwards. The principal rivers of the district are the Krishna in the north, the Ghataprabha in the centre

and the Malaprabha in the south. The district lies in the Krishna basin. The volume of flow in the Krishna is much reduced and the other two rivers shrink into small streams during summer. All these have worn deep courses in the surface of black soil and laterite. None of these are navigable for the present.

The Krishna

The river Krishna rises in the Mahadev ranges of the Western Ghats in Maharashtra at an altitude of 1,336.5 meters, just to the north of Mahabaleshwar, about 65 km from the Arabian sea and flows across the peninsula for a length of about 1,400 km through Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The river gathers waters on its way from innumerable rivers, streams or tributaries and drops into the Bay of Bengal. The river sides are steep and scraped from 7 to 15 meters high, generally of black soil or laterite. The traditional fountain-head of the Krishna is a spout fashioned like a cow's mouth in an ancient temple of Mahadeva at the foot of a steep hill near Mahabaleshwar. Legend has it that Vishnu created the Krishna river out of his own body and invested it with marvellous power and it is for this reason that the river has taken the name Krishna an *avatara* of Vishnu. The river enters the Belgaum district at Mangavathi about 35 km north of Chikodi and runs about 70 km in the district. It flows south-westerly for about 10 km before being joined by the Panchaganga and then enters the Kolhapur district. It re-enters the district at Chikodi to form the boundary between Chikodi and Athani taluk upto Shahapur. The river turns nearly west for about five km when it again changes to the south-east. At this point, it receives from the west the waters of the Dudhganga, which with its tributary the Vedganga drain the north and west of Chikodi and passes through Raybag. It is joined by a streamlet called Halhalla near Chinchli. After a few km it suddenly turns north and enters Athani taluk. The river Agrani joins this river from the north about 10 km south-west of Athani. It then flows in south-easterly direction and forming the southern boundary of Athani taluk, where it turns to north-eastern direction till it leaves the district near Zunzurwad. This river, occasionally swells into floods during the monsoon and the volume of water is very large. During the dry months between March to June, the volume of water is very scanty. There are few ferries at several places to cross the river. The ferry boats are wooden and also round wicker baskets.

The Ghataprabha

The river Ghataprabha takes its origin in Sundargad of the Western Ghats at an altitude of 858 metres and flows eastwards for 59 km through Maharashtra state and forms the border between Maharashtra and Karnataka for a length of about 10 km. It enters the district near the village Shedihal and here it receives the Tamraparni from the south and runs about 40 km in a northeasterly direction through Chikodi taluk before it is joined from the west by the Hiranyakeshi river. It then enters the Gokak taluk near the village Sultanpur and from this point it takes a sharp turn to the north, running along the boundary of the taluk. It again turns suddenly to the south-east and flows almost straight, about five km to the west of Gokak. It runs through sandstone hills before dashing over a cliff, about 53 metres high to form the famous picturesque gorge called the Gokak Falls, a beauty spot of Belgaum district. The Markandeya river joins the Ghataprabha river from the north at one km above the town of Gokak. The river again runs north-east and ultimately leaves the district at Avaradi after a flow of 70 km in the district. By entering Mudhol taluk of Bijapur district, it joins the river Krishna near Bilgi. Dhupdal weir (Ghataprabha) and Hidkal dam have been constructed across the rivers in the district. The total catchment area of the river from the source and its tributaries is 8,829 sq km but their principal source of supply is about 64 km length of the Western Ghats and about 64 km width on the east of these hills. In this area, the annual rainfall drops from about 300 cm to 100 cm.

The Malaprabha

The river has its source at Kankumbi near the Chorla ghats in the Western Ghat ranges at an altitude of 793 metres 16 km west of Jamboti in Khanapur taluk. It runs east for about 20 km, south-west for about 13 km from the source. The river then flows almost north-easterly direction and passes through Khanapur, Sampgaon, Parasgad and Ramdurg taluks. Near Yakkundi, the river turns southerly directly and at Mugali it suddenly changes to north for some distance. At Hadagali, it flows north and passes through the famous Navilteertha gorge. At about six km north of Saundatti, the river Malaprabha rushes violently through a gorge in the Manoli hills known as Navilteertha or the Peacock gorge which is across colourful sandstone. A dam was constructed near this site for providing irrigation. The river Malaprabha is also called Malapaharini,

Malapahari and Malini. It is described as a sacred river in the 'Banashankari Mahatme'. After Chalachagud and Manoli, it runs from south to the north and the river is called Uttaravahini. Near Manoli, the river receives from the left, the Benakatte water. The Bennihalla a leading tributary along with Tuparinala joins the river a little to the east of Hole Alur. Besides these streams, many other small streams fall into the river. A stream rises at Sogal, 15 km west of the Manoli gorge, runs southward through a depression in the quartzite boundary ridge and forms a very picturesque waterfall called the Sogal Falls, in a semi-circle cut in the hard quartzite conglomerate. It joins the Malaprabha at Kungari. The river leaves the district near Koral Kop and joins the Krishna in Kudala Sangam in Bijapur at an elevation of about 488 metres. The chief ferries on the Malaprabha are at Khanapur, Jamboti, Mugutkhan-Hubli, Turmari, Sangolli, Virapur, Yakkundi and Manoli.

The Markandeya

The river Markandeya originates near Bailur village in Khanapur taluk and flows in north-easterly direction for about 22 km passing through Belgaum, Hukeri and Gokak taluks. The river receives the water of Bellarynala from the south at Dasanahatti and joins the Ghataprabha river at about three km below the falls and one km above the town from the south. Before joining the Ghataprabha, it jumps down from a height of about 20 to 30 metre forming the Markandeya falls near the Godachinamalki.

The Dudhaganga

The river Dudhaganga rises in the Western Ghats near Bhola Karavadi in Maharashtra and flows northwards. It receives numerous streamlets and starts its well course from Shidhanerli, about 10 km west of Poona-Bangalore trunk road and forms the boundary between the Kolhapur and Belgaum districts over a stretch of about 20 km. It enters the district from Vandoor of Chikodi taluk near NH 4 from west and travels about 109 km in the eastern course in the district. It receives the water of Vedaganga from the north at Bhoj/Barwad and joins the river Krishna near Yedur from the south.

The Mahadayi

A west-flowing river, the Mahadayi takes its origin near Degaon village in Khanapur taluk. It flows in north-western direction for about 12 km, where it receives the water from the major stream

called Bhanduranala. Then, it takes a turn towards the west and traverses through rapids and gorges. It takes two jumps called Vajrapoha falls in Khanapur taluk. It joins the Arabian sea near Panjim in Goa, where the river is called Mandovi. The length of river in Karnataka is 35 km and in Goa 45 km. The total catchment area of the river is 2,000 sq km out of which, 455 sq km is in Karnataka and 1,553 sq km is in Goa. There is a proposal to divert its waters (Mahadayi) into the adjacent Malaprabha valley from the west to an extent of 7.5 tmc to make the best use of this for power production

The Tarava

The Tarava stream originates in Hemadga and flows towards north-east direction for about 10 km in Khanapur taluk and joins the Pandhari river, a tributary of the Kali near Gavali.

The Hirehalla

The Hirehalla stream (Gokak) which originates at Sutagatti village of Sampgaon taluk joins the Ghataprabha, after a course of 28 km north-west and 29 km of northerly direction flow at Melavanki of Gokak taluk.

The Hirehalla

The Hirehalla stream (Chikodi) originates south of Bidarahalli in Chikodi taluk and flows easterly for about 25 km. Then, it takes a turn south-easterly for 16 km and then easterly direction for 13 km before it joins the Ghataprabha river, near Pudakalkatti.

The Ballarynalla

It originates south of Belgaum near Yellur in Belgaum taluk and flows towards north for about 18 km. Then, it takes north-east direction for 10 km and north direction for 30 km before it joins the Markandeya river at Dasanahatti.

The Hiranyakeshi

Rising at Ambevali in the Western Ghats in Maharashtra state, the valley of the Hiranyakeshi (Harinkashi) river is flanked on both sides by fairly high elevation, reaching over 915 metres above sea level of Bhudargad and the Ajra ranges near Ajra. The river receives a major stream and after a heavily meandering course, the river enters the district just a little upstream of Sankeshwar

and finally after an eastern course of 25 km joins the Ghataprabha near Ingli/Sultanpur.

The Vedaganga

The Vedaganga river rises in the Sahyadrian main range near Pallegavi of Maharashtra state. It has north-eastern trend with a narrow valley and a meandering course. The river enters the district at north-west of Budihal/Kurli/Yamgarni. Here, it receives the water of Kapshi stream from the south. It runs almost in an easterly and north-easterly course for about 26 km and joins the river Dudhganga from south at Bhoj/Barwad.

The Agrani

The river Agrani originates just 1.6 km above Balvadi in the Khanapur plateau of Sangli district and flows about 35 km in a southward direction and turns south-east at Vajra Chaunde. It enters the district at Dhulgaon/Khilegoan just below eight km of Dhulgaon. It runs almost north-south direction for about 40 km having a meandering course. It receives the water from the numerous tributaries and joins the Krishna river at Thirtha/Bagwad in Athani taluk from the north.

GEOLOGY

The geological formations found in the district are the Dharwars, Gneissic system, Kaladgi series and the Deccan traps. The Dharwar formations are mostly seen in parts of Sampgaon and Belgaum taluks and western most parts of Khanapur taluk. Dharwars are represented by greywacke schists, phyllites, quartzites and banded ferruginous quartzite. The Schistose rocks are highly foliated and shows NNW SSE trend, with easterly dip. The micaceous, chloritic, haematitic and phyllitic schists are the chief varieties of schists. The micaceous schist beds are found in the Mahadayi, Tilari and in the scarps south of the Parvar and Rampass. Numerous beds of haematitic schists are found in the upper valley of the Malaprabha in the Bailhongal schistose rocks, which shows white to bright red or even dull brown colour. Minute and small quantity of gold is found associated with haematite beds in some of the streamlets at Bailhongal and Belavadi. The schistose rocks are associated with crystalline rocks near Nagaragali village in Khanapur taluk and dolomitic limestone near Bhimgad about 40 km south-west of Belgaum. The

limestone/dolomite beds extend south-ward from Bhimagad across the Kelil Talevadi area and upto the northern slope of Darsinga along the highest hill point in the Sahyadris of the region. Some basic intrusions of the iron ore and manganese are found in the Dharwar formation. The gneissic system consists of different types of granite and gneisses. The gneissic rocks form a belt stretching across the southern parts of the district varying in breadth from 3 km to 9.6 km. These gneissic rocks also appear inliers in some cases among sandstones, quartzites and trap. There are few outliers resting with pronounced unconformity on the Archaean gneisses or schists at Gokak and Saundatti. The gneiss is greatly obscured by lateritic or lithomargic deposits towards the west of Dharwad-Belgaum Road. Particularly gneisses are exposed in Khanapur and Parasgad taluks in and around Gokak town. These rock formations ultimately give rise to clay deposits, exposed in the whole of Khanapur taluk. It has not been settled whether all these gneissic rocks belong to the same geological age. The granitoid gneiss belts expose at Ganibail hill 20 km south of Belgaum and pass south through Khanapur to the Nandgad hills. Another granitoid gneiss crossing the Malaprabha and numerous dykes having a north-east to south-west course appears in the Katharigad valley about 25 km west of Torgal. The porphyritic rocks are more or less the common type of granitoid gneiss, consisting of quartz, feldspar and hornblende in varying proportions. The granite-gneiss found near Khanapur shows massive, hill features composed of more or less rounded boulders. The rocks found near Saundatti are covered with variable thickness of black cotton soil and almost a plain topography is developed on them. A large number of minor intrusions like basic dykes, pegmatite and quartz veins, etc. are observed in these rocks.

The Cuddapah system of Peninsular India is represented by the Kaladgi series which is divisible into two groups lower and upper. The sedimentary formations of Kaladgi series are represented by sandstones, quartzites, conglomerates, haematite, quartzite dolomites and limestones with intercalations of shale beds. The whole series rests unconformably on the folded and eroded older formations. The Kaladgi series are equated with the Cuddapah system of Peninsular India, however one difference between the Cuddapah and the Kaladgis is the Kaladgis are in equal position with the Dharwar rocks. The Cuddapahs are far removed and do not come anywhere near the Dharwar formations. The sandstones and quartzite forming low ridges are seen in the whole of Ramdurg

taluk, part of Gokak, Paragad and Belgaum taluks. The lower Kaladgi series consists of quartzites, conglomerates and sandstones as the first sequence, Chert-breccia, siliceous limestones as the second sequence, sandstones and shales as third and limestone clays and shale as fourth sequences in the lower groups, whereas quartzites, local conglomerates and breccia form first sequence and shales, limestones and haematite schists as second sequence of the upper groups. These rocks are formed the next in age to the gneissic series. The Kaladgi series consist of two leading varieties, namely, quartzites and limestones. The quartzites are found in a line that runs from Daddi in the west and Ramdurg in the east. Over most of the area, their dips are low-less than 120° , while at most places, the rocks are almost horizontal. The dip direction is north-east to north with general strike of WNW-ESE. The limestones which are of later formations than the quartzites occur in the eastern portion of the district. The rocks of the Kaladgi series also appear in many parts of the district, both as outliers resting on older rocks and as inliers, exposed by denudation of the younger overlying rocks. At Gokak, uniform in colour, textured pebbly and gritty quartzites are exposed over a thickness of 120 metres of which more than 90 metres are exposed in the cliff on the northern side of the Gokak Falls. In spite of hardness of rock, the gorge is cut fully 1.6 km back from the general scarp of Gokak hills. The rocks that form the beautiful gorge of peacock's pool or Navilteertha near Manoli are again hard quartzites of Kaladgi series. The conglomerates noticeable in this region contain rounded pieces of brightly coloured jasper in a white quartzite matrix, its thickness varies from 366 metres to 396 metres. The largest exposure of limestone is seen at and around Yadwad village. It is grey in various shades of pink and greyish green in colour. The limestone bands pass through Yarguddi, Arlimatti, Manami and Kuligod.

The Deccan traps occupy the rest of the area in the northern parts of the district like Athani, Raybag, Chikodi, Hukeri and parts of Belgaum, Gokak and Sampgaon taluks. The depth of traps goes on increasing from east to the west and these traps rest horizontally, sometimes on the gneissic and sometimes on the Kaladgi series of the district. The thickness of the trap grows gradually, greater from the east to the west. The chief varieties of trap are basalt, amygdaloid trap, vesicular trap and clayey trap. These with some few inter-trappean sedimentary beds make up the mass of the trap flows. The

basalt is the common type of rocks, which is either massive, tabular or columnar. The most common type amongst them is a normal augite basalt or dolerite showing an average specific gravity of 2.9. It shows greyish green, but black colour or lighter shades are not uncommon and brownish to purplish tints are also occasionally seen. In texture the traps vary from a homogeneous cryptocrystalline almost glassy basalt through different gradation of coarseness to a coarsely crystalline dolerite. The rock is often vesicular and scoriaceous, the amygdaloid cavities being filled up with secondary minerals like calcite, quartz and zeolites of different types. The vesicular types are comparatively soft and break more easily. The non-vesicular types are hard, tough, compact, medium to fine grained and break with a conchoidal fracture. The upper layers of the traps are capped by beds of laterite and clay. Good sections of trap are seen in the hills around Chikodi town, Bogedgudda, north of Gokak and Yellurgad, south of Belgaum. The series of trap flows seen in the bare hills round Chikodi consists of six basaltic flows. Thin beds of amygdaloid trap and red bole bed are separated by the three lower flows of traps from that of the upper. The trap rocks rest directly on the underlying gneiss at Bastvad, about 13 km south-south-west of Belgaum, Nagarhal, three km east of Yellurgad and to the north-west of Murgod. Basalt in the district is quarried largely for the purpose of building material. Volcanic ash beds are less and found in the flanks of Vallabhagad, about 24 km south west of Chikodi. Zeolites are abundant in vesicular cavities in many trap flows. Small agates are found in large numbers on the weathered surface on the ridge north of Chinchni, five km west of Chikodi and near Hanamsagar 32 km south-east of Gokak. Some chalcedony and rock crystals are found in a soft clayey amygdaloid flow south-east of Dhamangi and about six km south-east of Belgaum. On weathering, these trap beds give rise either to a deep brown rich red soil as near Belgaum and other points or to a regur (rich black cotton soil).

The sedimentary rocks, chiefly sand deposits, conglomerates, grits and clay beds sometimes occur between the flows of lava that make up the Deccan trap. Fossils have been found in some of these formations, whose organic contents show them to be of fresh water origin. Fossils are noticed at Mamadapur, 9.5 km north east of Gokak and Upparhatti, two km north of Mamadapur.

Tertiary Deposits

It consists of three formations namely fresh water sedimentary

rocks, fossil bearing river rocks, and old and new river alluvia. Of these, fossil bearing river rocks under a covering of black clay are important. They are of dark brownish-black stiff clay with partings and thin beds of gritty or sandy clay. It is shown in the banks of a stream that flows into the Ghataprabha at Chigadolli, five km north-east of Gokak. At this point, the fossils are found in a friable state (both fresh water shells and mammalian bones).

Alluvial basins

There are four cases of alluvial basins noticed at the Ghataprabha and its tributaries (1) along the course of the Markandeya, three km north of Belgaum and (2) along the stream that rises in the Yellurgad hill and joins with those that drain the Belgaum dams end abruptly, (3) basin to the south of Pachapur at the meeting of the Markandeya and the Belgaum river (4) alluvial basin begins immediately below Gokak and stretches nearly 18 km north-east of Tigdi. These alluvial deposits are gravels and coarse loam rest on the various older formations, the latter resembling the loam of Belgaum stream at Hudli. Pluvial aggregations are common chiefly on the slopes of trap hills and at the sides of some of the larger valleys much of the quasi-laterite soil and rock met in such positions is of purely pluvial origin but as a rule this class of deposits is so mixed with the local results of weathering that no line of separation can be traced.

Ground water

The groundwater in the district occurs under water table and semi-confined conditions in highly decomposed weathered and fractured zone of the rock formations. The laterite occurs as dark brown to reddish beds on the hill tops in Khanapur, Belgaum and Hukeri taluks which act as a good aquifer of water due to its high porosity, whereas in Deccan trap tracks, Kaladgis, schists, phyllites, shales, granite and gneisses area of the district, the secondary porous such as joints, weathering, fissures, beddings, planes, intertrappeans and bole beds hold and transmit good quantity of ground water. A study revealed that the maximum extent of the groundwater is being utilised in Gokak, Chikodi, Athani and Raybag taluks, ranging from 33 to 57 per cent. The average annual rainfall in the district is 784.7 mm. The recharge is governed by depth and intensity of joints, nature of soil, intensity of rainfall and topography of the area. The recharge is mainly a result of infiltration of the rain water and a little extends through seepages from streams, tanks,

reservoirs and water applied for irrigation. The State Groundwater Cell Department of Mines and Geology was created in Karnataka State, with a view to carrying out systematic studies and collect basic water data necessary for giving dependable advice on water supply schemes based on groundwater. The annual recharge to the groundwater body in the district is of 1,10,662.1 ham., out of this, 20,861.8 ham is being used annually by all the existing wells/borewells, which works out to 18.85 per cent. The fluctuation in water table between dry and wet seasons in the district is appreciable. The details on groundwater recharge, balance potential and percentage utilisation and the number of wells feasible in the district are given on p. 24.

MINERALS AND ORES

Belgaum district is rich in natural mineral resources and necessary investigations have been conducted in the district by the Geological Survey of India, the Atomic Mineral Division and the the Department of Mines and Geology. Some of the important economic minerals found in the district are iron ore, manganese, bauxite, clay, limestone, sand, building stones, etc.

Iron ore

There are no prominent iron ore deposits in the district except a few small deposits to the west of the Dharwad-Belgaum High Road at Kuvalli, about 35 km ESE of Khanapur Railway Station or about 40 km ENE of Londa Railway Station and medium to high grade haematitic iron ore occurs associated with shales and brecciated quartzite over a small extent at Kolchi village, Ramdurg taluk.

Manganese

The manganese deposits occur in the district, chiefly to the west of the railway line between Londa and Khanapur in the form of broad 'V' shaped zone. The ore occurs in the form of thin veins, streaks, pebbles and boulders in hard reddish coloured laterite. A few deposits are found to occur about 15 km to the east of Londa Railway Station and about 25 km ESE of Gokak. Major deposits are in the vicinity of Khanapur taluk. Several manganese deposits of low to medium grade found in the district are 1) about one km north-west and three km south-west of the village Nerase, 2) about one km south-east of Jamagaon, 3) just SSE and east of Degaon,

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Recharge (in ham)</i>	<i>Discharge (in ham)</i>	<i>Balance potential (in ham)</i>	<i>Percentage utilisation</i>	<i>Total no. of irrigation wells</i>	<i>Additional wells feasible</i>
Athani	11,655.9	3,936.6	7,719.3	33.77	9,334	11,000
Belgaum	9,732.3	1,247.7	8,484.6	12.82	4,012	8,400
Chikodi	8,345.5	4,145.7	4,199.8	49.68	9,858	4,000
Gokak	7,717.40	4,459.7	3,257.7	57.78	7,380	3,100
Hukeri	8,751.6	531.22	8,220.38	6.07	6,169	8,000
Khanapur	20,972.0	275.73	20,696.27	1.31	977	1,800
Parasgad	8,713.8	581.28	8,132.5	6.67	1,629	4,800
Ramdurga	8,451.0	754.74	7,696.26	8.93	1,886	8,400
Raybag	9,132.0	3,194.73	5,937.27	34.98	9,376	3,600
Sampgaon	17,190.6	1,734.40	15,456.2	10.09	3,126	12,880
Total	1,10,662.1	20,861.8	89,800.3	18.85	53,740	65,980

4) one km west of Mendil, 5) about two km west of Talawade, 6) about two km SSW of Gawnal, 7) one km east of Bhimgad (Tanali), 8) two km south of Nagaragali and 9) 2.5 km south-east of Kumbharde in Khanapur taluk and 10) near Mannikeri in Ramdurg taluk. The analysis of the ore from these regions have revealed that manganese (Mn) contents ranging from 8 to 60%, Fe_2O_3 from 1 to 50%, SiO_2 from 0.5 to 2.5% and 0.01 to 0.12% phosphorous.

Bauxite

Bauxite deposits of medium to high grade are found in several parts of Belgaum and Khanapur taluks as thick cappings of the flat topped hills and as float ore in the valleys adjacent. It occurs mostly in close association with laterite and overlying the Deccan trap exposures in the district. It varies in structure from massive to oolitic and in colour from light grey to pale reddish grey and reddish brown.

These deposits when surveyed by the Department of Mines and Geology and the Geological Survey of India revealed that the deposits occur sporadically over an area of about 4,410 sq km to the SSE of Belgaum, which are noticed near Bokanur, Navage, Hangarge, Bijagarni, Belgundi, Karle, Rajahansagad in Belgaum taluk and Jamboti, Kalmani, Bailur, Betane, Kirawale and Mendil villages in Khanapur taluk. The various deposits in the district are estimated to contain in aggregate about three and half million tonnes of bauxite ranging from 59.9 to 47.5% alumina. The location of the chief deposits and other available details of bauxite ore are described briefly hereunder.

Bokanur-Navage Ridge: It forms a horse-shoe shaped range of hillocks at 15 km south-west of Belgaum town. The deposits are exposed at several places in this ridge, namely, 1) medium to high grade bauxite ore is found to occur capping the ridge and as boulders of float ore over a length of about one km with an average width of about 200 metres at three km SEE of Bokanur. It is estimated to contain about 7.26 lakh tonnes of high grade and 1.815 lakh tonnes of medium grade bauxite ranging from 47.55% to 58.97% Al_2O_3 . The analysis of the ore from this region shows that Al_2O_3 ranging from 58 to 59 per cent, Fe_2O_3 about 4 to 4½ per cent and TiO_2 6½ to 7 per cent, 2) about 1.6 km south-west of Hangarge village, bauxite occurs capping the hill top over a length of 400 metres with an average width of about 200 metres.

It is expected to yield about 85,000 tonnes of bauxite, analysing 52.92 per cent Al_2O_3 . About 1.6 km SSW of Bokanur village, boulders and pebbles of bauxite are found embedded in soil and in close association with laterite on a low mound over an area of about 200 metres in length and about 35 metres in width. It is expected to yield more than 6,000 tonnes of medium grade bauxite, analysing 48 to 52 per cent Al_2O_3 .

Rajahansagad deposit: About 10 km south of Belgaum and four km east of Desur Railway Station, cream to pale pinkish grey bauxite occurs below the capping of ferruginous laterite inside the fort of Rajahansagad over an area of about 3,720 sq metres. Investigations have revealed that the deposits yield about 40,000 tonnes of medium to fairly high grade bauxite, analysing between 56 per cent to 60 per cent Al_2O_3 .

Karle deposit: Bauxite occurs in the double peaked hill and as discontinuous massive patches in a thick capping of laterite at about three km south-west of the village Karle over an area of about 23×60 metres in western peak and 90×60 metres in the eastern peak. It is estimated to yield about 2,00,000 to 2,50,000 tonnes of bauxite, analysing 52 to 55 per cent Al_2O_3 with 11.27 per cent Fe_2O_3 , 5.54 per cent SiO_2 and 10 per cent TiO_2 .

Bailur deposit: Massive to oolitic type of bauxite is found in association with ferruginous laterite on the western side of the Bailur hill and occurs as huge boulders in the saddle situated between the two peaks of the Bailur hill and far down the slopes. It is estimated to contain 36,000 tonnes of high grade ore for an assured depth of 6.1 metres. The bauxite here is said to contain 61.63 to 63.91 per cent Al_2O_3 , 4.68 per cent Fe_2O_3 , 0.60 per cent SiO_2 and 8.2 per cent TiO_2 .

Betane deposit: Massive to sub-oolitic float boulders of bauxite are spread over an area of about 0.8 hectare at 0.8 km south of Betane village and at about one km north west of the Chikhale village. These deposits were prospected in 1959-60 and it is estimated to contain in the aggregate about 5,00,000 tonnes of bauxite, analysing from 58.63 to 61.26 per cent Al_2O_3 .

Jamboti deposit: Few sporadic patches of bauxite in laterite are found at about 25 km SW of Belgaum and float boulders of the ore are found between the villages Chapoli, Kapoli and about 1.6 km

south-east of Kalmani. These deposits contain about 25,000 to 26,000 tonnes of bauxite analysing from 51.92 to 57.60 per cent Al_2O_3 . These deposits along with the Betane deposits are clubbed together as the Jamboti ridge deposit. The ore of these areas contain 56 to 61 per cent Al_2O_3 , 0.50 to 3.5 per cent SiO_2 , 4 to 6.5 per cent Fe_2O_3 and 7 to 8 per cent TiO_2 .

Kirawale deposit: Lateritic type of low grade bauxite ore occurs at about two km NW of the village Kirawale and on the top of the Sidh hill in the interior of a thick jungle over an area of 9,197 sq metres. It is estimated to yield about 1,60,000 tonnes, analysing between 48.84 and 49.63 per cent Al_2O_3 .

Mendil deposit: Medium to low grade bauxite occurs in small disconnected patches in the laterite on the ridges and hill slopes around Mendil village over an area of 12.5 hectares. These different patches estimate to contain about 3.5 million of bauxite containing above 50 per cent Al_2O_3 .

Clay deposit

The clay deposits are mostly occurring in the vicinity of Khanapur taluk. The china clay (kaolin), fire clay and other types were formed due to decomposition of highly feldsparic, granitic gneisses. Several workable deposits of clay are found at the following places in the district. 1) The kaolinic clay is found about one km NE of the Karalga village below a thick capping of laterite and passes downwards, gradually into unaltered gneiss. The china clay (kaolin clay) of this region is considered the best in the district and is stated to be suitable for making high class pottery and as sizing material for cloth and paper making. The thickness of the clay varies from 1.5 to 3 metres and the deposit in its upper part is gritty, micaceous, and slightly stained yellow or red, but the lower portion of the clay is white. The clay is slightly plastic and rich in alumina. It is estimated to yield 10,000 tonnes, analysing 44.58 per cent SiO_2 , 40.33 per cent Al_2O_3 , 1.03 per cent Fe_2O_3 , 0.34 per cent TiO_2 , 0.58 per cent CaO , 0.50 per cent MgO and 12.14 per cent loss on ignition. 2) A similar type of kaolinic clay is found along the bed of the *nullah* about one km north west of Garlagunji village with an yield of about 5,000 tonnes. 3) White clay is exposed for a length of about 180 metres with its width ranging upto 180 to 200 metres with a thickness of 1.2 to 1.5 metres below

laterite soil at about one km north-east of Khanapur. 4) White to reddish coloured clay occurs about one km north of Shedegali village in Khanapur taluk. 5) White to greyish clay occurs along the beds of *nullahs* at about one km south and NW of Manturge village. 6) Whitish clay mixed with silica and micaceous particles is exposed for a length of about 70 metres with an average width of 40 metres at about two km SE of the village Hebbal. 7) The fire clay type deposit occurs about one km south of the Tivoli village. 8) Another fire clay deposit bed is exposed along the course of a *nullah* at 0.2 km ESE of the village Gunji. 9) About one km north-west of the village Nandgad, small deposits of fire clay are found in the bed of the *nullah*. 10) Greyish clay is exposed close to the Desur village on its southern side below 2 to 3 metres thick laterite. 11) White to greyish fire clay showing good plasticity and with very little of gritty particles occurs over an area of 71,530 sq metres below a soil cap of 1.5 to 2 metres at about two km south of Golihalli.

12) Similar type of fire clay is exposed below 1.5 to 2 metres of soil cap at about half km north-west of the village Junjawad. 13) White clay of about 1.5 metres in thickness occurs below 1.5 to 2 metres of soil cap at one km east of Bhandargali. 14) Clay is reported to occur near Halasal. 15) White clay of about one metre in thickness is exposed along the *nullah* to the south and north of the village Shivathan. 16) Siliceous fire clay is stated to occur close to Potoli village along the *nullah*. 17) About 0.5 km to the west and north west of Kapoli village, white to greyish clay occurs below 2.5 to 2.8 metres laterite cap. 18) White clay of about one metre in thickness is found forming a small deposit about one km ESE of Bastawad village. The clay shows good plasticity and not much of silica. 19) White clay is exposed along the banks of a streamlet east of the village Gharli. 20) Whitish clay mixed up with a lot of grit occurs about 0.8 km south of Mohiset village. 21) Exposures of fire clay are stated to be found here and there along the *nullah* bed about three km south-east of the village Warkhadpatye. All these deposits have yet to be investigated in detail to ascertain their particular industrial uses and their actual economic possibilities. These deposits are very closely situated to Khanapur, Gunji, Londa and Desur Railway Stations. The clay from the above deposits are being utilised in the ceramic products factory at Khanapur.

Limestone

Bluish grey, granular crystalline high calcium limestone is found along Nagargali-Dandeli Road and about three km south of Nagargali Railway Station in Khanapur taluk in an area of about four km in length with a width of about one km. The average analysis of this limestone is stated to contain 46.33 per cent CaO and 1.90 per cent MgO. It is estimated to contain roughly 50 to 55 million tonnes for a depth of 7.6 metres from the surface.

2) Dolomitic limestone bed is reported to occur running south-east from Bhimgad, Khanapur taluk across Talawade and Kelil upto the northern slope of Dassinga. 3) Fine to medium grained limestone occur about three km to the south of Bailhongal. These two deposits are yet to be investigated in detail. 4) High calcium to dolomitic types of limestones are exposed discontinuously over total length of about 25 km in an east-west direction from Sunadholi in the west right upto eastern side of the Gokak taluk. These limestone bands are passing through Sunadholi, Kuligod, Bairanatti, Haleyargudari, Yaragudari, Yadwad and other villages in Gokak taluk. Another disconnected band of limestone paralleled to the above is found to occur in the vicinity of Hulkund and other villages in the Gokak taluk, about 25 km north-east of Gokak. The limestone of this entire area is of lower Kaladgi series and varies in colour from white to greyish and in texture from almost massive to fine grained. The average analysis of the high calcium and the dolomite types of this area contain 50.48% CaO, .74% MgO, 13.82% SiO₂, 0.92% Al₂O₃ and 27.93% CaO, 18.68% MgO, 2.21% SiO₂ and 1.36% Al₂O₃ respectively. The total quantity of limestone available in the various deposits of the Kaladgi series in this region roughly yields about 300 million tonnes for an assumed depth of ten metres from the surface.

Kankar

Several deposits of good quality of Kankar are found in the following places in the district: (1) Near Gotur in Hukeri taluk, (2) South of Wantmuri where it is found as nodules in the cultivated fields, (3) Near Hukeri and (4) About two km north-west of Saundatti. The Kankar deposit is exposed below one metre soil cap covering an area of about 0.2 km in length and about 15 metres in width.

Ochre

Yellow ochre is exposed below a capping of 1.5 to 2 metres

of black cotton soil at a distance of about 0.4 km east of Laxmeshwar in Gokak. It is formed due to alteration of shaly beds in the region. Another deposit of yellow ochre is reported to occur at a distance of about 25 km north-west of Chikodi.

Quartzite

The Kaladgi quartzite, which is hard, compact and bedded around Saundatti of Belgaum district in an area of 20 sq km having a thickness of about 65 metres, with an estimated resources of 2.5 million tonnes. It contains 94 to 98 per cent SiO_2 and 0.42 to 0.72 per cent Fe_2O_3 . The quartzite is medium grained and white to grey and pink in colour. Another quartzite deposit of fine grained and light pink to pale pink, occurs in bedded form at Kolavi area of Gokak taluk. It is estimated to contain 5.5 million tonnes of quartzite.

Native copper

It occurs in the south-west of Handigund village, Raybag taluk. This incidentally happens to be the only recorded occurrence of native copper in Karnataka. It occurs either in the form of thin foils along joint planes or as vesicular infilling and as disseminated grains in basalt. The basalt of Handigund are olivinefree theolites. The chief constituents are plagioclase, pyroxene and iron oxide. It occurs along joint places in the trap as films and thin laminae.

Building stones

The granitic gneiss, banded haematite, quartzites, sandstone, limestone and schists are the chief building stones of the district. The banded granitic gneiss deposits exposed near the south of Belgaum between Ganebail and Khanapur are said to be of excellent quality. The granitic gneiss is extensively quarried in several places in the Belgaum district near Khanapur, Shedegali, Dhokegali, Haruri, Halashi, Bhamarda, Marde, Ghogate, Warkhadpatye, Ankale, east of Jatage and along the Khanapur-Londa Road. The banded haematite quartzites are being quarried near Ambadagatti, Sarapur, Bidi, Turamari and Kittur. Kaladgi sandstone is quarried for constructional purposes near Kolavi, Mamadapur, Arabhavi and Gokak. Schists are cut into slabs for roofing and paving purposes near Hosur, Kukadoli, Ningannmath and Chiknandi. Thick bedded sandstones occurring in these places are stated to deserve attention.

Gold

Gold is noticed in much of the coarse grained gravel or local drift in many parts of the district. Gold deposit found in the valley of the Malaprabha near Chikop, about 40 km east of Belgaum and on the left bank of the right branch of the stream, which passes by the village of Marakumbi. Four km west of Chikop deposit was gravel, which contained gold. Another gold deposit is noticed at Belawadi on the south side of the Malaprabha. These deposits are yet to be investigated in great detail.

Moulding sand

The moulding sand deposits are noticed at Akrali and beds of the river Malaprabha. It is utilised in various foundries of the district and the rest sent to Maharashtra State. Another deposit of about 15 to 20 thousand million tonnes of moulding sands are traced in Ankalg, Gujanal, Kundargi, Maldinni, Upparahatti and Markandeya and Ghataprabha river below near Gokak.

The following table gives the number of mining lease blocks and area in hectares, output and value of the major and minor minerals of the district.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Minerals/Ores</i>	<i>No. of MI/QI blocks</i>	<i>Area in hectares</i>	<i>Quantity in tonnes</i>	<i>Value in Rs.</i>
I. Major Minerals :					
1)	Manganese	10	277	4,823	2,11,150
2)	Bauxite	7	776	23,287	6,52,040
3)	Moulding sand	18	717	19,830	1,58,640
4)	Limestone & Dolomite	15	2,190	9,875	98,750
5)	Feldspar	1	2	490	17,150
6)	Fire clay, white clay & yellow clay	10	107	11,884	1,54,810
II. Minor Minerals :					
1)	Building stones	21	35	52,251	7,83,765
2)	Ordinary sand	59	180	18,690	74,750
3)	Ordinary clay	9	15	19,790	7,50,000
4)	Bricks in lakhs			75 lakhs	7,50,000
5)	Boulders			8,420	50,520

The revenue realised out of the major and minor minerals during the year from 1976-77 to 1982-83 is given below.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Major Minerals</i>	<i>Minor minerals</i>
	Revenue realised Rs.	Revenue realised Rs.
1976-77	3,32,277	94,435
1977-78	2,53,075	98,812
1978-79	2,74,885	1,10,008
1979-80	2,27,141	1,27,885
1980-81	2,75,590	1,14,412
1981-82	2,97,727	1,58,339
1982-83	2,52,590	1,57,103

FLORA*

The vegetation of Belgaum District is of two distinct types. The first-the moist type-occurs in the south-western portion where the district touches the crest line of the Western Ghats. The second, found to the east of Belgaum City stretches from the northern areas around Athani, Chikodi and Gokak right down to Sampgaon and Saundatti in the south. It is of the dry type.

Moist Vegetation

The moist vegetation is sustained by the heavy seasonal precipitation from the South-West Monsoon which is active from June to October. As there is a long dry period from late October to early June the plant cover has to survive despite the rainless period. The duration of the monsoon decreases from south to north. The rainfall also diminishes rapidly from the crest of the Ghats in the west to the plateau in the east which lies in the rain-shadow region. The climax forest type in the Western Ghats is of tropical evergreens. The trees form a closed canopy with their spreading crowns. Their trunks are unbranched below and often supported at the base by buttresses. Since the canopy tempers the force of the monsoon and reduces the heat and glare of the tropical sunshine

* Author: Dr. C. J. Saldanha, Centre for Taxonomic Studies, Bangalore.

Production and value of major and minor minerals for the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 in Belgaum district

	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86	
	Production (tonnes)	Value (Rs)	Production (tonnes)	Value (Rs)	Production (tonnes)	Value (Rs)
MAJOR MINERALS						
1. Bauxite	14,795	4,14,260	26,694	7,47,432	25,296	7,08,288
2. China clay	2,944	47,104	3,246	51,936	3,340	53,440
3. Feldspar	2,226	77,910	2,447	85,645	2,303	80,605
4. Limestone	11,294	1,12,940	11,827	1,18,270	13,696	1,36,960
5. Manganese ore	2,242	1,12,100	2,327	1,16,350	3,298	1,64,900
6. Moulding sand	30,159	2,41,272	34,650	2,77,200	30,531	2,44,248
7. Yellow clay	3,659	25,613	3,726	26,082	2,989	20,293
Total	67,319	10,31,199	84,917	14,22,915	81,453	14,08,734
MINOR MINERALS						
1. Building stone	56,300	8,44,500	60,830	12,16,600	65,440	13,08,800
2. Brick earth	28,300	8,50,000	28,000	12,60,000	26,667	16,00,000
3. Ordinary clay	26,830	1,20,735	26,940	1,88,580	28,430	2,27,440
4. Ordinary sand	27,510	1,10,040	30,240	1,81,440	31,310	2,19,170
Total	1,38,940	19,25,275	1,46,010	28,46,620	1,51,847	33,55,410

two or more layers of plants suited to varying conditions of humidity and light intensity grow as understoreys in these forests.

The canopy dominants in the south are of the *Memecylon-Actinodaphne-Syzygium* series. Here the annual rainfall exceeds 3,000 mm and the dry season lasts for 5 to 6 months. Northwards the rainfall decreases to 2,000 to 2,500 mm and the dry period exceeds 6 months. Other dominants of the *Persea-Diospyros-Holigarna* series may replace the southern series. Besides the dominants many other trees are associated with the canopy. *Actinodaphne hookeri* (galavara)*, *Carallia brachiata* (andipunaru), *Diospyros sylvatica* (bilisarali), *Garcinia spicata* (kadufarige), *Memecylon umbellatum* (hulisoppu) and *Syzygium cumini* (nerale) which occur in the southern parts are often replaced by *Diospyros buxifolia* (sannele karimara), *Holigarna arnottiana* (koota geru), *Hopea ponga* (kallale bovu) and *Persea macrantha* (kadu lavanga) in the northern parts. The understorey is made up of shadeloving trees. *Dyosoxylum binectariferum* (agilu), *Mallotus philippensis* (kunkuma), *Sageraea laurifolia* (sagare) and *Trichilea connaroides* (kora) are frequent at this level. A number of woody climbers spiral towards the light of the canopy by twining around the tree trunks. *Gnetum ula* and *Wagatea spicata* are distinctive of these forests.

There is a seasonal ground cover either of annual herbs or of perennials that produce flowers and aerial shoots during the wet months. *Curcuma* (koovegida) and *Zingiber* (shunti) deck the forest floor with their blossoms.

The diminishing rainfall on the leeward side of the Ghats is reflected in the forest type which changes from evergreen to deciduous. The trees by a simultaneous leaf fall avoid loss of water by transpiration and thus overcome the restriction of seasonal dryness. The commonest association of trees is the *Tectona-Dillenia-Lagerstroemia-Terminalia* series. Even when in leaf the forest has a relatively open canopy. A number of excellent timber trees are native to this region. *Dalbergia latifolia* (beeti), *Lagerstroemia microcarpa* (bilinandi), *Pterocarpus marsupium* (honne), *Tectona grandis* (thega) and *Terminalia paniculata* (honal) are some of the hardwoods. *Xylocarpus* (jambe) is dominant on lateritic soils. Among the softwoods are *Bombax malabaricum* (buraga), *Gmelina arborea* (kooli) and *Haldina cordifolia* (anigallu). In addition a number of trees yield what are known as minor forest products. The tannin containing

* Words in brackets are Kannada equivalents.

myrobalans of commerce are from *Terminalia bellirica* (taremara) and *T. chebula* (anile). *Erinocarpus nimmonii* is a frequent endemic tree in these parts. The shrub layer in the moist deciduous forest is rich. The armed *Carissa congesta*, the white-flowered *Clerodendrum viscosum*, the aromatic *Glycosmis pentaphylla*, the fibrous *Helicteres isora* and the medical *Holarrhena antidysenterica* are abundant. Bamboo brakes especially of *Bambusa arundinaceae* (hebbiduru) can cover extensive tracts.

Natural moist forests in Belgaum District have felt the pressure of over exploitation especially in recent years. The heavily wooded areas around Londa have almost disappeared. The natural vegetation has been replaced by forest plantations especially of *Tectona* and *Terminalia*. The practice of shifting cultivation called *kumri* has degraded extensive tracts converting them into shrub and thickest formations. Even in the Ghats the forest is being degraded into seasonal grasslands. The loss of biological diversity in the plant cover is a matter of serious concern.

Dry forests

The eastern part of Belgaum District is crossed by three main rivers, the Krishna, the Ghataprabha and the Malaprabha. Ridges of sandstone hills separate the three river basins. It is mostly on these hills that remnants of the native flora continue to survive. Most of the lowlands have been converted into agricultural lands with cereals, sugarcane and, if the soil is of black regur, cotton. There is not even a semblance of tree cover in many eastern parts of the district. The irrigation schemes on the three rivers could bring a better tree cover especially along the margins of reservoirs, banks of canals and bunds of fields.

The dry forest is made up of small trees mostly slow-growing, with either broad or reduced leaves. The first climax broad-leaved type is the *Terminalia-Anogeissus-Tectona* series. Depending on the rainfall which may vary from 300 to 900 mm the canopy is more or less open and the height of the trees may go up to 20 m. The second climax broad-leaved type is the *Anogeissus-Hardwickia* series. The trees which are scarcely 12 m tall are scattered. A further association is the *Anogeissus-Chloroxylon-Albizia* series with a mixture of broad-leaved and small-leaved trees. The small-leaved trees are often armed and can form a dry evergreen type with *Acacia-Albizia* dominants. Common trees in these dry tracts are *Acacia nilotica*

(*karijali*), *Albizia odoratissima* (*bilwara*), *A. procera* (*bellate*), *Boswellia serrata* (*guggala*), *Buchanania lanzan* (*kolegeru*), *Chloroxylon swietenia* (*hurihuli*), *Diospyros melanoxylon* (*abanashi*), *Lannea coromandelica* (*Udimara*) and *Sterculia urens* (*bili matti*). *Strychnos potatorum* (*chilla beeja*) and *Wrightia tinctoria* are economically useful trees that occur as an understorey when the forest is well preserved. However they are more often seen as stunted and scattered shrubs due to biotic interference.

Shurbs and herbaceous climbers are frequent. The red and black seeds of *Abrus precatorius* (*gulaganji*) and accrescent calyces of *Calycopteris floribunda* (*marasada*) are prominent after the monsoon. *Ichnocarpus frutescens* (*karihambu*) and *Decalepis hamiltonii* (*magaliberu*) are protected from browsing by their latex. *Gmelina asiatica* (*shivanni*) and *Canthium parviflorum* (*kare*) have a decided advantage in the struggle for survival because of their forbidding thorns. *Cassia auriculata* (*avarike*) and *Ziziphus oenoplia* (*surimullu*) are perhaps the commonest shrubs in these dry regions. There are patches of xerophytes especially on the exposed rocky flats as at Gokak. The succulent *Euphorbia* shrubs stand up like candelabra encrusted with the red of numerous cyathia. *Caralluma* (*vaddara megate*) with its malodorous flowers is admirably adapted for survival on these arid flats because of its internal water, poisonous sap and pollination strategy. *Sesamum laciniatum* with its dissected leaves and large red flowers is a pleasing oddity in an otherwise bleak setting.

There are characteristic trees near human habitations. *Ziziphus mauritiana* (*borehannu*), *Azadirachta indica* (*bevu*) are favourite trees in the drier regions, one for its edible fruits, the other for its oil-yielding fruits and medicinal leaves. *Pongamia pinnata* (*honge*) is another useful tree especially along streams, rivers and tanks. The white flowers of *Plumeria* (*kadusampige*) appearing when the tree is leafless make a striking picture against the backdrop of many a dusty village. The district thus has a wide range of vegetation types ranging from the moist tropical evergreens to the xerophytes of arid, exposed, inhospitable rocky soil. Many of the plants are of economic value for their timber, fruits, fibres and oils.

FAUNA

Belgaum district is endowed with a rich and variegated fauna. Animals are dependant directly or indirectly upon plants

for their survival. Among domestic animals cows and buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, donkeys, mules, cats, dogs and fowls are prominent. Cows are found all over the district. *Krishna valley*, *Khillari*, *Amrit Mahal* and local breeds of cows are noticed in the district. Cows are reared for milk and draught purposes, while bullocks are used in ploughing and transport. She-buffaloes are reared for milk, while he-buffaloes are used for ploughing and draught. *Surti*, *Gavli*, *Pandharapur* and local breeds of buffaloes are noticed in the district (see Chapter IV for details). Donkeys and horses are used for transporting clothes and building materials. Dogs are kept by owners to guard their premises and also to hunt boars, *sambar*, hare, *chital* and other animals. Pigs are reared for pork and they are generally the only village scavengers. Goats are reared for mutton and some goats yield milk. Sheep are reared mainly for wool and mutton. Fowls are reared for eggs and chicken.

Among the wild animals, the common langur *presbytis entellus* is found all over the district occurring in groves, river banks and woodlands. Rhesus macaque *Mucaca mulatta* and bonnet macaque *Mucaca radiata* are generally distributed in the district. Rhesus macaque are terrestrial in habit, preferring the open plains to the forest clad country while bonnet macaque inhabits forested areas, rocky cliffs and wanders about in parties. The sloth bear *Melursis ursinus* is nocturnal in habit and found in rocky hills, dry deciduous and xerophytic forests in the plains but near fresh water. The diet of sloth bear often varies with the seasonal flowering and fruiting of different trees and shrubs. Tigers, *Panthera tigris*, are rare in the district. The panther, *Panthera pardus* is common in heavier forests bordering Uttara Kannada. The leopard cat *Felis bengalensis* occurs in Khanapur forests. It is known that this animal attacks and kills the buffaloes. The jungle cat *Felis chaus*, and the toddy cat *paradoxurus hermaphroditus* are common all over the district. Toddy cat is nocturnal, tree dwelling civet cat, frequenting forest and hill ranges in the district. The Indian civet *Viverricula indica* occurs in forest areas. The striped Hyaena *Hyaena hyaena* is common all over the district. The small Indian mongoose *Herpestes auropunctatus* is also common all over the district. The common Indian jackal *Canis aureus* abounds everywhere. The Indian fox *Vulpes bengalensis* is common in the eastern parts of the district. The wild dog *Cuon alpinus* is more common in the forest than in the plains. The common porcupine *Hystrix indica* is rare. The giant flying squirrel *Petaurista petaurista*, the Malayan giant squirrel *Ratufa bicolor*, the wild pig

Sus scrofa are common in all forest areas. The wild pig is a dirty feeder and will even eat carrion and cows which have died of disease.

The blacknaped hare *Lepus nigricollis* is common in open area and scrub forest than heavy forests. The sambar, *Cervus unicolor* is rare occurring in forests. The spotted deer *Axis axis* is more common in the forest area than plains. Spotted deer is diurnal unlike the sambar which is nocturnal in habit. The barking deer *Muntiacus muntjac* haunts hill forests with its echoing rattling call. Mountjacs are a favourite prey of tiger, panther and packs of wild dogs. The Indian chevrotain (mouse-deer) *Tragulus meminna* is common in forest areas and is nocturnal. It is quite a pretty, shy cud-chewing deerlet. Bison or gaur *Bos gaurus* is found in forest areas, feed on grasses, shoots and barks of some trees and they are preyed on by tigers. Solitary bull sometimes grazes on the cultivated crops and cause much annoyance to the cultivators who find it difficult to drive them away. Elephant *Elephas maximus* frequents the forests in small groups. The pangolin, *Manis crassicaudata* is a favourite prey of tiger and panther. The bat *Pteropus edwardsii* is common all over the district wherever there are tamarinds, figs or other trees with edible fruit. Bats squeak while at rest and in flight they emit ultrasonic pulses of sound. Great musk shrews, *Suncus murinus* is often seen in the forest. The bandicoot, *Mus bandicota* is common in houses and granaries. The migratory rat, *Mus decumanus* is the common house rat found in the district. The field rat *Golunda meltada* is found in the plains and is said to do much damage to the crops, especially during famines. Among honey bees, *Naraj jenu* (*Melipona* sp.) and *Sanna nonajenu* (*Trigona* sp.) are about the size of gnats and they build their nests around small twigs in bushes and also in the ground. *Nonajenu* and *Kadujenu* build nests in trees and rocks. *Aphis* sp is domesticated and reared in the district.

Among birds, black vulture, *otogyps calvus* is common everywhere and more in forest areas. The brahminy kite *Haliastur indus* is found near all large ponds and reservoirs. The common paraiah kite *Milvius migrans* is very common in fair weather and occurs in small numbers during rainy season. The Indian screech owl, *Strix javanica* is common in forest areas and the Rock horned owl, *Bubo bengalensis* is common in plains. The common swallow, *Hirundo rustica* is a cold weather visitant found everywhere. The wire-tailed swallow, *Hirundo filifera* is common in plains. The Indian

swift, *Cypsellus affinis* is common in plains and the crested swift *Dendrochelidon coronata* is very common in forest areas. The jungle nightjar, *Caprimulgus indicus* is common in forest area, and common Indian nightjar, *Caprimulgus asiaticus* is common in plains. The common Indian Bee eater, *Merops viridis* occurs everywhere in the district. The white breasted kingfisher, *Halcyon smyrnensis* is common everywhere and a resident of the district. The grey hornbill *Tockus birostris* and the golden beaked wood pecker *Crysocolaptes delesserti* are common in forest areas. The rose-ringed parakeet *Palaeornis torquatus*, the Indian lorikeet *Loriculus vernalis*, the blue throated barbet, *Magalaima asiatica* and the green barbets, *Magalaima zeylanica*, a resident, are common in the district. The koel *Eudynamis scolopaceus* is seen mostly in plains. The common crow pheasant *Centrococyx rufipennis* hovers round in scrub forests and gardens all over the district. The honey pecker *Cynmyris zeylonica* is seen as a resident and the flower pecker, *Dicaeum coneolor* is common in forest areas. The European Hoopoe, *Upupa epops* is a cold weather visitant and the Indian Hoopoe, *Upupa ceylonensis* is a resident. The Indian Grey shrike, *Lanius schach*, a resident, is found in plains and the ashy swallow shrike *Artamus fuscus* is common in the district and so is the scarlet minivet, *Pericrocotus flammeus*. The small minivet, *Pericrocotus perigrinus* is seen everywhere. The Malabar racket-tailed drongo, *Dissemurus paradiseus* a resident is seen in forest areas and so is the paradise fly catcher, *Terpsiphone paradisi*. The white spotted fantail, *Leucocerca leucogaster* and the yellow-eyed Babbler, *Pictoris sinensis* both residents are common throughout the district and the white headed Babbler, *Malacocercus grisens*, a resident, frequents the plains. The red whiskered bulbul, *Pycnonotus jocosus*, a resident hovers in forests. The red vented bulbul *Pycnonotus cafer* and the white cheeked bulbul, *Pycnonotus leucogenys* are also common in the district. The golden oriole, *Oriolus oriolus* is seen in plains and the black-headed oriole, *Oriolus melanocephalus* in forest areas. The shama, *Cercotrichas macrura* frequents thick forests. The magpie Robin, *Copsychus saularis* is common in the district. The Indian tailor bird, *Orthotomus sutorius*, a resident is found in plains generally near wells, ponds or streams. The large pied wagtail, *Motacilla maderaspatensis* is common throughout the district. The Indian grey tit, *Parus major* is found in forest areas. The carrion crow, *Corvus macrorhynchus*, a resident, is common everywhere. The common magpie, *Dendrocitta rufa*, a resident, lives in forest areas. The common mynah, *Acridotheres tristis* a resident is found in plains and the jungle mynah, *Acridotheres fuscus*, a resident in forest areas.

If the common baya weaver bird, *Ploceus philippinus* frequents plains, the white-backed munia *Lonchura striata* the forest areas. The common sparrow, *Passer domesticus* a resident, is common everywhere in towns and villages. The blue rock pigeon, *Columba livia* hovers round plains and hilly regions. The spotted dove *Streptopelia chinensis* belongs to all forests and the painted Sandgrouse, *Pterocles fasciatus* is confined to scrub forest. The common sandgrouse *Pterocles exustus* a resident, is seen in plains, mostly in open grass lands. The peacock *Pavo cristatus*, is very common in scrub forest and the grey jungle fowl *Gallus sonerati* is common in forest areas. The painted partridge, *Francolinus pictus* a resident, is seen on most black soil tracts and is seldom found far from trees. The common grey partridge, *Ortygornis pondicerianus* is very common in the scrub forests. The jungle bush quail, *Perdica asiatica* belongs to forests. The Indian bustard, *Eupodotis edwardsii* occurs around Saundatti. The lesser florikin, *Sypheotides aurita* is seen in fields and grass lands. The common ring plover, *Aegialitis dubia* hovers round ponds and grasslands. Near water source is seen the red wattled lapwing, *Venellis indicus*, and the yellow wattled lapwing, *Lobipluvia malabarica*, a resident, chooses drier ground. The painted snipe, *Rhynchoea bengalensis* seems to require much thicker cover and is never found in bare rice-fields. The spotted sand piper, *Rhyacophila glareola* is fond of ponds and rice fields. The bronze winged jacana, *Metopidius indicus*, a resident, is seen mostly in Khanapur area. The stilt, *Himantopus candidus* lingers near ponds. The Green Shank, *Totanus glottis* appears in the cold season. The pheasant-tailed jacana, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* is a bird of the plains. The purple coot, *Porphyrio porphyrio* is locally distributed, mostly near reedy ponds. The white breasted water hen, *Amaurornis phoenicurus* likes ponds and river banks. The adjutant stork, *Leptopiles dubius* and the white necked stork, *Ciconia episcopus* are found all round in the district and so are the little egret, *Egretta garzetta* and the large egret, *Egretta alba*. The cattle egret *Bubulcus ibis*, revolves round forest tracts. The white ibis, *Threskiornis melanocephalus* is found on all the larger streams and river banks. The little cormorant, *Palacrocorax pygmaeus* and the purple sun bird *Nectarinia asiatica* are also seen all over.

Among amphibians, the common toad *Bufo melanostictus*, the wrinkled frog *Rana curtipes*, chanum frog, *Rhacophorus maculatus*, green frog *Hyla arborea* are common. They have keen sense of hearing and smell. They feed on insects and worms and breed at the onset of monsoon rains. They are preyed by snakes and carnivorous

birds. Among reptiles, Indian chameleon, *Chameleon calcaratus*, garden lizard *Calotes varicolor*, the blood sucker *Calotes versicolor*, marsh crocodile *Crocodilus palustris*, starred tortoise *Testudo elegans*, cobra *Naja naja*, viper *Echis carinata*, rat snake *ptyas mucosus* and semi aquatic snake *Natrix stolatus* are prominent. Lizards are insectivorous and snakes are carnivorous and feed on rats, mice, frogs, toads, lizards, worms, insects and eggs.

Large tanks and rivers in the district present a number of different ecological habitats and accordingly more diverse species of fresh water fish and others live in them. During the rainy season, many fishes migrate upstream before spawning or move into shallow water as the level rises during rains. The Malaprabha and the Ghataprabha rivers are the main fresh water fishing grounds in the district.

FORESTS

Belgaum district has the fifth place in forest area among the districts of the state. Forests are noticed mostly on the spurs of the Western Ghat with a total of 1,89,741 ha of forest area. It has 14.32% of its total geographical area under forests and thus the district stands eighth in this regard. The distribution of the forest is uneven, and the large and thick forests are confined only to Nagargali, Sujnal, Kakati, Khanapur, Londa, Golihalli, Kanakumbi, Nesargi, etc., whereas no forests are noticed in the Athani taluk and by and large in Sampgaon taluk. The forest area found in this district are divided into semi-evergreen, moist deciduous and scrub and thorny forests. The semi-evergreen forests are situated in places where the rainfall is from 150 cm to 250 cm. It is noticed in an area of 62,321 hectares of Jamboti, Kanakumbi and part of Hemmadge area, where the soft woods like *ghoting*, *apta*, mango, *haldevadar*, *bipte*, *sawar* and *sativa* are utilised for plywood, match-wood, packing timber and raw materials for electric transmission lines.

The moist deciduous forests are noticed in the rainfall area of 100 cm and more, which is noticed in an area of 38,574 hectares near Nagargali, Tavargatti and round about Khanapur. In this type of forests, rosewood, teakwood, *honne*, *matti*, *nandi*, etc., are commonly seen. These two types of forests are very important from the point of management and supply of firewoods, etc. The scrub and thorny forests are found in places where the rainfall is below 60 cm

and the soil type that are found in these forests are trap soil, mixed red and black soil, where minor forest produce species, firewood and timbers are grown. These types are mostly noticed towards eastern and northern sides of Belgaum Division in an area of 91,836 hectares. The timber obtained from the Belgaum District forests are not sufficient to feed the existing units in Belgaum. Therefore, timber is imported from the neighbouring Uttara Kannada district.

Area of forests

The district possesses 1,92,731 (1983-84) hectares of forest lands in the two administrative divisions, namely, Belgaum Division consisting of Belgaum, Sampgaon and Khanapur and Ghataprabha Division consisting of Gokak, Hukeri, Parasgad, Ramdurg, Raybag, Chikodi and Athani taluks. The forest lands in the two administrative divisions are noted below with respect to its percentage to the total geographical area and types of forests.

	<i>Belgaum</i>	<i>Ghataprabha</i>	<i>Total</i>
Geographical area (hectares)	5,34,106	8,12,242	13,46,348
Forest area :			
Reserved	1,43,239	46,502	1,89,741
Protected	56	959	1,015
Unclassified	611	1,364	1,975
Total	1,43,906	48,825	1,92,731
Percentage of forest area	26.94	6.01	14.32

Loss of forest area

The forests are disappearing rapidly due to the pressure of increasing population, which has resulted in increased demand for agricultural land, firewood, etc. affecting the valuable forests. Grazing, high tension electricity lines, redding the forests, increased communications, etc., also affect destruction of forests. In 1980, the Central Government enacted Forest Conservation Act of India 1980 to restrict the release of forest land for non-forestry purposes in the states without specific approval of the Government of India.

Exploitation of forests

The various forest products are systematically exploited on the principle of progressive and sustained yield and sold to various

industries and individuals as per the new policy of the government. The system of sale of standing trees in coupes and of issue of pre-paid licences for removal of forest produce has caused great damage to the forest due to indiscriminate entry of people, cutting of trees in an unorganised manner and also conversion of entire trees as fire-wood while with departmental extraction the sound portion is converted as timber and only the rest as fire-wood. The Government of Karnataka has made a policy decision not to release forest areas any more for agricultural purposes. The Karnataka Forest Act 1963 and Rules 1969 have been suitably amended and were brought into effect in the district. In order to prevent reckless removal of bamboos by permit holders, the department has started extraction and supply of bamboos to the Medars and others through co-operative societies/bamboo depots. There are 190 wood based industries in operation in the district which have been allotted the soft wood, matchwood, pulp wood and waste wood, etc., as raw materials in a definite area on long term lease basis.

Timber : The commercially important timber of hard and soft wood species are exploited and sold in public auction through Government timber depots, besides being offered for selection to railways, defence, ship-building industries and housing and for private uses.

Matchwood and plywood : The softwood of commercial importance is being extracted by the industries to whom specific areas are released on lease basis in evergreen and semi-evergreen forests of the district. The industries have also been allowed to remove 50 per cent of the available quantity of lops and tops of softwood. The balance of 50 per cent is disposed of to the registered small-scale wood-based industries like slate frames, packing cases, photo frames, etc. by auction sale.

Bamboo : The bamboo is supplied to West Coast Paper Mills, Dandeli and Wimco Ltd., Bombay on lease basis. During 1981-82, 3,000 cum of bamboos have been allotted to Wimco Ltd., Bombay and in 1982-83, 7,690.555 cum were allotted to West Coast Paper Mills, Dandeli. The fresh regeneration of bamboos is taking place and harnessing at the proper age is done. Green bamboos are also supplied to the Medars and others in the district through bamboo depots or co-operative societies for manufacture of baskets, etc.

Firewood : The Government has opened a number of fire-wood depots in the district to supply firewood to the people particularly the

weaker sections and discontinued the prepaid licence system which has caused damage to the forests. In recent years, the firewood depots were handed over to the Forest Plantation Corporation. The Corporation was running firewood depots in addition to new depots opened recently and sold the firewood to the public on no profit no loss basis.

Eucalyptus : The Eucalyptus wood is used as a raw material in rayon industry as well as in paper industry and also used as firewood and poles. It is supplied to Harihar Polyfibers and West Coast Paper Mills on lease basis. About 5,777 tonnes were supplied to Harihara Polyfibers during 1981-82 and 1983-84 and 616 tonnes to West Coast Paper Mills during 1982-83 and 1983-84. The plantations are worked on a rotation of nine years in respect of original crop and 8 years in respect of coppices crop.

Development Schemes : The following development schemes were implemented in the district under Five Year Plans. (1) Soil Conservation Afforestation, (2) Teak Plantations, (3) Rehabilitation of degraded forests, (4) Cashew plantations, (5) Development of Western Ghats, (6) Forest Development Fund Schemes, (7) Command Area Development Schemes, etc.

Afforestation

Soil Conservation Afforestation is operated in the dry tract of the district where the areas are prone to soil erosion on account of barrenness of the land. The main object of this programme is to check soil erosion by planting trees in contour trenches and conserve moisture and meet the demand of fuel, fodder and green manure in the area. Teak plantations raised in the areas are clear felled to meet the demand for teak. During 1983-84, 97.53 hectares were planted by teak and 181 hectares of old plantations were maintained besides 1.5 lakhs of polythene bagged teak seedlings were raised at a cost of Rs. 3.28 lakhs. A scheme of rehabilitation of degraded large forests are in operation in the district for raising suitable species to increase their products. Cashew plantation is a foreign exchange earner which has been developed under the Centrally-sponsored scheme and provides ample employment opportunities besides covering the barren areas and preventing soil erosion. Afforestation in non-submersion area of Hidkal dam in the Hidkal range around the hillocks of Hunsur in an area of 22 hectares by planting, maintenance of 72.50 hectares of old plantations and raising 1.25 lakhs polythene bagged seedlings were done, in addition to the advance trenching in an area of 7.50 hectares in 1983-84

involving an expenditure of Rs. 59,430. Of late, aerial seeding is also resorted to.

Forest Development Fund Scheme

The Forest Development Fund created by levying cesses on the sale of all forest produce is being utilised for raising plantations. The tax that was levied during 1982-83 at the rate of 8 per cent has been enhanced to 12 per cent and the amount has been financed to raise teak plantation, matchwood plantation, tending in logged areas in semi-evergreen and evergreen forests and other plantations in dry zone, consisting of forest growing species.

Drought Prone Area Programme

The Drought Prone Area Programme is being implemented since the Fourth Plan. The forest plantation operations being highly labour intensive satisfies the objectives of the scheme of providing employment to the weaker sections in the drought prone area. The plantation raised under this programme acts as wind and shelter brakes, ameliorates the climatic conditions and check desiccation to a great extent in the scarcity affected areas. In 1983-84, an area of 31 hectares were brought under different plantations and 3.5 lakhs polythene bagged seedlings were raised at the cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs, which includes 97.50 hectares of old plantation for maintenance.

Integrated Western Ghat Development

The heavy forests of the Western Ghats are subject to heavy exploitation and loss of heavy area under forests. This has caused a serious ecological imbalance. So, a scheme for development of the Western Ghats region is taken up which includes the plantations of bamboo, matchwood, plywood, cashew and cultivation of medicinal plants and rehabilitation of mining area, etc. During 1983-84 an area of 36 hectares were brought under teak and other mixed species plantation in the Western Ghat region of the district, raising of 0.50 lakh polythene-bagged seedlings and maintaining 165 hectares of old plantation at a total cost of Rs. 1.2 lakhs.

National Rural Employment Programme

Plantations are raised under this scheme by employing the unemployed people in the rural areas. The present operations are ideally suited to them in view of their high labour component. The plantations raised will help to cater to the needs of villagers

in respect of firewood and small timber, etc. Under this scheme, 510 hectares of advance trenching, maintenance of 6.5 hectares of old plantations, digging of cattle proof trenches around to an extent of 1,200 R.M., watering 27.55 lakhs polythene bagged seedlings and planting of 400 hectares were done at a cost of Rs. 19.99 lakhs during 1983-84.

Special Component Plan

This programme is to be implemented for providing benefit to each family around clusters of villages with predominant Scheduled Caste population living near the forests who are engaged in afforestation works of the Department. Under this scheme, 51 hectares were planted and 2.22 lakhs polythene bagged seedlings were raised. As per the programme, 5,000 bamboos were distributed to S.C. craftsmen and 25 S.C. workers were trained in logging. Total expenditure incurred under this scheme was Rs. 3.05 lakhs in 1983-84.

No forest research work is being carried out in this district except maintaining a demonstration plot of grass kuran at Kanvinkop of Belgaum taluk.

Social Forestry

Social Forestry is initiated in the district with the object of meeting forest produce requirements of the local population and to reverse the process of ecological and climatic degradation, affecting proper soil and water conservation, etc. In order to ensure success in this programme, it is necessary to select suitable species and proper plantation techniques. Suitable species for Social Forestry in this region are *Acacia auriculiformes*, *A. Catechu*, *Ailanthus excelsa*, *Casurina equisetifolia*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Dendrocalamus strictus*, *Eucalyptus*, *Glemina arborea*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Hardwickia binata*, *Leucaena leucophala*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Terminalia arjuna*, etc. It plays a vital role in the generation of gainful employment opportunity for rural labour force, rehabilitation of degraded forest lands, production of adequate fuel, fodder, small timber and other forest produce to meet the domestic needs of the villagers. Under this programme, compulsory planting has been enforced in all available open lands such as Revenue waste lands, gomal lands, barren forest areas, foreshores of tanks and reservoirs, either sides of roads and canals, fallow and marginal agricultural lands, open areas in industrial estates, etc. An area of 1,788.69 hectares was afforested under social forestry in the district between 1980-81 and 1983-84.

Forest Protection

There is a mobile squad at Belgaum for use in forest protection drive. The main function of this forest mobile squad is to achieve effective prevention of smuggling of sandalwood and other forest produce from Government land and particularly in reserved forests by intensive and extensive patrolling in forest during night and also organising surprise raids on smugglers and getting information about the smuggling activities in the forests. The Mobile Squad is provided with arms and ammunition. The Forest Department has also taken several measures to protect the forests from fire, by clearing the fire lines along the plantations and current coupes and from both the sides of roads and paths leading to forests.

Karnataka Preservation of Trees Act 1976

Indiscriminate felling of trees in private holdings is prevented and felling is permitted only when trees are found scientifically unsuitable under the Karnataka Preservation of Trees Act 1976. Whenever felling is permitted, five trees have to be planted in the place of one tree to be felled. On failure to plant, the security planting deposit that is collected will be forfeited and used to plant the required number of trees in the holdings where the tree was felled.

Forest Privileges

There were certain special forest privileges provided for Khanapur, Nagargali, Kakati, Gokak, Gaunal, Chikodi and Raybag ranges of the Belgaum district for the *bona fide* use of the cultivators, in addition to common privileges like, rights of way to the villages, temples and water, grazing, etc. They are (1) collection of fallen dead wood upto 15 cm except teak and sandalwood for domestic purposes by inhabitants of forest villages, (2) *bona fide* cultivators were permitted to collect wood and bamboo (other than reserved species) from the reserved forests within 40 metres of his field for fencing purposes, (3) one of four trees of inferior species and bamboos were collected by each forest village once a year for the Holi festival. This privilege is also extended to the non-forest villages only if it is not abused, (4) the Medars in the district were permitted to collect the bamboos at the rate fixed by the Government from time to time for manufacture of baskets from the Bamboo Depots, (5) the forest villagers of the Nagargali range and Khanapur range were permitted to remove the Karvi and woods

either by head loads or cart loads for agricultural purposes, for houses and agricultural implements.

Forest Nurseries : There are five permanent nurseries in the district, which raised 40.25 lakhs of seedlings of eucalyptus, gulmohar, tamarind, silver oak, cassia, cashew, jack, nalgal and subabul in Belgaum division and were distributed to the public, local bodies and government departments during the year 1983-84.

Wild Life Protection Act

The Wild Life Protection Act 1972 and Rule 1973 have come into force in Karnataka from 1st July, 1973 with a view to prevent and prohibit totally the indiscriminate killing, poisoning and hunting of *fauna* in game sanctuary, National Parks, etc. Almost all the species are declared as preserved species. The export of animal skins is considerably prevented by this Act.

Forest Industries Corporation

The Karnataka Forest Industries Corporation Ltd. was established in the year 1975 with the object of achieving better utilisation of forest products and land to the best advantage of the mankind. It has undertaken the logging works in the district since 1979-80 with the aim to eliminate progressively the middle man from exploitation and marketing of forest produce directly to consumers. At a cost of Rs. 2.36 lakhs, the logging work has been taken up at Chapoli, Khanapur range, Belgaum, Nagargali range and Nanjarpai Nagargali during 1979-80, which has been extended to Londa range and Nagargali range at a cost of Rs. 3.50 lakhs, during 1984-85. Since 1974-75, the Corporation is running five fire wood depots at Belgaum city to sell fire wood on no profit no loss basis to the public. Yearly, 15,000 cum fire wood is supplied to public from these depots.

Forest Plantation Corporation

The Karnataka Forest Plantation Corporation was started during 1971 and actively engaged in raising eucalyptus plantations in the district. It has raised 4,285.54 hectares of eucalyptus plantation during 1972-82 at a cost of Rs. 15.50 lakhs. The eucalyptus plantations have yielded about 8,555 tonnes of eucalyptus wood, yielding a revenue of Rs. 72.33 lakhs. The Corporation is having a programme to start a tissue culture centre in an area of four hectares at Matche area of Belgaum district.

Sanctuaries

The Ghataprabha Bird Sanctuary was constituted during 1974 in an area of 29.28 sq km. The main attraction in this area is an island situated in the heart of Dhupdal lake. The birds like spoon bill, white ibis, open bill, stark, water duck, peacock, king fisher, cormorant, etc., visit this sanctuary from far away places and use this site to breed during the months of September and October. The Dandeli wild Life Sanctuary was established in 1953. It has an area of 5,729 sq km covering parts of Khanapur taluk. The wild life of this sanctuary include bison, sambar, cheetal, barking deer, elephant, mouse-deer, rabbit, porcupine, tiger, panther, bear, wild dog and several other varieties of birds.

Minor Forest Products

The minor forest products in the district are myrobalan, which is used for tanning, tamarind, *seegekai*, cashewnut, wax, honey, canes, tobacco (beedi) leaves, barks, gum, roash grass, fodder grass, several fruits for colouring and several medicinal plants which have been disposed by auction. The revenue realised out of this during 1983-84 is 13.02 lakhs and 1984-85 is Rs 14.68 lakhs.

CLIMATE

The climatic condition in the district on the whole is healthy and agreeable and characterised by general dryness except during the monsoon season. The pleasantest climate is noticed between the western forests and the eastern treeless track where Belgaum, Kittur, Pachapur, Sankeshwar and Nipani lie. In summer, excepting in the far eastern tracts, the climate is not very hot even in May, the nights being cool and sometimes chilly. In Belgaum and Khanapur taluks, it is very moist during June to September. One peculiarity of the rains during this period is that they are continuous and occasionally heavy. It is likely that sunshine cannot be seen for sometimes for days together.

The year may be divided into four seasons (1) In the summer season from March to May, there is a steady increase in the temperature, with maximum temperature of the year occurring in April, that too in the eastern part of the district. (2) The south-west monsoon season lasts from June to September, when the humidity is very high. (3) October and November constitute the post-monsoon

or retreating monsoon season, when humidity decreases in this period to the minimum and the evening air begins to be chilly. Heavy fogs gather soon after sunset and towards the morning. For sometime after sunrise, the district is shrouded in thick mist. (4) The cold season lasts from December to February, when the night temperature is at its minimum. The sky is generally clear or lightly cloudy.

Rainfall

The average rainfall in the district is 784.7 mm. The rainfall is high in the south-western parts of the district in the close proximity of the Western Ghats and decreases very rapidly towards east from 1,683.6 mm at Khanapur near the Western Ghats to 509.5 mm at Raybag. About 68% of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon months from June to September, July being generally the rainiest month. The variation in the annual rainfall as a whole from year to year is not large. But in the eastern parts of the district where the rainfall is comparatively less than in the rest of the district, the variation from year to year is large. Records of rainfall in the district are available for ten stations for periods ranging from 44 to 100 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in tables 2 and 3.

During the 50 year period from 1901 to 1950, 1914 was the year with the highest annual rainfall which was 155% of the normal. The lowest annual rainfall amounting to 68% of the normal occurred in 1918. In this 50 year period, the annual rainfall was less than 80% of the normal in only four years and none of them were consecutive. However, considering the annual rainfall at individual stations such low rainfall in two consecutive years is quite common in the district, occurring atleast once at all the stations and even four times at two out of the 10 stations (Saundatti and Gokak). Even three consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred once each at Hukeri and Ramdurg, four and five consecutive years at Bailhongal and Athani respectively. The annual rainfall in the district was between 600 and 900 mm in 37 years out of 50 years. On an average, there are 52.2 rainy days (i.e., days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 37 days at Athani to 88 days at Khanapur. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded in the district was 307.3 mm at Khanapur on the 3rd August, 1914.

Temperature

There are two meteorological observatories in the district,

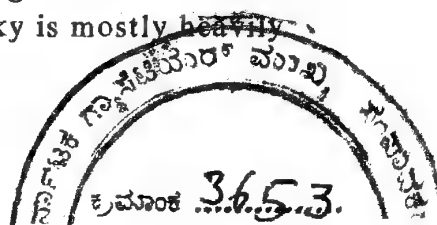
(1) at the Central Telegraph Office, which is functioning since 1836, but having been shifted in 1955 from the earlier site at military hospital area and (2) at Sambre (Aerodrome) functioning from 1952. The data available in Central Telegraph Office Observatory has been taken in general as representative of the climatic conditions in the district as a long period of data is available here. There is a steady increase in the temperature after February. April is generally the hottest month, with the mean daily maximum at 35.7°C and the mean daily minimum at 19.5°C . During May and June, nights are comparatively warmer than in April. The summer season on the whole is milder than in the neighbouring districts of the Deccan, especially in the narrow tract parallel to the Sahyadris. But the temperature is higher during summer in the eastern parts of the district. On individual days during the summer season, the day temperature occasionally rises upto to 41°C at Belgaum. Afternoon thunder showers which occur on some days bring welcome relief though only temporarily. With the onset of the south-west monsoon into the district early in June, there is an appreciable drop in the day temperature, but nights are quite warm as in the latter part of the hot season. From September, there is a slight increase in the day temperature and a secondary maximum in day temperature is reached in October. But the nights become progressively cooler from September onwards. December is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 29.3°C and the mean daily minimum at 13.9°C . During the period from December to February, the minimum temperature on individual days may go to about 7.0°C . The highest maximum temperature recorded at Belgaum was 40.8°C on the 3rd May, 1974. The lowest minimum was 6.7°C on the 11th February 1901.

Humidity

The relative humidity depends not only on the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere, but also on temperature. The humidity is generally high being over 85% in the monsoon season and decreases in the post-monsoon period. The driest part of the year is the period from January to March, when the relative humidity in the afternoons is about 30%.

Cloudiness

The cloudiness is recorded in Oktas i.e., in one-eighths of sky covered. An overcast sky is said to be covered by eight Oktas of cloud and half covered by four Oktas of cloud. The sky is mostly heavily



clouded or overcast during the south-west monsoon seasons. But cloudiness decreases in the post-monsoon period i.e., October and November. The sky is generally clear or lightly clouded during the period from December to February. Cloudiness increases from April onwards and generally it is more cloudy in the afternoon.

Winds

The winds are generally light with some increase in force during the late summer and monsoon seasons. The winds blow mainly from the south-west and west during the period from April to September. In October, winds blow commonly between north and east directions, but on some days they are from south-west or west. During November and December, the winds are mostly north-easterly or easterly. South-westerlies and westerlies appear in January and from February onwards the easterlies decrease in frequency and the afternoon winds begin to blow more and more the south-west and west directions. By April, the winds blow predominantly from west and south-west directions.

Special Weather Phenomena: In post-monsoon, storms and depressions from the Bay of Bengal which weaken after crossing the east coast and occasionally move into Arabian Sea, affect the weather over the district, causing widespread and locally heavy rain and strong winds in the district. Thunderstorms occur in the summer and post-monsoon seasons. Fog occurs during the cold seasons. Tables 4, 5 and 6 give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and special weather phenomena respectively for Belgaum.

Trends: The change in radiational properties of the land surface, increase of dust and other particulate contents in the lower levels of the atmosphere due to increase of human activities like industrialisation, urbanisation increase in road and rail traffic, destruction of trees and deforestation, etc., have an effect on climate resulting in growing atmospheric and water pollution and increase in temperature. Investigations have found that there is a decreasing trend of rainfall in the district.

Ecology and Environment

Maintenance of ecological balance and control of pollution are the major tasks in modern times. The Department of Ecology and Environment which was established during 1981 is working in the field to bring social awareness regarding protection and in finding solution for problems like, air and water pollution, dwindling

forests, soil erosion, noise pollution, etc. These pollutions are caused due to introduction of extraneous materials into the environment whether in the atmosphere, into water or on land which are not normally found in them, thereby adversely affecting its normal use or reuse. The Department is having a strict vigilance and control over all the scheduled industries of the district and direct them to provide adequate control equipments to prevent pollution. The pollution problems in Belgaum district are not much as noticed in other districts of the State.

The major industries in the district are sugar factories, distilleries and the aluminium factory. These industries have adopted necessary pollution control measures. All pollution control measures are aimed at reducing the pollution load to the minimum and within the permissible limits. Indian Aluminium Co., Ltd., Belgaum is adopting dry stacking red mud and installing necessary machinery for that purpose. The industry is recycling the effluents in its process. The Malaprabha Co-operative Sugar Factory has necessary treatment plant and waste water is treated by providing oil and grease trap, grit chamber, anaerobic lagoon followed by oxidation pond. Effluents are being utilised for irrigation after treatment. The spendwash effluent produced by the Ugar Sugar Works Ltd., is treated in anaerobic lagoons and overflow from anaerobic lagoons is mixed with the factory effluents and discharged into a canal of lift irrigation scheme maintained by the factory. Hiranyakeshi Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane, the Doodhganga Krishna S.S.K., and Ghataprabha S.S.K. are manufacturing sugar and produce both industrial and domestic waste water as effluent. The effluent after primary treatment is further treated in anaerobic lagoons followed by aerobic lagoon. The treated effluents are being used on land for irrigation. There are textile spinning mills, a small paper manufacturing unit, a dairy and engineering industries in the district which are not significant polluting agents. The industries in the district are also adopting air pollution control devices to control air pollutions.

The Department has taken up steps for improving the forest in all degraded areas of the Western Ghat region of the Belgaum district under Integrated Western Ghat Development Scheme to improve the environment and ecological conditions of the district. This activity covers Sampgaon, Parasgad, Hukeri, Belgaum and Khanapur taluks.

Statement showing Taluk-wise Latitude, Longitude, Elevation, Rainfall, Raingauge Stations and Annual Normal of Belgaum District

Sl. No.	Location				Elevation (Metre)	Rainfall	
	From	Latitude To	From	Longitude To		No. of Raingauge Station	Annual Normal (mm)
1 Athani	16°30'	16°58'	74°40'	75°21'	450-800	9	587.9
2 Belgaum	15°41'	16°04'	74°20'	74°51'	800-900	8	1,303.2
3 Chikodi	16°32'	16°40'	74°14'	74°47'	450-800 800-900	9	632.8
4 Gokak	15°59'	16°21'	74°37'	75°16'	450-800	12	564.0
5 Hukeri	15°58'	16°21'	74°19'	74°45'	800-900	9	675.6
6 Khanapur	15°21'	15°46'	74°05'	74°45'	800-900	13	1,683.6
7 Parasgad	15°36'	16°10'	74°42'	75°05'	450-500 800-900	7	610.03
8 Ramdurg	15°47'	16°12'	75°04'	75°30'	450-500 800-900	4	572.5
9 Raybag	16°21'	16°42'	74°42'	75°05'	450-800 800-900	8	509.5
10 Sampgaon	15°29'	16°00'	74°41'	75°00'	800-900	11	708.8

TABLE 2
Normal and Extreme Rainfall

Sl. No.	No. of years of data		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Athani	50	a	4.6	1.3	5.6	26.7	53.1	72.9	75.4	75.2	137.9
		b	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.0	3.4	4.9	6.6	4.7	7.4
2 Belgaum	50	a	3.6	1.3	9.9	43.2	66.5	190.7	459.0	247.1	118.9
		b	0.3	0.1	0.8	3.1	4.7	12.3	22.2	18.1	9.6
3 Chikodi	50	a	2.5	1.0	6.9	34.0	51.8	80.8	127.3	86.4	94.5
		b	0.2	0.2	0.6	2.6	3.5	6.6	11.8	9.3	6.8
4 Gokak	50	a	3.6	1.3	5.6	30.0	57.1	68.8	75.9	63.0	95.3
		b	0.2	0.1	0.6	2.2	3.8	5.1	6.9	4.9	5.9
5 Hukeri	50	a	1.8	2.5	8.4	32.8	66.5	82.5	129.8	82.8	103.9
		b	0.1	0.1	0.8	2.8	4.4	6.7	11.1	8.1	6.7
6 Khanapur	50	a	1.3	0.8	5.1	28.7	53.3	285.0	693.9	345.9	119.9
		b	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.4	3.5	14.9	24.9	20.5	10.6
7 Parasgad	50	a	2.8	3.3	7.4	36.1	62.7	62.5	86.9	71.4	112.0
		b	0.2	0.2	0.6	2.4	4.1	6.2	8.4	5.8	6.6

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Sl. No.	Station	No. of years of data		October	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*	
										Amount (mm,	Date
1	2	3		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	20
1	Athani	50	a	93.0	33.3	8.9	587.9	196 (1916)	45 (1905)	148.6	1952 Oct 10
			b	5.3	1.8	0.5	37.4				
2	Belgaum	50	a	111.0	40.6	11.4	1,303.2	169 (1914)	56 (1905)	273.1	1914 Aug 05
			b	7.1	2.8	0.7	81.8				
3	Chikodi	50	a	98.8	38.9	9.9	632.8	164 (1914)	63 (1905)	186.9	1898 Oct 06
			b	6.2	2.3	0.7	50.8				
4	Gokak	50	a	109.5	44.2	9.7	564.0	170 (1916)	56 (1945)	180.9	1925 Oct 09
			b	6.0	2.3	0.8	38.8				
5	Hukeri	50	a	109.2	43.7	11.7	675.6	170 (1950)	65 (1925)	150.1	1966 May 02
			b	6.6	2.4	0.5	50.3				
6	Khanapur	50	a	102.9	37.1	9.7	1,683.6	162 (1914)	45 (1918)	307.3	1914 Aug 03
			b	7.5	2.7	0.6	88.4				
7	Parasgad	50	a	106.7	51.1	7.4	610.3	225 (1916)	58 (1913)	149.9	1956 Oct 16
			b	6.3	23.3	0.6	43.7				

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
8	Ramdurg	50	a	2.3	2.5	10.9	29.0	51.1	70.9	73.7	70.6	120.4
			b	0.3	0.2	0.6	2.1	3.9	5.5	6.6	5.5	7.3
9	Raybag	17	a	3.1	1.5	10.9	28.5	38.6	50.8	76.2	56.6	101.6
			b	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.2	2.8	4.3	8.2	5.5	6.4
10	Sampgaon	50	a	1.3	1.8	8.4	36.8	62.7	100.3	136.4	87.1	110.7
			b	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.5	4.1	7.5	11.3	7.4	7.3
	Belgaum District		a	2.7	1.7	7.9	32.6	56.3	106.5	193.5	118.6	111.5
			b	0.2	0.1	0.6	2.4	3.8	7.4	11.8	9.0	7.5

BELGAUM DISTRICT

1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	20
8	Ramdurg	50	a 83.1 b 5.6	48.3 2.4	9.7 0.5	572.5 40.5	187 (1916)	56 (1904)	151.1	1916 Nov 03
9	Raybag	17	a 96.5 b 6.3	38.6 2.3	6.6 0.4	509.5 39.3	135 (1938)	51 (1945)	130.0	1966 May 04
10	Sampgaon	50	a 114.3 b 6.7	40.6 2.6	8.4 0.6	708.8 50.9	181 (1950)	58 (1934)	149.9	1950 Aug 26
	Belgaum District		a 102.5 b 6.4	41.6 2.4	9.3 0.6	784.7 52.2	155 (1914)	58 (1918)		

a—normal rainfall in mm

b—average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more)

*Based on all available data upto 1970

**Years given in brackets

TABLE 3

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District-Data (1901-1950)

<i>Range in mm</i>	<i>Number of years</i>	<i>Range in mm</i>	<i>Number of years</i>
501—600	3	901—1,000	4
601—700	7	1,001—1,100	4
701—800	19	1,101—1,200	1
801—900	11	1,201—1,300	1

Normal Temperature and Relative Humidity (Belgaum City)
Central Telegraph Office*

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Month	Mean daily		Highest max. ever recorded		Lowest min. ever recorded		Relative Humidity%	
	Max.	Min.	°C	Date	°C	Date	08.30	17.30**
January	30.1	14.0	35.7	1974 January 18	7.2	1946 Jan 11	66	30
February	32.2	15.1	37.2	1892 February 29	6.7	1901 Feb 14	61	30
March	35.0	18.0	39.4	1892 March 27	10.0	1957 March 8	62	32
April	35.7	19.5	40.5	1977 April 18	12.8	1955 April 3	72	46
May	34.0	20.6	40.8	1974 May 3	15.6	1917 May 3	78	58
June	27.5	20.6	37.9	1967 June 1	16.1	1912 June 29	85	76
July	25.2	19.8	33.6	1966 July 9	17.2	1912 July 18	90	92
August	25.6	19.4	31.7	1969 August 19	15.7	1957 August 8	92	87
September	27.0	19.0	34.3	1977 September 27	15.0	1902 September 30	89	81
October	30.1	18.6	35.0	1965 October 28	12.2	1906 October 30	81	64
November	29.3	17.1	34.6	1965 November 7	9.3	1964 November 28	70	47
December	29.3	13.9	34.6	1960 December 7	8.4	1970 December 4	67	35
Annual	30.1	18.0					76	57

*Shifted in 1955 from the Military Hospital Area

**Hours IST

TABLE 5

Mean Wind Speed in km/hr (Belgaum)

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
6.4	6.6	7.2	8.5	10.6	13.0	14.4	13.5	9.9	8.1	6.8	6.5	9.3

TABLE 6

Special Weather Phenomena (Belgaum)

Mean no. of days with*	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Thunder	0.2	0.2	2	7	6	1.7	0.1	1.2	2	5	1.7	0.4	27.4
Hail	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Fog	4	4	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	15.8

*no. of days two and above are given in whole numbers

TABLE 7

Taluk-wise Annual Rainfall Statistics of Belgaum District in mm

<i>Place (Taluk HQ)</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>1964</i>
Athani	605.7	436.9	582.7	558.4	198.7
Belgaum	1,275.7	1,723.9	1,294.7	1,456.0	1,571.7
Chikodi	837.8	582.9	518.1	621.9	715.5
Gokak	699.1	690.4	550.9	791.6	664.8
Hukeri	946.2	943.7	668.5	748.0	832.5
Khanapur	1,511.2	3,140.1	2,673.9	1,749.0	2,266.5
Parasgad	731.7	880.5	579.6	583.5	694.2
Ramdurg	530.9	624.3	608.1	534.4	768.9
Raybag	767.3	458.7	394.9	471.3	511.3
Sampgaon	798.1	860.0	641.4	709.2	961.6

<i>Place (Taluk HQ)</i>	<i>1972</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>1974</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1977</i>
Athani	399.7	547.1	960.1	782.4	410.8	722.7
Belgaum	1,142.9	1,120.8	1,220.5	2,014.0	1,199.6	1,273.1
Chikodi	333.5	828.1	529.8	787.4	588.3	820.8
Gokak	352.1	440.7	546.8	666.6	263.5	575.0
Hukeri	507.8	776.3	592.2	845.8	660.2	1,116.6
Khanapur	1,844.6	1,965.0	2,165.2	2,345.6	1,893.7	1,877.0
Parasgad	475.1	561.3	847.1	570.6	374.2	417.9
Ramdurg	344.0	587.0	617.1	836.0	388.0	427.7
Raybag	445.0	388.2	725.3	836.4	429.7	710.4
Sampgaon	670.8	659.6	701.7	954.9	512.5	688.6

<i>1965</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1968</i>	<i>1969</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1971</i>
388.8	798.4	422.6	598.0	329.8	587.6	281.3
1,323.4	1,598.6	1,515.6	1,293.7	1,483.4	1,303.2	1,204.2
372.1	550.5	606.8	688.1	635.6	632.8	421.9
302.1	684.7	321.0	601.8	431.7	564.0	523.2
586.3	1,096.6	786.0	669.3	891.5	675.6	796.6
1,584.8	2,137.4	2,334.5	1,689.2	1,877.9	1,683.6	1,599.2
485.2	776.0	497.1	600.7	794.6	610.3	525.5
343.4	637.1	365.6	577.3	502.7	572.5	313.5
198.2	771.9	403.4	446.3	322.2	509.5	453.9
365.8	887.2	494.0	731.5	552.1	708.8	559.8
<i>1978</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>1984</i>
641.8	592.2	335.2	719.0	583.4	346.5	374.9
1,287.2	1,368.3	1,565.2	R.N.R.	1,261.6	1,574.8	1,245.2
599.6	862.9	552.2	992.6	504.6	656.5	712.2
607.0	720.2	427.6	654.0	480.1	554.6	263.7
881.3	812.5	596.8	828.3	655.4	337.4	477.7
1,771.8	1,947.4	2,260.7	1,988.2	1,998.1	2,086.0	1,717.9
452.5	720.7	455.2	614.8	402.5	270.8	280.5
588.7	577.0	221.3	633.0	560.0	615.0	508.2
595.0	585.1	192.5	845.5	488.2	390.8	246.1
774.7	776.5	784.0	1,010.3	562.9	661.3	521.6

TABLE 8

Annual Rainfall Statistics of Belgaum District in mm

Place	1970	1975	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Athani (SF)	356.4	646.0	631.5	364.7	610.4	456.6	271.0	315.9
Arabhavi (ARS)	515.6	797.2	649.3	306.9	577.4	377.1	488.4	404.8
Bailhongal (SF)	675.2	813.2	710.9	720.8	951.5	571.4	627.5	594.1
Ghataprabha	635.0	812.3	619.1	415.2	652.8	515.7	554.6	368.6
Hidkal Dam	1,015.4	787.1	637.2	506.6	745.6	662.4	663.6	581.4
Hukeri (SF)	—	795.5	732.1	544.0	705.4	471.6	837.4	568.1
Jamboti	1,523.2	1,048.7	1,042.5	2,694.8	2,087.1	—	—	—
Londa (F)	1,463.0	1,742.7	2,124.5	2,351.1	2,758.3	3,359.5	3,693.4	—
Manoli	583.0	672.3	489.5	338.6	677.4	822.3	623.3	436.0
Nagargali	1,871.0	1,690.3	—	1,398.7	5,490.0	1,484.0	1,419.9	—
Nipani (IB)	901.3	1,195.0	984.0	995.0	988.0	569.2	1,021.0	664.0
Rakaskop	2,711.1	2,848.2	2,757.3	2,923.2	2,607.3	2,451.3	2,942.0	1,939.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sambre (OBS)	1,058.6	1,160.7	964.4	1,043.2	1,282.5	953.3	1,084.3	1,052.0
Sankeshwar (ARS)	687.3	875.9	833.7	623.9	745.4	636.3	779.5	639.3
Saundatti (F)	693.7	572.5	473.7	381.1	665.5	609.5	475.7	428.8
Shedbal	456.0	798.2	607.5	491.6	995.9	427.3	515.9	454.0

ARS—Agricultural Research Station

OBS—Observatory

SF—Seed Farm

F—Farm

IB—Inspection Bungalow

RS—Research Station

APPENDIX

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Names of villages transferred to the different taluks of Belgaum district

<i>State or district or taluk from which the villages are transferred</i>	<i>Name of the taluk to which transfer has been made</i>	<i>Number of villages transferred</i>	<i>Names of villages transferred</i>
1	2	3	4
Sangli state	Athani	7	1) Molawad 2) Kusanal 3) Shiraguppi 4) Mangawati 5) Shahapur 6) Ugar Khurd and 7) Katral
Jamkhandi state	Athani	4	1) Shegunshi 2) Hulagbali 3) Gundewadi and 4) Chamkeri
Kurundwad state	Athani	3	1) Nadi Ingalgaon 2) Ghatnatti and 3) Teerth
Jatt state	Athani	4	1) Navalihal 2) Kalloti 3) Agrani Ingalgaon and 4) Kiranagi
Budhagaon state (Jr Miraj)	Athani	1	1) Khilegaon
Miraj state	Athani	2	1) Mole and 2) Banjawad
Sangli state	Sampgaon	1	1) Dodwad
Sangli state (Shahapur taluk)	Belgaum	54	1) Anigol 2) Alatage 3) Basarikatti 4) Bandihalli 5) Bharmanatti 6) Bhutaramanahatti 7) Gangenahal 8) Godihal 9) Gundwad 10) Halabhavi 11) Handiganur 12) Heggere 13) Hannihal 14) Idal Hond 15) Kadoli 16) Kakati 17) Khanagavi BK 18) Kalakhamb 19) Khanagavi KH 20) Kurihal BK 21) Kurihal KH

1	2	3	4
			22) Mahalenahatti 23) Mastamardi 24) Matche 25) Parasenahatti 26) Ramdurg 27) Sambre 28) Shahapur 29) Sheriyadwad 30) Sonatti 31) Yeramale 32) Zad-Shahapur 33) Balekundri BK 34) Balekundri KH 35) Bambarge 36) Bodakenahatti 37) Chalvenahatti 38) Chandur 39) Harankol 40) Hinage 41) Kangrali BK 42) Kattanabhavi 43) Kedanur 44) Marihal 45) Mavinkatti 46) Nagenahatti 47) Somnaikanatti 48) Tummaraguddi 49) Yaddalbhavinahatti 50) Kamakarahatti 51) Karadiguddi 52) Shaganmatti 53) Intagatti and 54) Sulebhavi
Kundarwad state (Sr) (Anigol taluk)	Belgaum	18	1) Alarwad 2) Anigol 3) Atiwad 4) Bachi 5) Bijagarni 6) Bokanur 7) Kallehol 8) Kudremani 9) Mandoli 10) Rakaskop 11) Sonoli 12) Sulage 13) Turmuri 14) Uchagaon 15) Yallur 16) Ambewadi 17) Bekkinakeri and 18) Gojage
Kundarwad (Jr) (Vadgaon) (Yallur taluk)	Belgaum	20	1) Benakanhalli 2) Halaga 3) Hingarge 4) Hosagondanahatti 5) Jaitanmal 6) Madhavpur 7) Matche 8) Majagaon 9) Rajahamsagad 10) Savagaon 11) Susagoudanahatti 12) Tammanaikanahatti 13) Tarihal 14) Vadgaon 15) Bastawad 16) Kolikopp 17) Kuttalwad 18) Malbemordi 19) Navage and 20) Sulage (Yellur)

1	2	3	4
Kolhapur state	Chikodi	11	1) Khadakalat 2) Pattankudi 3) Yamagarni 4) Naganur 5) Budihal 6) Valaki 7) Sankanawadi 8) Navalihal 9) Ramapura 10) Shiradwad and 11) Peerawadi
Jamkhandi state	Gokak	2	1) Awaradi and 2) Kalliguddi
Kurundwad (Sr)	Gokak	1	1) Budihal
Kolhapur state	Ramdurg	14	1) Ramapur 2) Gonaganur 3) Totagatti 4) Haletorgai 5) Kankanawadi 6) Budanur 7) Kamanakopp 8) Gudagopp 9) M. Chandargi 10) Malolli 11) Bijaguppi 12) Chanatti 13) Gudagunal and 14) Kullur
Jamkhandi state	Ramdurg	1	1) Chippalkatti
Kolhapur state (Raybag Mahal)	Raybag	31	1) Raybag 2) Nasalapur 3) Saundatti 4) Diggewadi 5) Jalalapura 6) Chinchali 7) Bhiradi 8) Nilaji 9) Morab 10) Alagawadi 11) Shiragur 12) Paramanandwadi 13) Bastawad 14) Kankanawadi 15) Nagare 16) Bommanal 17) Nidagundi 18) Byakud 19) Bhendawad 20) Mantur 21) Devapurahatti 22) Katakabhavi 23) Mavinahonda 24) Budihal 25) Maradi 26) Mekhali 27) Hubbarawadi 28) Yedrav 29) Girinaikawadi 30) Jodahatti and 31) Khanadal
Kurundwad state	Raybag	2	1) Saunsuddi and 2) Itanal
Jr Kurundwad state (Vadgaon)	Raybag	1	1) Dewanakatti

1	2	3	4
Miraj state	Raybag	1	1) Bavachi
Chikodi taluk	Raybag	4	1) Bekkeri 2) Biranal 3) Nandikurli and 4) Nipanal
Athani taluk	Raybag	10	1) Kudachi 2) Khemalapur 3) Bada Byakud 4) Gundwad 5) Shiddapur 6) Yebaratti 7) Harugeri 8) Hidkal 9) Koligud and 10) Alakhanur
Gokak taluk	Raybag	6	1) Mugalkhod 2) Handigud 3) Sulthanpur 4) Palbhavi 5) Kappalguddi and 6) Marakudi
Ramdurg state	Parasgad	2	1) Bhandarhalli and 2) Jakabal
Nargund taluk	Ramdurg	3	1) Hampiholi 2) Maradagi and 3) Revadikop
Parasgad taluk	Ramdurg	4	1) Chikop KS 2) Hirekop KS 3) Bhagojikop and 4) Ujjinakop
Badami taluk	Ramdurg	25	1) Mudakavi 2) Thimmapura SA 3) Hosakeri 4) Karadigudda 5) Idagallu 6) Lingadhal 7) Chik Tadashi 8) Hire Tadashi 9) Bennur 10) Hire Mulangi 11) Chik Mulangi 12) Kallamada 13) Oblapura 14) Aneguddi 15) Hanamapur 16) Umatar 17) Soppadla 18) Bannur 19) Peeranagudi 20) Narasapur 21) Batakurki 22) Nandiha 23) Channapur 24) Thimmapur 25) Naganur

1	2	3	4
Gokak taluk	Ramdurg	7	1) Tondikatti 2) Budni 3) Hosakoti 4) Guttigoli 5) Hulikund 6) Kummakeri 7) Kunnal
Ramdurg state	Ramdurg	26	1) Ramdurg 2) Dodamangadi 3) Chinchakhandi 4) Ghatakurnur 5) Kolachi 6) Huliop 7) Gonnagar 8) Sureban 9) Manihal 10) Jalikatti 11) Lakhanaitankop 12) Kallur 13) Mullur 14) Kadlikop 15) Mudenkop 16) Rankalkop 17) Turanur 18) Kilabanur 19) Mudenur 20) Halagatti 21) Awaradi 22) Sangal 23) Chikop 24) Kalhal 25) Panchagaon 26) Shivpeth

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Situated in a commanding position in the Deccan Plateau with the projections of the parts of the Western Ghats and with the fertile river valleys of the Krishna, Malaprabha, Ghataprabha and the other tributary flows, Belgaum district region was destined to play a prominent part in the history of Karnataka and South India. Being near to the ancient capitals of Badami and Bijapur, it was a part of the core country of the Early Chalukyan and Adilshahi Empires. Being proximate to Banavasi, it enjoyed a similar privileged position even earlier under the Kadambas who had Halashi as their secondary capital. The scores of temples of the Later Chalukyan style, built not only by the Kalyana dynasty but also by their feudatories, the Rattas and the Kadambas of Goa stand in testimony to the political importance the region had under Chalukyas of Kalyana. The imperial traditions of the Shatavahanas, Badami (Early) Chalukyas, Rashtrakuta and Kalyana (Later) Chalukyas that had held the regions of modern Karnataka and Maharashtra states, together, helped the continuation of the regions on both the sides of the Krishna together under a single royal umbrella, and the Seunas had Belgaum under their control. Later, the Bahmanis, Adilshahis and the Mughuls too held this part of Karnataka under their rule though major parts of their territories were in Maharashtra. As for the Marathas, considerable parts of Belgaum district were under Shivaji. The Peshwas, the Kolhapur rulers and other Maratha potentates together held the whole district till their fall. The district played the most notable part in Karnataka in the history of freedom movement.

Puranic Associations

Many places in the district have been connected with puranic and mythological traditions. There are as many as five Ramateerthas in the district, 1) in the Parasgad fort, 2) at Mullur in Ramdurg taluk, 3) near Kanbargi in Belgaum taluk, 4) at Ramateertha in Athani taluk and near Halashi in Khanapur taluk which are described as visited by Rama who installed Ramalingas at these places. Ramdurg fort is ascribed to Rama and Shabarikolla near Sureban is described as the place where Shabari had lived and met Rama. Sogal is described as the place where one Sugolamuni performed penance. Yedur on the banks of the Krishna is claimed to be a place where Daksha performed a sacrifice, which was later obstructed by Veerabhadra. Godachi in Parasgad taluk also lays claim to be the site of this event. Shirsangi in Parasgad taluk is described as the place where Sage Rishyasringa had stayed. The Yellamma Gudda is called the site where Jamadagni had lived and the dramatic events of his son Parashurama beheading his mother Renuka at his father's bidding having taken place. Goddess Yellavva of Saundatti is identified with Renuka and worshipped. Jamboti is associated with Jambavati, Lord Krishna's consort and Jambavanta's daughter. Saptasagar, a pre-historic site is claimed to be the place where the Saptarshis had lived and the ashmond there is ascribed to the sacrifices they had performed. The Mugutkhan Hubli Narasimha temple is claimed to be the place where Sage Chavana had performed a sacrifice. Many passage chamber tombs that are found at Konnur and other places are ascribed to the Pandavas.

Pre-History*

The river valley and hill ranges with many gorges and caverns in the district were very favourable sites for the habitat of the pre-historic people. A few Lower Palaeolithic sites, the earliest stone age cultural stage of man, have been traced in the upper Malaprabha and the Ghataprabha valleys as well as their tributaries. For instance at Sutgatti in the Ghataprabha valley (Belgaum taluk) and Tallur (Parasgad taluk) on the Malaprabha are found stone tools of the Early Palaeolithic culture. Besides near Gokak (in the Ghataprabha valley) some of the animal fossils (of the Early Palaeolithic period?) were also found. But the relationship of these

* Script corrected by Dr A Sundara, Director of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Karnataka.

fossils with the contemporary human cultural remains if any are yet to be investigated.

The stone tools of these sites are made of quartzitic sand stone, the most common medium used for making tools by the Early Palaeolithic man in this region as known from the other sites. In these river valleys as elsewhere the most common tool types are hand-axes and 'U' shaped cleavers, technically of mid-Acheulian type. Dr. R. S. Pappu of the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute has noted that the lower Acheulian tools are found at Halagatti, Sunnal and Chilamur and tools of the Acheulian type are located at Kolachi, Chilamur, Chinchkhanda, Gonnagar and Sureban in the Malaprabha valley.

At Gonnagar, in a cave, tools of the Middle Palaeolithic stage were traced. Dr. Pappu had demarcated heavy concentration of the Middle Palaeolithic sites between Yadwad (Gokak taluk) and Lokapur (Mudhol taluk) in Bijapur District. Many more middle Palaeolithic sites have been located at Kolagi, Kundargi, Loslar, Mamadapur and Pachapur. Dr. Sundara had collected many middle Palaeolithic tools in a hill valley near Shabarikolla (with c 10-11th Cent. temple unusually having *shalashikhara*) in 1966.

In view of the fact that the Upper Palaeolithic stage in India has not yet been clearly and fully established over a major part of the country, in this region also Upper Palaeolithic sites are sparsely noted. The only one site is Yadwad with scrapers, burils, flakes, simple and backed blades, corls, etc.

At Gonnagar, Shabarikolla and Megundeshwar are found Mesolithic cultural remains. In a cave behind the Shabarikolla temple was noticed by Dr. Sundara a painting of a circle with dots inside. The Mesolithic culture elsewhere in Karnataka, example in Sagnakallu (near Bellary) is dated 5,000 B. C.

Neolithic sites in this region comparable to those in Sanganakallu, and T. Narasipur (on the Cauveri valley, Mysore District) have not been traced so far in this region. Numerous Chalcolithic sites have been located by Dr. Sundara in the upper Krishna valley, for examples at Kadoli, Eksamba, Kudachi, Satti, Saptasagar, etc. Comparatively speaking these sites are very rich in black-on-red painted pottery of varieties in Karnataka different in types and fabrics from those of the Godavari valley (example: the Malwa and Jorwe

pottery). One of the varieties occurring in profession is similar to those from the earliest phase of the Neolithic in Chalcolithic stage in Brahmagiri i.e., Brahmagiri-IA. Another variety is intimately akin to that of Savalda in Tapi valley. Pottery with paintings in ivory black, white kaolin and brown are also found at Satti. Most occasionally occur pottery with paintings in scarlet red. Among these sites Satti and Saptasagar in Athani taluk, Kadoli, Eksamba and Kudachi are noteworthy. In some of these sites are traced remnants of mounds of scoriaceous ash, for instance at Kudachi, Konnur, Eksamba, etc. Ever since the discovery and the interpretation of these ash-mounds by Robert Bruce-Foote in the last decades of the 19th Century in the Raichur Doab sporadic and scientific investigations have been and are being carried out on finding out the causes for the formations of such ash mounds, the cultural association, purpose and date by especially Dr F. R. Allchin, V. R. Reddy, S. N. Rajguru, Mujumdar and Sundara. Accordingly various theories such as that these mounds are due to the periodical burning of cowdung accumulated in cattle-pens of the Neolithic people, iron smelting activities etc., are current. However the occurrence of the ash mounds in the Krishna valley of the Belgaum region, according to Sundara, seems to indicate the course of the defusion of this activity along the valley towards the Doab and it is probably associated with either the users of Sawalda pottery or the Iron-Age Megalithic passage chamber builders.

The beginning of the Iron-Age in Karnataka in general is marked with the use of iron in every day life replacing stone for making tools and weapons etc., and occurrence of numerous stone tombs built with rude stone slabs/boulders (with a passage for entering the tomb to collect human skeletal remains of the dead sometime after the first burial) with black-and-red ware vessels, iron objects etc., in them called megaliths. Many megalithic sites are traced mostly by Sundara in Belgaum region such as at Hidkal, Hunur, Nirvanahatti etc., (now sub-merged under the Hidkal irrigation dam), Ghodgeri, Godachinmalki, Saundatti etc. Earlier at Konnur an extensive Megalithic site had been noticed. The Megalithic tombs in most of the sites are passage chambers. There are two distinct types of passage chambers as known from the ground plan, orientation and mode of construction, typically represented in Konnur and Saundatti and therefore designated as Konnur and Saundatti types. At Hunnur, Ghodgeri, etc, there are large sized oval shaped barrows each concealing many passage chambers tombs,

probably representing family vaults through the ages. One such barrow in Hunnur was excavated in 1969 by the Archaeological Survey of India. Pottery vessels and bits of iron objects have been found in these tombs. One of these tombs have been transplanted and erected near the Circuit House in Hidkal. The tomb generally is trapezoidal in plan with a passage oriented invariably southwards or between south-west and south-east. It is usually raised from above the ground and occasionally, partly buried or almost completely buried depending upon the nature of the spot. The chamber consists of six undressed, thick and huge slabs, five on the sides and one on the top. If three slabs cover the three sides, on the South, there will be two orthostats lesser in width than the slabs on the other three sides. Between the two orthostats will be a gap leading to the chamber. This central gap or opening is approached by a passage formed by two flanking slabs, set up vertically. The entire structure is surrounded by stone-rubbles and earth heaped upon upto the capstone on the sides. The whole structure looks like a round barrow. These chambers are found in hundreds at Konnur in Gokak taluk and also in places like Ainapur, Hidkal, Ghodgeri, Savalagi and Godachina-malki. There are tombs of a slightly different type found at Sindhogi, Tallur and Saundatti also. These chambers were tombs and the passage is meant for the periodical offerings to the deceased by the relatives of the dead. Their date has been fixed as between 1200 to 700 B. C.

The pre-historic man of the Paleolithic Age was a nomad, a food gatherer or food hunter, using stone tools prepared by flaking. A distinct change is discernable from after the Mesolithic age. During the Mesolithic age as known from the investigations elsewhere in India for example Sahar Naharai, Lekhania (Uttar Pradesh), Langhanaj (Gujarat), etc., people seem to have developed certain traditions that bound them together and started dwelling at one place for a longer period collecting wild grains, constructing hut like dwellings, preparing ear-ornaments on animal bones and pottery vessels, etc. They had also developed fairly an elaborate ritual for disposing of the dead.

In the next stage tools, systematically flaked, ground and polished with sharpened working edges were produced and these were used for clearance of trees and plants and for agricultural operations. Consequently people became well settled and economically better. Very soon copper ores were prospected and smelted and the metal was

used for preparing tools besides polished stone tools and this stage is described as chalcolithic. Domestication of animals and developed cultivation improved the standard of life and pottery vessels were decorated with paintings in different colours and lapidary ornaments made on metals such as gold and copper as well as semi-precious stones like chalcedony, chert, jasper, etc., were manufactured and used for necklaces, etc.

In the Iron-Age, altogether a different variety of pottery both in types and fabrics were prepared and used. A variety of iron implements, such as agricultural tools, sickle, knife, weapons like swords, javelins and arrow-heads, vessels such as plates with loop handles etc., were in use. These indicate an advanced stage of the material life of man ready for developing full-fledged cities of the beginning of the historical period.

The Shatavahanas

Undoubtedly, Belgaum district area had been a part of the Mauryan empire during the historic period, as Ashokan edicts have been found to the east and south-east of Belgaum, in the districts of Raichur, Bellary and Chitradurga. But no definite records to indicate that the district formed a part of the empire are forthcoming. Such a statement could have also been made regarding the Shatavahana rule too despite the fact that the inscriptions of the Shatavahanas have been found further southwards in places like Banavasi, but for the discovery of a Shatavahana town at Vadgaon-Madhavapur near Belgaum where numerous coins of the Shatavahanas were also found in 1965 and subsequent excavations. Two alloy coins (of tin and zinc) of Sirisatakarni or Yajnyasri were found in that year. Of the other coins found there, the latest are those of Vasishthiputasa Pulumavi, Yajnyasri Shatakarni and Vasishthiputra Vilivayakura which were also notable. One copper coin which had an elephant on the obverse and the symbol of Ujjayini on the reverse is identified as of Shatakarni I. Two silver coins of the Kshatrapas and one silver coin of the Roman Empire were also found, and these coins must have been in currency in this region in Shatavahana times.

As for the Shatavahana history they ruled over the Deccan with Paithan (Pratishthana) as capital and their sway extended over the modern State of Maharashtra including the coast, Andhra and parts of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka including the district of Belgaum. They have left behind some of the finest

rock-cut shrines in Maharashtra at Nasik, Karle, Kanheri, Nanaghat and Junnar and *stupas* in Andhra Pradesh. The Panhala shrines are the nearest to Belgaum district. Most of the princes believed in Vedic religion and many of their queens professed Buddhist faith. The first prince of the dynasty was simukha (30 B.C.) succeeded by Krishna or Kanna, and Kanheri (Kanneri) near Bombay is named after him. He was followed by Shatakarni. The copper coins found at Vadgaon are of his period (03 BC - to 15 AD). The invasion of the Shakas eclipsed Shatavahana power after Shatakarni. But Gautaimiputra (c 106 - 130 A.D.) retrieved the fortunes of the family. He defeated Shaka Nahapana and over stamped the latter's silver currency with Shatavahana symbols. His son Vashishthiputra Pulumavi (130-159) who succeeded him has left behind one Prakrit inscription at Banavasi, that being a memorial stone to his deceased queen and another in Bellary district. His coins found at Vadgaon have been referred to above. Shivasri (c 159-166), Shivaskanda (c 167-174) and Yajnyasri (c 174-203) were the successors of Pulumavi, and after Yajnyasri, there was a division in the family and Kuntala and Hala, two princes of the family are believed to have ruled from Kuntala or Karnataka, perhaps from Banavasi. Hala is the author of the work *Gata Sattasati*, a collection of Prakrit verses. By about 232 A.D., the Shatavahana rule ended and they were succeeded by Chutus at Banavasi and the Kuras or Ankuras in Kolhapur region. The coin of Vasitiputasa Vilivayakura mentioned earlier appears to be of a prince of this family. Vadgaon-Madhavpur appears to have been a flourishing trade centre, even having contacts with the Roman Empire as testified by the Roman coins found here. Buddhism and Shaivism were flourishing religions of the place, and the Vadgaon pillar inscription found here assigned to the first century B.C. speaks of the performance of Vajapeya and other sacrifices by a brahmin of Kashyapa *gotra* to indicate the popularity of the Vedic religion.

Who ruled in Belgaum district for some decades between the third century and till the advent of the Kadambas and the Bhojas, is not clear due to paucity of sources. Traditions mention a Jaina prince called Jakkadeva said to have ruled at or around Belgaum. But it is difficult to fix his date or even his sphere of authority.

The Bhojas

The Bhojas are mentioned in the traditional Sanskrit literature (*puranas*) as belonging to the Haihaya sub-division of the Yadavas

(of Dwaraka) and they appear to have been ruling from North Konkan as contemporaries of the Shatavahanas. A branch of theirs ruled from Chandor in Goa between the 4th and the 6th centuries. The Bhojas of Chandor appear to have been ruling over Goa, parts of Uttara Kannada and Khanapur and Belgaum taluk region. They had elephant as their emblem. Six records of theirs, all copper plates in Sanskrit, have been found, one of them being from Belgaum district.

The Siroda plates, issued from Chandor (*EI*, XXIV, p. 143) speak of Devaraja, the earliest known ruler of this branch. He appears to have ruled during the close of the third or beginning of the fourth century. This surmise is based on the palaeography of the record. Prithvimallavarman is the next ruler of the dynasty, spoken of in the Ponda and Bandora plates (both from Goa), and these records are assigned to the later half of the fifth century. The Hiregutti Plates (*EI*, XXVIII) speak of Ashankitaraja of the same dynasty, making a grant to a Buddhist *vihara* in Dipaka Vishaya. Another record of the same prince (Ashankitavarman) is from Belgaum district (Kapoli, Khanapur taluk, *EI*, XXXI) There is also a view that "this Ashankitavarman is considered to be different from his namesake of Hiregutti plates". The plates speak of Bhoja Kapalivarman, described as "Dharmamaharaja". This record is assigned to the early part of the sixth century, and Swamikaraja mentioned here is identified by some with Swamiraja of the Kalachuri family whom Chalukya Mangalesha claims to have defeated (Nerur plates, *IA*, VII). Thus we hear of five (or six) Bhoja rulers, ruling between the fourth and sixth centuries. "The relationship in which the five rulers of the family stood to one another and the order of their succession, if any, is not clear from the records". The rulers are, Devaraja, Prithvimallavarman, Ashankitaraja, Ashankitavarman, Prithvimallavarman and Kapalivarman. These records also speak of officers like *ayukta*, *bhogika*, *sarvatantradhikari* and *maharahasyadhikrita*.

The Kadambas

The Kadambas of Banavasi were a sovereign power who ruled over major parts of Karnataka and also parts of Goa and Maharashtra. The Gangas, their contemporaries, ruled over Gangavadi (South Karnataka) at the same time. They have called themselves as Brahmins, belonging to Manavyasagotra and the sons of Hariti.

The Talagunda inscriptions of crown prince Shanti Varman of

c 450 A.D. state that the originator of the family was Mayura Sharman, a young Brahmin scholar from Talagunda. Gudnapur record makes it clear that Mayura's father was Bandhushena and the latter had developed the character of a Kshatriya. Ten records of the family are found in Belgaum district, of which seven copper plates are from Halashi (Palasika) which was their secondary capital. Another secondary capital of theirs, Triparvata is identified by K. B. Pathak with Murgod.* Krishna Varman I, a Viceroy of this branch (c 430-60) later revolted and started ruling independently from Triparvata.

The first ruler of the Kadamba dynasty, Mayura Sharman, well versed in all the Vedas and the Angas, had gone to Kanchi, the capital of the Pallavas, which was a *ghatikasthan* or centre of higher learning. The Pallavas ruled parts of Karnataka in those days and Talagunda (in Shimoga district), the home of Mayura, was a part of the Pallava kingdom. Mayura was highly enraged and humiliated by the Pallavas. This made him to discontinue his studies, leave Kanchi and take to the life of a warrior. He succeeded in establishing himself in the forest of Sriparvata region after defeating the *antarpalas* or the guards of the Pallavas. The Pallavas failed to subdue him and were forced to recognise him as king over the regions stretching from the Western ocean to the river Prehara, identified as the Malaprabha.

Mayura Sharman (c 325 A. D.-345 A. D.) was succeeded by his son Kanga Varman in c 345 A. D. He is described as receiving obeissance from a number of chiefs and had to face terrible wars. Prof. Jouveau-Dubreuil feels that the Kuntala ruler described as defeated by the Vakataka king Prithvisena must be this Kadamba prince. Still Kanga Varman appears to have maintained his freedom. He was succeeded by Bhageeratha (c 365-385) his son, who is described as "born secretly in the Kadamba family" according to the Talagunda record. This indicates that Kanga Varman had lost his kingdom and Bhageeratha was born when he was away (in exile) from the capital. Perhaps the birth of this prince was not known to the people for long. Bhageeratha is described as "the sole Lord of the Kadamba land" and again the great Sagara himself, only to indicate that he retrieved the fortunes of his family. His son Raghu (c 385-405) who succeeded

* This identification is of doubtful veracity as Murgod is called Mudugade and Murugade in earlier records, not amenable to the interpretation *murukodu* (*triparvata*) or three hills.

him, is described as having punished the enemies of the kingdom and like Prithu, secured the land, to be enjoyed by the younger brother Kakustha Varman. The Talagunda inscription is of crown prince Shanti Varman, son of Kakustha. He must have also been the joint ruler (as the record calls him *nripati*).

Kakustha Varman: Kakustha the following ruler, was acting as the *yuvaraja* in the days of his brother, Raghu. He appears to have ruled for a long period, beginning with c 405. The Talagunda inscription and the Halashi copper plate are two important records of his period. "It may rightly be said that it was during the reign of this king that the Kadamba empire reached the acme of its greatness", says Dr. Moraes. The Talagunda record calls him the ornament of the Kadamba family and the one that had distinguished himself in the battle field. The Halashi plates of the 80th victorious year (of the Kadambas) record a grant of land by crown prince Kakustha Varman to a general Shrutakirti as a reward. The land was in the village Khetaka (Purukhetaka), perhaps the village Pur (Pura) in Bidi hobli.

An interesting aspect of his foreign relations was his having married his daughters in some of the leading royal families of India like the Guptas as suggested by the Talagunda inscription. Dr. P. B. Desai feels that the Kadamba ruler's daughter was married to Skandha Gupta son of Kumara Gupta. The Balaghat inscription of Vakataka Prithvisena states that his son Narendrasena was married to Ajitabhattacharika, a Kuntala princess. Scholars have identified this princess to be the daughter of Kakustha Varman as he was Prithvisena's contemporary. Another Talagunda record (MAR, 1911) states that one of the daughters of the same king was married to a prince of the Bhatari family, a feudatory of the Kadambas. This princess Lakshmi, was the mother of Kakustha of the Bhatari family, mentioned in this record, whose husband was Pashupati. We also know from a later record that Ganga Avinita was the nephew of Kadamba Krishna Varman. This leads to the conclusion that Avinita's father Madhava had married another daughter of Kakustha Varman, as Krishna Varman was the son of the latter. Kakustha was a powerful ruler, strong enough to forge matrimonial alliances with some of the noble royal families of India.

Shantivarman, who was a joint ruler with his father must have succeeded his father as a sole ruler in c 430 A.D. He ruled for a

short time till c 450 A.D. He is styled as "the second sun of the Kadamba family" in one of the grants of his son Mrigesha. His younger brother Krishna Varman I was ruling as viceroy. Krishna Varman later revolted against him and started ruling from Triparvata. He performed horse sacrifice too. But he was later killed by the Pallavas. After this, his son Vishnu Varman succeeded his father as a viceroy of the Banavasi branch.

Mrigesha Varman, the eldest son of Shanti Varman, succeeded his father in about 450. He came into conflict with the Gangas and the Pallavas. Palasika or Halashi was a second capital in his time. He has made a grant of 33 *nivartanas* of land to the Jinalaya of the place. The Halashi plates which announce this grant speak of Bhanu Varman, his son who was perhaps the viceroy at Halashi and one Pandara, the *bhojaka* under the prince. Mrigesha Varman was married to a Kekaya princess, Prabhavati and he had three sons, of whom Ravi Varman succeeded him.

After Mrigesha, his brother Sivamandhatri appears to have ruled for a short while (according to Kudagere grant), perhaps during the minority of the former's son, Ravi Varman. After this regency (c 480-485) of his uncle, Ravi Varman succeeded to the throne and his rule is the longest among the Kadambas. He killed the ruler of Kanchi called Chandadanda, whom Prof. R. Sathianathaier identifies as Pallava Shanti Varman, who had perhaps come to the aid of the rival line of Triparvata. He also killed Vishnu Varman of Triparvata branch in c 490. He put an end to the vice-regality of the successors of his uncle Shivamandhatri, who must have tried to revolt and establish another rival branch from Ucchangi. Ravi Varman's younger brother Bhanu Varman was stationed at Halashi, and another brother Shivaratha at Ucchangi as viceroys. Ravi Varman has left behind at least 10 records, the Sirsi plates of his 35th regnal year being the last. The recently discovered Kelagundli record (in Kannada) speaks of his queen called Mallige who predeceased him. Two more copper plate grants of his found at Halashi speak of his grant to the Jinalaya at Halashi and his reviving a former grant made by Mrigesha Varman to Shrutakirti, now being issued in the name of the grandson of the last named called Jayakirti, a *pratihara*, perhaps at the palace of Halashi.

His son Hari Varman succeeded him in 519, and his Sangolli Plates, issued during his eighth regnal year, help us to get this

precise date. The Sangolli Plates announce the grant of a village called Tedava to 23 scholars, well versed in Atharva Veda. Two Halashi Plates of Hari Varman announce grants of the villages Vasanta Vatika and Marade to the Jinalaya at Halashi. He came to be killed in c 530 by Krishna Varman II of the Triparvata branch, and thus Hari Varman was the last prince in the line of Shanti Varman.

Triparvata branch: In the Triparvata (Murgod?) branch, Krishna Varman II, the second son of Kakustha Varman, had founded the line in c 430 and had performed *ashwamedha* sacrifice. He was succeeded by his son Vishnu Varman in c 460. Vishnu Varman's Hebbatta record informs us that he had come to the throne with the help of the Pallavas. His Birur plates speak of his being subordinate to Shanti Varman (of Banavasi) perhaps temporarily. He had a younger brother, Deva Varman. Vishnu Varman was killed by Ravi Varman of Banavasi and was succeeded by Simha Varman, his son, in c 490. Simha Varman's son, Krishna Varman II, who succeeded him in 516, captured Banavasi by killing Hari Varman, in about 530. But soon, Pulakesin I of Badami, who must have been a subordinate of Kadambas, over-powered him (c 540) and the sovereign rule of the Kadambas thus ended. Inscriptions later speak about Krishna Varman's son Aja Varman and grandson Bhogi Varman, but they ruled only as subordinate of the Chalukyas of Badami. The Konnur Rock Inscription of the 6th Century speaks of one Damodara (*nripa*) born in Kadamba family. He must have been a subordinate of the Badami Chalukyas. His relationship with the main line is not known. His name is written twice on the rock, once in the box-headed Kadamba script and again in the Early Chalukyan script, indicating that he lived in the times of the latter. The Bedkihal plates, ascribed to Shanti Varman are found to be spurious.

The Chalukyas of Badami

Not many records of the Chalukyas of Badami are found in Belgaum district. Of the few that are found except the stone record found at Yekkeri in Parasgad taluk, the rest are copper plates, and as the copper plates generally move to other places from the places of their origin, they might not contain any information connected with the place or region of its find spot. Of the copper plates, the Godachi plates of Kirtivarman I and Huli plates of Mangalesha are

worth mentioning. Dr. K. V. Ramesh feels that the Gokak plates of Rashtrakuta Dejjaraja also are of this period. The Yekkeri rock inscription, assigned to Pulakeshin II by Dr. Fleet is also ascribed to Pulakeshin I by Dr. Ramesh. But no information pertaining to this region can be culled out from records. Even the places mentioned in the Yekkeri rock inscription like Agariyapura, Benira and Dhutipura are difficult to identify. Badami being in Bijapur district is very near from Belgaum district and undoubtedly this was a part of the Chalukyan core country.

But Belgaum district was a part of the Chalukyan empire. Records from Dharwad area say that Kuhundi was a part of their territory. Goa and Ratnagiri district were also subjected to the rule of the Chalukyas and the seven copper plates of the dyansty found at Nerur near Kudal in Ratnagiri district are also famous.

The Chalukyas of Badami call themselves as belonging to Manavyasa Gotra and they had the divine boar or Varaha as their royal emblem. Their early rulers like Jayasimha and Ranaraga appear to have been feudatories of the Kadambas and Pulikeshin I of the dynasty performed *ashwamedha* (horse sacrifice) and made Badami his capital in about 540. The Yekkeri record announces a grant to Mahadeva temple and to a brahmin family. Belgaum district naturally came under his control by virtue of his having defeated the Kadambas of Banavasi. He was succeeded by Kirtivarman I (566-96), his elder son and reference has already been made to his Godachi plates wherein he has been called Kattiyarasa. He too claims to have defeated the Kadambas. Mangalesha, Kirtivarman's younger brother (596-609) had conquered the Konkan coast by defeating the Kalachuri Chief Buddharaja and taking the island Revatidwipa or Redi (also called Iridige) near Vengurla. As Mangalesha (who was only a regent) did not vacate the throne when his nephew (Kirtivarman's son) Pulikeshin II came of age, Pulikeshin revolted against Mangalesha, killed him and ascended the throne in 609. His victorious campaigns made him the master of the whole region between the Narmada and the Cauveri. He was termed Dakshinapatha Prithviswami and Parameshwara, and his defeating of Harsha Vardhana of Kanauj is too well known. Though Pulikeshin (609-642) was over-powered by the Pallavas of Kanchi in 642 and they conquered Badami, in 655, Pulikeshin's son Vikramaditya drove them back and reconquered the Chalukya empire.

Vikramaditya I (655-681) was succeeded on the throne by his son Vinayaditya (681-696), and grandson Vijayaditya (696-734) in succession. The last rulers of the dynasty, Vikramaditya II (734-744) and Kirtivarman II (744-753) also ruled over this region, in the case of the latter till his overthrow. Details regarding the activities of the Chalukyas in Belgaum district are not available due to paucity of sources. There are some temples of theirs at Gokak Falls and other places in the district.

The Rashtrakutas

The Empire founded by the Chalukyas of Badami later fell into the hands of the Rashtrakutas when Dantidurga, a feudatory of Chalukyas of Badami overthrew Kirtivarman II in 753. Later, in the days of Amoghavarsha I, Malkhed in Gulbarga district was made the capital of this imperial dynasty. Even of these Rashtrakutas, not many records are found in the Belgaum district region, and of the few found are of their feudatories, the Bhaisas, the Rattas and the Shilaharas.

Dantidurga who succeeded to the Empire in 753 was followed by his paternal uncle Krishna I (c 756-774) who in turn was succeeded by his two sons, Govinda II (c 774-780) and Dhruva or Dhora (c 780-793). Dhruva and his son Govinda III (793-814) are renowned in history for their expeditions in the North and their levying tribute on the rulers of Kanauj and also on the Palas of Bengal who came to the succour of Kanauj. The Nesri Plates of Govinda III speak of his granting of lands in Nesarika (Nesri) in Chandagada Vishaya to one scholar, Trivedi Nagabhatta from Ikshugrama (Belgaum) in 805 A. D. Amoghavarsha I (814-78) was the son and successor of Govinda II and he was known for his saintly temperament. His visits to Kumudawada (Kalbhavi in Kadaravalli-30 Kampana) and Kolhapur are known. *Kavirajamarga*, a creation of his times speaks of Vokkunda (near Bailhongal) as one of the four cardinal points of the core country of Karnataka ("Kannadada tirul"). Prithvirama of the Bhaisa family speaks of Krishna as his overlord in a record of 875-876 from Saundatti. This is Krishna II (878-914), son of Amoghavarsha, who is perhaps mentioned in the Saundatti record as he was the *yuvaraja*. Krishna II was succeeded by Indra III (914-929) his grandson and the Asuti record of his on the borders of Belgaum district (formerly in Ramdurg State) speaks of him as Indraballaha. No records of Amoghavarsha II (929-930) and

Govinda IV (930-936), sons of Indra III, and of Amoghavarsha III, (936-939), Indra's brother are found in the district. A record of Krishna III (son of Amoghavarsha II) is found at Kittur where he is called Akalavarsha, but the record is broken, and no details are available. The Rattas started their rule from the days of Krishna III from perhaps Sogal. Kolhapur plates of Krishna III speak of his grant of village Rikkala in Alatge-200 in Kuhundi province to a scholar in Saka 882. A record of Khottiga (967-972), Krishna III's brother is found at Kittur, and it is dated Saka 893 (c 971 A. D.). It speaks of Ereyamma the Governor of Puligere-300 and Belvola-300, and this latter province extended over parts of Belgaum district. Khottiga's nephew Karka II was the last ruler (972-973) of the dynasty. In addition to the Rattas, the Shilaharas of South Konkan and of Kolhapur were ruling over parts of Belgaum district in the days of the Rashtrakutas. Some temples at Sogal and Gokak Falls appear to have been built in the days of Rashtrakutas when their style is borne in mind.

The Chalukyas of Kalyana

The Chalukyas, who claim to be descendants of the Chalukyas of Badami, staged a come-back by overthrowing the Rashtrakutas. The earliest records of the family in the district are of 980, both of Taila II (973-997 A.D.), one from Sogal and another from Saundatti, and the former speaks of Ratta Kartaveerya I as the feudatory of the Chalukyas and latter of Shantivarman of the Bhaisa family. Both the Rattas and the Kadambas of Goa ruled over parts of Belgaum district as the feudatories of the Chalukyas. In addition, some areas were under the Shilaharas of Kolhapur and some others in the Belvola-300 district. The Bhaisas were administering only Saundatti-12 and they are not mentioned at the place after 980 and the Rattas looked after Kuhundi-3000 province and the Kadambas of Goa those parts of Belgaum district that were included in Palasika-12000.

Of the records of Satyashraya, (997-1008) or Sattiga (Irivabedanga), the Bedkihal copper plates dated 1000 A.D. issued by the Ayyavole trade guild is notable. No records of Satyashraya's nephews (brother Dashavarman's sons) Vikramaditya V (1008-1015) and Ayyana (1015) are seen in the district, but Jayasimha II is mentioned in the Gudikatti record when he was a prince (1007-08). His Kottalagi record of 1022 is the earliest of his reign period (1015-1044) and it announces a grant of land for choultry in a temple by the Muligas of

Kottalagi. The Kadatnal record of 1023 mentions one Mahamandalleshwara Bhaisa Bhimadeva administering Kadaravalli-30, and one Kancharasa of Ganga family as the feudatory of the Emperor. The record speaks of a gift to a temple. Another record from Konnur dated 1032 speaks of crown prince Someshwara I, and it announces a grant to the Kaliyadeva of Konnur by one citizen. Jayasimha's sister Akkadevi who was in charge of Kisukadu-70 personally conducted a campaign against a feudatory of Gokave (Gokak) and defeated him. She is called Ranabhairavi for her military exploits in a record of 1047.

Jayasimha II's son Someshwara I who succeeded his father in 1044 had titles like Ahavamalla and Trailokyamalla. He had to fight many wars against the Cholas. He had to conduct a campaign against Shilahara Mummuni of Kolhapur to subdue him and he had camped at Vagghapuri in 1049 (Sangli dt) and at Pannhala (Kolhapur dt) in the vicinity of Belgaum area in 1050. Even earlier he had camped at Kolhapur in 1046. His eldest son Someshwara II was in charge of Puligere-300 and Belvola-300 during 1049-54, and Belvola included parts of Belgaum district. There is a record of his at Huli of the second year of his reign. The Gudikatti record of 1051 speaks of the rule of Someshwara I when a grant of the days of his father for the upkeep of a tank was enhanced in that year. The grant was made by *srikarana* Arasimayya and Chattagaunda at the instance of Kadamba Jayakeshi, the feudatory from Goa.

There are not many records of his eldest son Someshwara II (1068-1076) in this region. The Saundatti record mentioning him as Bhuvanaikamalla is of Ratta Kartaveerya II, and its date is effaced. His Kadarolli record of Saka 997 (c 1075) mentions his commander Keshavaditya making a grant to the Shankaradeva temple of the place. During this period the Shilahara ruler Marasimha of Kolhapur (Karhad) was administering Koondi-3000 and Mirinje-3000 according to Somapur inscription of 1074 (*S I. I.*, XVIII, 13), and the Rattas were subjected to his supervision.

Someshwara II was overthrown by his younger brother Vikramaditya VI in 1076. Also known as Tribhuvana Malla and Permadi, this great emperor of Karnataka inaugurated a new era (Chalukya Vikrama Saka) on his coming to the throne in 1076. He has left over 20 records in Belgaum area, and Huli has quite a number of them. One of them, of 1082 is a grant to one Ravikamayya

Nayaka. The Vannur record (Sampgaon taluk) of his eighth regnal year speaks of his younger brother (Kumara), Jayasingarasa (Jayasimha), administering the region (Koondi-3000) from Jayanti-pura (Banavasi) and his establishing Jayasingheswara temple with eight lingas and making necessary grants. The place is called Onanur in Kundurgge-70. The Murgod record of his eighth regnal year mentions one Mahamandaleshwara Kongalvarasa, administering Koondi-3000 and Mirinje-3000 and completion of the Bhogishwara temple at the place. There are records of Vikrama VI at Raybag, Huli, Dodwad, Kittur, Avaradi, Asundi, Telsang, Hadli, Saundatti, etc., speaking of his Goa Kadamba or Ratta feudatories. One Kadarawalli record speaks of his feudatory Kadamba Guvalladeva. Of the Huli records, one announces grant to Yapaniya Jaina *sanyasis* and another dated 1119 announces grant to one Shobhana Nayaka for rebuilding the Vishnu temple. A record from Konnur dated 1087 mentions prince Jayavarma as administering Kundi-3000, and Ratta rulers Sena and Kanna are also mentioned in this record. The Ramatirtha record of 1115 (KI, II, 13) mentions crown prince Mallikarjuna administering Karhada-4000 province. Dandanayaka Chouvunayya was the Nadapergade of this province. This record registers a grant to Rameshvaradeva of the place by one Hemmadi-devi and this person is identified as of the Shilahara family by Panchamukhi. A later record of his dated 1174 A D from Umarani (in former Jatt State, now in Sangli district), indicates that he was ruling from that place. Vikramaditya had as his chief queen Chandaladevi, a princess of the Shilahara family of Kolhapur. His daughter Mailaladevi was married to Jayakeshi II of the Goa Kadamba family. Vikramaditya was succeeded by his son Someshwara III (1127-1139), also called Bhulokamalla and Sarvajnyabhupa for his scholarly accomplishments. *Manasollasa* is his famous Sanskrit encyclopaedia. Only two records of Bhulokamalla, undated, are found in Belgaum district region. One from Golihalli mentions him as the overlord of his brother-in-law, Jayakeshi II, Kadamba, and also his sister Mailaladevi. The record announces a grant to a *basti*. His Huli record without date is fragmentary.

Someshwara was succeeded by his son Jagadekamalla II (1139-49) also known as Tribhuvanamalla Permadideva. Of his records, one at Avaradi speaks of his queen Machaladevi who was administering Avaradi. His Huli record of 1145 makes a mention of his *pergade* Nemayya, and another at the same place undated is fragmentary. The Shirasangi record, dated 1148, speaks of

Dandanayaka Keshimayya administering Eradaarunuru, must be a mistake for Eradu-munnur (Belvola-300 and Puligere-300).

No records of his successor Taila III are found in Belgaum region, but from the west, Kalachuris were encroaching upon Chalukyan territory and issuing records without mentioning them as overlords. But the Goa Kadambas and the Rattas continued to administer these regions as loyal feudatories. After the Kalachuri Interregnum (1162-1184), when the Chalukyas staged a come-back with Someshwara IV (1184), son of Taila III reconquering Kalyana, his hold over the district is re-established as the Kadamba feudatories stood by him firmly. Thus some records of this prince are found in the district such as of Golihalli dated 1176 and of Shirasangi dated 1186. But soon Seuna Bhillama ousted him from Kalyana in c 1188, and Someshwara shifted his capital to Banavasi. Dr. B. R. Gopal has pointed out that his last record is of 1200. But by then, he had ceased to wield any sovereign power worth the name as most of his territories had gone under the control of the Seunas and the Hoysalas.

The Kalachuris

The Kalachuris, who were feudatories of the Kalyana Chalukyas, later usurped power from them. Though the Kalachuris ruled over parts of Belgaum, they could not command the allegiance of the Kadambas of Goa, who defied Kalachuri authority. Earlier ruling as feudatories over Tardavadi-1000 with Mangalavedha in Sholapur district as the headquarters, the Kalachuris were also later assigned Karahada-4000 in the days of Vikramaditya VI as supervisors over the Shilaharas. Kalachuri Jogamarasa (1080-1118) was administering Karahada-4000 in 1087-88. His daughter Savaladevi was married to Vikramaditya VI. Jogama was succeeded by his son Permadi (1118-1130), and one of his records is seen at Kokatnur as the administrator of Karahada-4000, dated 1126. To this Permadi was married Vikramaditya VI's daughter, and his son Bijjala II was born of this daughter, and thus Bijjala was the grandson of Vikramaditya VI.

Many records of Bijjala are seen in Belgaum district, and of these one of the earliest is from Kerur in Chikodi taluk and in this record of 1149 Bijjala is described as charged with *melalke*, supervisory administrative authority. It also speaks of Ratta Kattamarasa (Kartaveerya III) and another officer, Hemmadadideva administering Koravalli-150 from Gokage and they are mentioned together with

Mahapradhana Jayadevayya and Mahamandaleshwara Jayasimhadeva. Another record not so clearly dated is from Jaganoor (Chikodi taluk), also speaks of Bijjala's *melalke* and refers to Kattamarasa and Dandanayaka Dhannugidevayya. The Balageri record of 1156 speaks of Tribhuvanamalla Bijjala and it also speaks of one minister Kalidasa Chamupa. The record registers a grant of lands in Umarani to the Narasimha temple of Balageri. Records of Bijjala as a sovereign ruler are found at Huli (1162), Madbhavi, Ramateertha (1167), Kokatnur, etc. The rule of his son Somideva is mentioned in a record of Kokatnur in 1169 and of Telsang in 1181. The records of other sons of Bijjala who ruled are not seen in the district, and after 1181, the area must have gone back to the Chalukyas. The Rattas continued as the feudatories of the Kalachuris during their rule. When Bijjala was killed in 1167 at Kalyana, there was a witch-hunt against the followers of Basavanna, his treasurer, and Channabasavanna and other *sharanas* passed through Belgaum district while reaching Ulavi. Many places on their journey are even today identified. Kakkeri is described as the place where Dohara Kakkayya is believed to have died, resisting the pursuing Kalachuri army. Kadarolli, Maradi Nagalapur and Tigadi are the places said to have been touched by them.

The Bhaisas

Two inscriptions of the Bhaisas, a minor dynasty ruling from Saundatti over Saundatti-12 first under the Rashtrakutas and later under the Chalukyas, are available. Later they were displaced by the Rattas of Saundatti before the close of the 10th century. A Saundatti record with the date 875-76 (SII, XX, No. 13) speaks of Prithvirama son of Merada having built a Jinalaya at the place in that year and made a grant of land to the basti from Mulagunda village in Saundatti-12 (*kampana*). This record also speaks of Ratta Kartaveerya I renewing the grant later. Prithvirama is described as a feudatory of Rashtrakuta Krishnaraja (Krishna II). The second record of 980 A. D. from Saundatti (*Ibid*, No. 18), speaks of Shantivarman, a feudatory of Chalukya Taila II building another Jinalaya at the same place and he is described as the grandson of Prithvirama and son of Pittuga. The record also states that he belonged to Bhaisa *anvaya*. These are the only records of the family, and it is not clear whether Merada had ruled. Between 875 and 980, Merada's son Prithvirama, grandson Pittuga and great grandson Shantivarman ruled from Saundatti-12. Pittuga's queen was

Neejikabbe and Shantivarman's was Chandikabbe. Some scholars have wrongly identified this line with the Rattas, but the Rattas succeeded them at Saundatti soon after 980, and the Bhaisa's are not mentioned subsequently at Saundatti. The record of 980 indicates that they had been subordinates of the Rattas whose rule had just started. Later in 1023, a Bhaisa Bheemadeva is found administering Kadaravalli-30 under Ganga Kancharasa who is a feudatory of Jayasimha II. His relationship with the earlier line is not clear.

The Rattas

The Rattas claim to be descendants of the Rashtrakutas, and their rule extended over Koondi or Kuhundi-3000, perhaps from the days of Rashtrakutas III, and their capital was later shifted to Belgaum (Venugrama). They continued to be the feudatories of the Chalukyas of Kalyana and the Kalachuris, and after the fall of the Chalukyas, they tried to be independent and encroached upon the territories of the Kadambas of Goa. Kuhundi or Koondi included major parts of Parasgad taluk and also the taluks of Gokak, Hukeri, Raybag, Chikodi, Sampgaon and Western parts of Mudhol and Jamkhandi taluks in Bijapur district. In addition to the Bhaisas whose rule ended early, two other subordinate feudatories of theirs were seen at Terdal (Terindal-12) and Banhatti (Bannahatti-18). Golden eagle (*garuda*) was their royal insignia.

The Rattas are mentioned for the first time in 980 in two records, one from Saundatti and another from Sogal. Both the records speak of Kartaveerya I, but they do not say from where he was ruling in that year, though there is a view that Sogal (Sol or Soval) might have been his headquarters. But they subsequently shifted their headquarters to Saundatti.

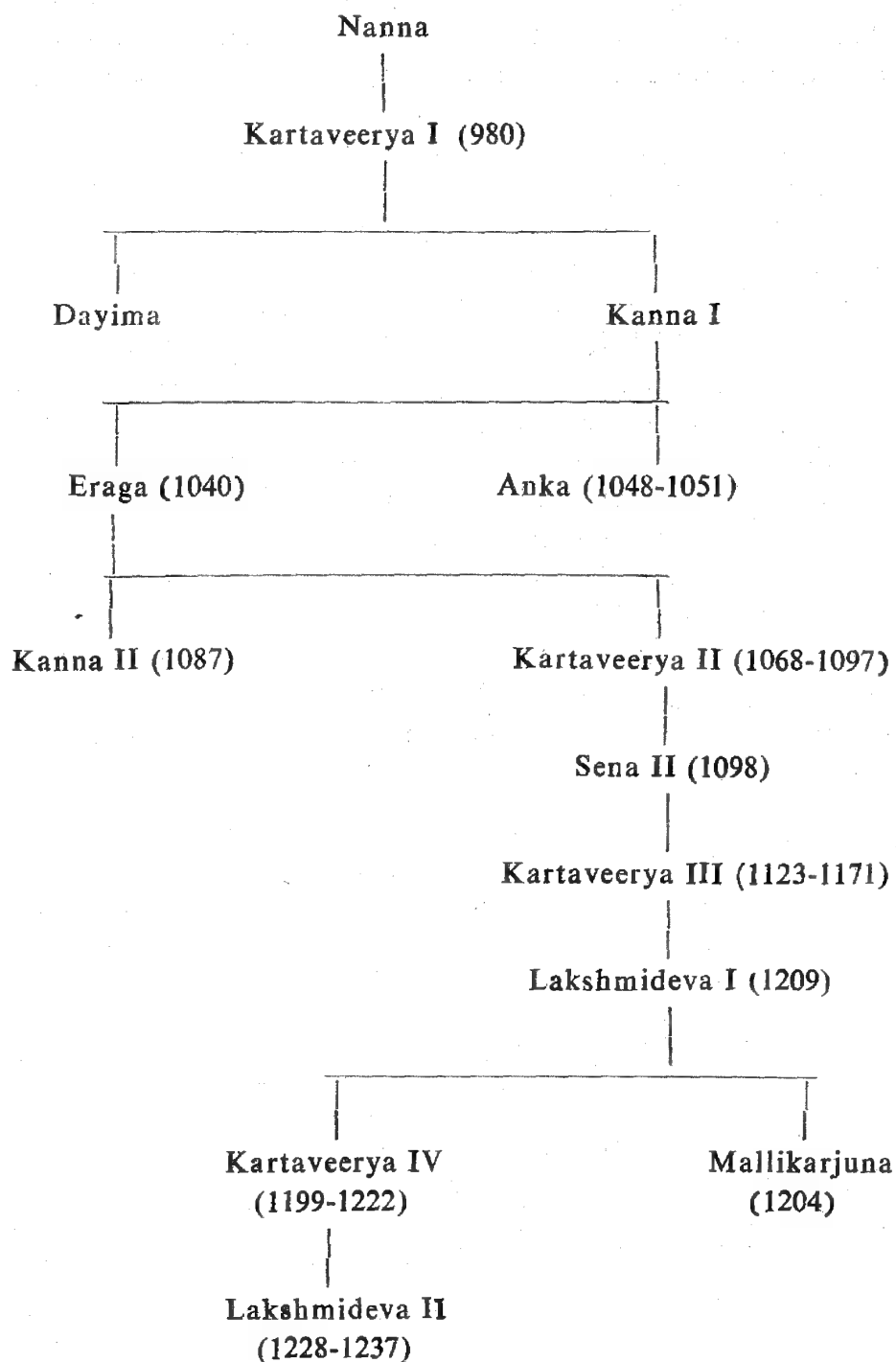
The Sogal record of 980 calls Kartaveerya as Katta and son of Nanna Narendra who is the first prince of the family. Nanna also might have been ruling from Sogal, and Kartaveerya was a feudatory of Chalukya Taila II. Earlier the family was under the Rashtrakutas. Kartaveerya who must have shifted the capital to Saundatti was succeeded by his sons Dayima (also called Davari in one later record, 1094) and Kanna and they were ruling jointly. Kanna was succeeded by his sons Ereyamma and Anka. A record from Mantur (Mudhol tq) dated 1040 speaks of Ereyamma alone and he is described as feudatory of Chalukya Jagadekamalla I (Jayasimha II). He played a prominent part in many campaigns of Jayasimha II. Anka must have

become a joint ruler soon after and two records (1048 and 1051) speak of this. A later record of 1087 speaks of the construction of the Ankeshwara temple at Saundatti by him earlier. In 1051 he made a donation to the Bellambi (Belavi) *agrahara* to run a choultry.

Sena I, Erega's son succeeded his father (or uncle). His queen was Mailaladevi. The Konnur record of 1087 mentions Sena and his son Kanna II as joint rulers and Prince Jayakarna (son of Emperor Vikramaditya VI) was his immediate superior administrative officer. The Saundatti Record of 1098 informs us that Erega's son, called Sena, also called Kalasena had two sons Kannakaira (Kanna II) and Kartaveerya II. A Chachadi record speaks of Kannakaira granting the village Nagarapala to the Bhogishwara temple. Similarly two records, one from Enagi and another from Bailhongal speak of Kartyaveerya II. Kartaveerya II's son was Sena II. The Saundatti record (1098) speaks of a grant made to a *basti* at Saundatti by Sena II or Kalasena. An earlier record of 1097 informs that Kartaveerya II's queen was Bhagaladevi, and that he revived a grant made earlier by Anka in 1048 to the Ankeshwara temple of Saundatti. He also revived a grant made earlier by Prithvirama to a *basti* at Saundatti. Both these records mention him as subordinate of Chalukya Vikrama VI.

Sena II was succeeded by Kartaveerya III, whose records range between 1123 to 1171. During his time, the Chalukyas were overthrown by the Kalachuris at Kalyana. His Eksamba record dated 1171, making a grant to the Adinatha Jinalaya of Eksamba, mentions Bijjala as the overlord. His queen was Padmavati. In 1171, Kartaveerya III granted the village Kundanur (Konnur) to the Shiva temple of the place (now called the Mahalingeshwara).

Kartaveerya III's successor was his son Lakshmidewa I whose Hannikeri record of 1209 informs us that his queen was Chandaladevi. The Hosur record announcing a grant to a *basti* built by Lakshmidewa also appears to be his. His son Kartaveerya IV assumed sovereign power as the Kalachuris and the Chalukyas was completely eclipsed before the close of the 11th century. Kartaveerya wrested Belgaum from the Kadambas of Goa and shifted his capital to Belgaum. His records are seen from 1199 and he must have been a joint ruler with his father Lakshmidewa I and later, perhaps after the death of the latter, Kartaveerya's younger brother Mallikarjuna became the joint ruler. But the Seunas wrested Saundatti region from him soon after,

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and there are Seuna records dated 1219 and 1222 at Manoli, a place near to Saundatti. Kartaveerya also made a grant to Adinatha Basti at Raybag in 1201. Belgaum was a major commercial centre in those days, as testified by two records of 1204. Kartaveerya's

minister built the Ratta Jinalaya at Belgaum and installed Shantinatha in it in 1204 and this is the beautiful Kamala Basti in Belgaum Fort. Many citizens and traders of Belgaum made generous donations to this Basti in 1204. Kannada poet Parshwa Pandita composed in 1222 *Parshwanatha Purana* under the patronage of Kartaveerya IV. His officer Hollaya Nayak made a grant to the Kalidevaswamy temple of Kabbur in 1204. Kartaveerya IV's also made a grant to a Shivalaya at Nesargi in 1219.

The next and the last ruler of the dynasty is Lakshmideva II, whose inscriptions are found at Saundatti (1228), Belagali, (1233, near Mudhol), Eksamba (1235-36) and Bairapura (Sampgaon taluk 1237), this being his last record. The Rattas were overthrown by the Seunas, and a record of 1238 says that Seuna commander Vichana ended their rule.

The Rattas established a sound administrative system. Their records make prominent mention of the village assemblies, the *gavundas* connected with the administration of towns and the urban assemblies including the merchant guilds in Kuhundi-3000. They also encouraged religious activities, art and literature. Many temples and *bastis* were built, and of them the last was the one built by one of their feudatories, the Mallikarjuna temple near Saundatti in 1228. Near Badli, one of the princes founded the *agrahara* called Kartaveeryapura with 100 scholars. Many of their inscriptions are beautiful *khanda-kavyas* in Kannada like those of Saundatti and Belgaum and poets like Madiraja, Rudrabhatta and Sridhara were composers of these records. Nemichandra and Karnaparya, famous Kannada poets enjoyed their patronage. Towns like Manoli, Shirsangi, Saundatti, Belgaum, Kabbur, Raybag, Konnur, Nesargi, Eksamba etc., were flourishing commercial centres under them.

The Goa Kadambas

Claiming to be the descendants of the Kadambas of Banavasi, the Kadambas of Goa started their rule during the last phase of the Rashtrakuta rule as a feudatory dynasty. They displaced the Shilaharas of South Konkan from the Goa region. They called themselves as Masters of Banavasi (Banavasi Puravaradheeshwara), had lion as their royal emblem and were devotees of Saptakoteeshwara (Shiva) at Narve in Goa and of Varaha and Narasimha of Halashi. They administered Konkan-900 and Halashi-12000 which included

Belgaum and Khanapur taluk regions in Belgaum in addition to parts of Uttara Kannada and Dharwad districts. Their gold coins have titles like Malege Bhairava and Malevara Mari. Their early capital was Chandrapura (Chandargao in Goa) and later they shifted it to Gopakapattana, a port town, now called as Old Goa. Anilapura (Alnavar) and Kundur (Narendra) in Dharwad district and Sampagadi (also called Kirusampagadi) i.e. modern Bidi-Golihalli site (Khanapur taluk) were their subsidiary capitals. The Kadambas commanded a flourishing overseas trade and also maintained a navy. They also developed blood relationship with their overlords, the Chalukyas of Kalyana.

The first known member of the family is Shastha I (or Chatta) who appears to have been ruling over the Sanguem and Ponda taluks of Goa from Chandrapur by the middle of the tenth century. His son was Nagavarma. He was succeeded by Guhalla I who is described as having killed a tiger (Vyaghramari) and had a navy. He was a subordinate of Chalukya Taila II, and can be assigned a reign period of c 980 to 1006. He was succeeded by Shashtha II in 1006, and he was a subordinate of Chalukya Jayasimha II as stated in the Gudikatti record. He had married Kamaladevi, the daughter of Shilahara Vajrata II. His last record from Nulvi in Dharwad district, is of 1072 of the days of his son Jayakeshi I. Shastha II had associated his first son Guvala II with administration, as seen from a record of 1038, but due to this son's early death, his second son Veeravarma became joint ruler with his father. He is mentioned in the Curtorim (Kudtari) plates and Panjanakhani (Panaji) stone inscription, both from Goa, and he must have ruled between 1041 to 1054. It was during his time perhaps that the capital was shifted to Gopaka Pattana (Old Goa or Goa-Velha) as in 1049 it is mentioned as the headquarters. This was a port town to the south of the Zuari river.

The earliest date of Jayakeshi I's rule is 1052. He was the youngest son of Shastha II and succeeded to the throne as joint ruler with his father. He had trade relations with many overseas countries and appears to have helped Someshwara I in his wars against the Cholas, when his title 'Establisher of the Chalukyas' is borne in mind in his Halashi record. In the conflict for succession to the Chalukya throne, Jayakeshi not only sided with Vikramaditya VI against Someshwara II, but he even married his daughter to the former.

His son and successor Guvalavada III (1078-1125) is described as administering Konkana-900 and Palasige-12000 in his Kadrolli record. He also calls himself as Tribhuvanamalla after his Chalukyan master. But he appears to have tried to revolt against the Chalukyas around 1100 but was subdued. Palasige province was confiscated from him for sometime, and it was restored to the Kadambas when his nephew and joint ruler (brother Vijayaditya's son) Jayakeshi II was married (1103) to Vikramaditya's daughter Mailaladevi and Palasige-12000 was presented to him as dowry. A record of 1082 speaks of Anilapur as the capital. His Kadrolli record speaks of one of his Ganga subordinate Arikesarideva. In about 1125, he was succeeded by his nephew, Jayakashi II as the sole ruler and due to his marriage he also secured Kunduru (Narendra near Dharwad) in Dharwad district which was also his capital for some time. His Asoga plates of 1133 speak of his grant to the Galageshwara temple, and the temple has been identified as situated at Baloge near Khanapur. His Narendra record dated 1125 speak of his rule over Konkana-900, Halasige-12000, Konkuli-30, Hanangal-500, Velugrama-70, Utsugrame (Uchgaon)-30, Kadrolli-30, Sabbi (Chabbi, Hubli taluk)-30, Unkal-30 and Polalgunde-30. He might have revolted against the Chalukyas after the death of Vikramaditya VI or even a little earlier and Sinda Achugi of Yerambarage (Yelburgi) must have suppressed his revolt. Hoysala Vishnuvardhana also claims to have defeated him in a record of 1133, and perhaps he might have made some inroads into Jayakeshi's territories in Dharwad district, especially the Hangal region.

Two of his sons, Shivachitta Permadi and Vishnu Chitta Vijayaditya II succeeded him in 1147. An undated record from Golihalli speaks of Emperor Someshwara III, the queen mother Mailaladevi and the joint rulers together while making a grant to a *basti*. In 1160 Shivachitta's minister Chavayya built the Someshwara temple at Kirusampagadi (the secondary capital, present Golihalli). Two more records of Shivachitta, dated 1163 and 1179 record grants to the same temple. Shivachitta made a grant of land in Sindavalli in Kalagiri Kampana in Halasige Desha to God Anataveera Vikrama Narasimha in 1169 and in 1172 Vishnuchitta Vijayaditya II granted the village Bhalika in the same Kampana to the same God. Shivachitta's queen, Kamaladevi perhaps a Hanagal Kadamba princess, not only built the famous Kamalanarayana temple at Deganve, but founded a *agrahara* also at the place. The brothers defied the authority of Bijjala and remained independent. Their

sister Savitri was married to Hanagal Kadamba Taila. Vishnuchitta Vijayaditya's queen was Hampadevi and she was charged with some administrative responsibilities, with Sampagadi as her headquarters, as pointed by Dr B R Gopal, based on the unpublished Kulavalli inscription. Vijayaditya II was a lover of learning and inscriptions call him as Vanibhushana and Sahitya Nityotsava. Both the Kalachuris and Hoysalas (Ballala II) claim to have defeated the Goa Kadambas, but the latter did not lose any territories. The Hoysala-Seuna conflict that followed gave them some freedom. They supported the cause of Chalukya Someshwara IV, who conquered Kalyana and later, after his ouster from Kalyana, sheltered him in their kingdom. Shivachitta assumed the title Konkana Chakravarti after this. He appears to have outlived his brother, and the latter, Vijayaditya II was succeeded by his son Jayakeshi III in 1187. Dr B R Gopal, based on the Angadi (Uttara Kannada) inscription dated 1192 has said that the record appears to be the last of Shiva-chitta and it also speaks Someshwara IV as the overlord.

Jayakeshi III (1187-1225) founded the Varaha temple at Halashi in 1186-87 and also made a grant. During this period, he came into conflict with Seuna Singhana II and the former is Mangani inscription (1206) claims to have defeated him.

His successor was his elder son Shivachitta Vajradeva, who was joint ruler from about 1200 AD. A Dodwad record speaks of Shivachitta Vajradeva's servant (*dingariga*) Vijayama Sahani. But as this prince appears to have pre-deceased his father in about 1221, his younger brother, Tribhuvanamalla, (also called Sovideva) succeeded him in 1225 when Jayakeshi III expired. He in turn was followed by his son Shastha III in about 1246 and he is last heard of in 1264 AD in a Bankapur record. Not many details of these two last two princes' rule are known. Seuna Krishna appear to have subdued the Goa Kadambas and in the days of Mahadeva, they were completely exterminated.

The Shilaharas of Kolhapur

Ruling mainly over the present districts of Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur, the Shilaharas of Kolhapur are also called as Shilaharas of Karhad. Earlier they ruled from Kolhapur, but later shifted their capital to Panhala, Vala Vada also being their subsidiary capital. They call themselves as Tagarapuradheeshwaras, Tagare being modern

Ter in Maharashtra, and golden bull was their royal emblem. It was only during the second part of the 12th century that they came to have control over some parts of Belgaum district, namely parts of Athani and Chikodi taluks. Earlier rulers of the family were Jatiga I, Nayi Varma, Chandra and Jatiga II. They came into prominence in the days of the Rashtrakutas and continued as feudatories of the Chalukyas. The Miraj plates of Marasimha, the grandson of Jatiga II, inform us that his father Gonka I was ruling over Karhata (Karad) and Koondi. Gonka was contemporary of Chalukya Satyashraya (997-1008) and Jayasimha II (1015-1044). Gonka was succeeded by his son Marasimha in about 1050, and he appears to have revolted against the Chalukyas, but was subdued. Later Vikramaditya VI married Shilahara princess Chandralekha or Chandaladevi, identified as the daughter of this Marasimha.

Marasimha was succeeded by his sons Guhala II, Ballala, Gonka, Bhoja and Gandaraditya in succession, and they might have been joint rulers also. Bhoja appears to have revolted again, and Vikramaditya VI subdued him, as indicated by his Raybag record. Five records of the son and successor of Gandaraditya, Vijayaditya II (c 1138-1175) have been found in Belgaum district area. He appears to have helped Bijjala in his revolt against the Chalukyas, and later himself revolted against the Kalachuris. His two Jugul (Athani taluk) records are not dated, but he is described as ruling from Valavada. His Shedbal inscription of 1153 records a grant to a Jinalaya by a local guild. His two Eksamba records of 1139 and 1165 speak of him as a subordinate of Bijjala, and ruling from Valavada which can be Valve in Radhanagar taluk. He was succeeded by his son Bhoja II and grandson Vijayaditya II, whose last record is of 1212, and Seuna Singhana II overthrew this dynasty.

The Seunas

The Seunas or the Yadavas were earlier ruling from Sindiner (Sinnar) in Nasik district as feudatories of the Rashtrakutas, and later from Devagiri (Daulatabad) under the Chalukyas of Kalyana. They could penetrate into Belgaum district only after the fall of the Chalukyas of Kalyana when they became sovereign rulers. Only four princes of the dynasty ruled over parts of Belgaum district, namely Singhana I (1200-1247), Krishna or Kannara (1247-61), Mahadeva (1261-71) and Ramachandra (1271-1312). Over a dozen records of the Seunas are found in the district, though there are none of

Mahadeva and only one of Ramachandra. The Seunas succeeded in overthrowing the Rattas and started encroaching upon the territories of Kadambas of Goa, and overpowered the latter too after 1264.

The Hirepadasalagi record (Athani taluk) of Singhana II speaks of a grant made to a Shivalaya at Kotige (?) in 1216. The Manoli record of 1222 mentions the establishment of an *agrahara* Shivapura (an extension) at Manoli by Jogadeva, described as administering many provinces under Singhana II. The Bhavasudhadeva temple of Kokatnur received some lands from Basavarasa, the head of the *agrahara* of the place when Nagaraja was administering Kanambada-300, a sub-division of Karahad-4000 in 1235. The Madbhavi record of 1239 records a grant to a Shiva temple in the Madhabhavi *agrahara* by a trader. The Ekkanchi inscription speaks of Sahadeva Nayaka administering Kanambada-300 under Singhana. Except the Manoli record, the rest of the records are in Athani taluk, and Singhana seems to have had a firm hold over this region, formerly ruled by the Shilaharas of Kolhapur to the north of the Krishna.

Singhana's successor Krishna had wider control over Belgaum district as his records are found in Belgaum, Hukeri and Gokak taluks also in addition to the one from Manoli. The Bellubbi (Hukeri taluk) record speaks of Dalavayi Bhogadeva (Jagadeva) Yadava and mentions a grant made to the village deity. Tamrapuri (?) village in Venugrama Desha was granted to 110 Brahmanas by Kannaradeva (Krishna) in 1249 on the request of his minister Chaudisetti, and the donation was actually made in the presence of God Vishnu of Pundarikakshetra (Vithoba of Pandharpur) according to the Hirebagewadi plates. The Manoli record 1252 speaks of Torgale-6000 as a province under him. The Arjunawad record of 1260 is famous as it refers to Basaveshwara (Sangana Basava) and his elder brother Devaraja. It records a grant to Halabasavideva, great grandson of Devaraja. Halabasavideva was a spiritual leader and the grant was made at the instance of Chaudisetti, minister, mentioned above. Krishna's record in the district is of 1261, now found in the Sofa mosque of Belgaum, written in Nagari script and Kannada language. Seunas appear to have wrested Belgaum from the Rattas. The record announces a grant to the *mahajanas* of the *agrahara* Ikshugrama (Belgaum). No records of Mahadeva were found in the district except the lone record, and the last of the Seuna records in the district region is of Ramachandra dated 1306 from Kokatnur announcing a donation to a Shiva temple at Bellalige village.

The Vijayanagara Empire

The Vijayanagara Empire had only partial hold over the district, especially to the South of the Malaprabha, on portions of Sampgaon, Parasgad and Ramdurg taluks as most of their stone records are found in this region. The three records found beyond the Ghataprabha are also found in these taluks only, and of the days of Emperor Sadashiva. A record of Harihara I dated 1340 found at Badami indicates that his authority extended even to the north of the Malaprabha perhaps till the Krishna, till the establishment of Bahmani rule in 1347. In Belgaum district it might have extended atleast till the Ghataprabha. Parts of the western fringe of Khanapur and Belgaum taluks including Belgaum constituting the Palasige Rajya might have been under their control initially, though no records of Vijayanagara are found in this region. The earliest available record of the dynasty is of Harihara, not dated, and it can be assigned to Harihara II. It is found at Gorebal in Parasgad taluk and one Gangamamatya was stationed at Torgal during his time, and it also speaks of one Goparasa Dandanayaka. Torgal had been the headquarters of the province Toragale-6000 under the Seunas and Vijayanagara continued this very arrangement.

After the destruction of the Seuna kingdom and the weakening of the Hoysalas by the armies of the Delhi Sultan, Vijayanagara Empire came into existence in 1336 at Hampi, a holy city on the banks of the Tungabhadra, the founder of the new kingdom being Harihara I (1336-1356), followed by his younger brother Bukka I (1356-1377). It was in the days of Bukka that Madhava Mantri conquered Goa and extended the empire's hold over Konkan in c 1370. The Gorebal record already referred to appears to be of the days of Harihara II (1377-1404). "A Chronicle of Torgal" published by J F Fleet (*Indian Antiquary*, Feb 1876) speaks of Vira Bukka the 'universal emperor' and his minister Madhavamatya Vidyaranya. This is with reference to Bukka I, but Bukka II is not mentioned in the record. Other princes mentioned in it are Narasinga, Viranarasinga, Krishna, Achuta, Sadashiva and Rama. (There are some other irrelevant names too). The record says that Vira Bukka had appointed members of a particular family as astrologers at Torgal and also at Belgaum. This confirms that in early days Belgaum was under Vijayanagara. (Ferishta speaks of the Vijayanagara officer called 'Parketa' at Belgaum, overthrown by Gawan, later in 1472).

Harihara II was succeeded by his son Bukka II (1404-06),

followed by his younger brother Devaraya I (1406-22). The short rule of Devaraya's sons, Ramachandra (1422) and Vira Vijaya (1422-24) was followed by one of the brilliant princes of the Sangama dynasty, Devaraya II (1424-46) son of Vira Vijaya. There is one inscription of Devaraya in the district, at Chikkabudanur (Parasgad taluk) dated Saka 1358 (1436 AD) which commemorates the death of one Naganna. Devaraya was followed by his son Mallikarjuna (1446-65) and his nephew (son of Devaraya's brother Prataparaya) Virupaksha (1465-85) who were weak rulers during whose reign the empire also became weak. The Bahmani's under Gawan conquered Belgaum, Goa and Konkan. This weakening of power helped the usurpation of Saluva Narasimha (1485-91). He was succeeded by his sons Timma (1491) and Narasimha II (1491-1505).

Narasa Nayaka of the Tuluva family who was the regent on the death of Saluva Narasimha usurped power, and he (1491-1505) was succeeded on the Vijayanagara throne by his three sons in succession viz., Vira Narasimha (1505-09), Krishnadevaraya (1505-29) and Achutaraya (1529-1542). There is one inscription of the days of Krishnadevaraya dated 1514-15 at the Yellamma temple of Saundatti. The record speaks of Timmappa Nayaka, perhaps the door keeper of the Emperor (*rayara bagila Timmappa Nayaka*) constructing the stone *gopura* (*kallupparige*) of the western door.

After the death of Achutaraya, after a short rule of his son Venkata (1542) and Achutaraya's crazy brother-in-law Salakaraju Timmaraju, his nephew (brother Ranga's son) Sadashiva (1543-1570) came to the throne, and his administration is known for the *de facto* rule of Ramaraya, the son-in-law of Krishnadevaraya. Two records of Sadashiva are found at Murgod. One is of S 1473 (c 1551 A D) when a subordinate official made a grant to the Mallikarjuna temple of the place. Another from the same place dated S 1469 speaks of barbers of Toragala Nadu being exempted from certain taxes. A third record of Sadashiva of 1560 A D found at the Saundatti Yellamma temple speaks of one Vithoba, described as the Karyakarta of Venkatadri (Aliya Ramaraya's brother) making a grant of land, perhaps to the temple.

After the Battle of Rakkasa-Tangadi (1565) Vijayanagara's hold on the district ended, and the 'Torgal Chronicle', spoken of above, says that Torgal came under the control of Ali Adilshah. The Chronicle also says that some officers of Vijayanagara who had

taken shelter at the Huli fort in that year was 'treacherously' taken captive. (The officer is described as the younger brother of the 'kept mistress' of Nagaraja whose identity is not known).

Delhi Sultans

In 1310, Alla-ud-din Khilji sent an army under Malik Kafur to Karnataka, and his army reached Dwarasamudra, the Hoysala capital in Hassan district, defeated Ballala III (1311) and returned to Delhi with a rich booty. In 1312, he visited Devagiri again, put Seuna Shankaradeva to death (1313) and made further inroads into the Deccan including Konkan and the Belgaum area. He appears to have subdued Halashi-12000 and Goa. Devagiri (Daulatabad) was made the provincial headquarters of the Delhi Sultan's southern possessions. When Malik Kafur returned to Delhi (1314) Seuna Harapaladeva assumed independence. In 1318, the Emperor of Delhi, Mubarak led an expedition to Devagiri, captured and killed Harapaladeva and subdued the Senua territories again. He appointed Malik Yak Lakhi governor of Devagiri. Later Muhammad Tughluq led an expedition to the Deccan and made Devagiri his capital. He reached Chandor in Goa and destroyed the Kadamba town. A subsequent record of 1348 shows that he must have appointed one Malik Bahadur Timma Mantri as the governor of Goa region. Ferishta has pointed out that the Emperor appointed two officers in the Belgaum region, and one of them stationed at Raybag and another at Hukeri.

When Bahmani kingdom was founded in 1347 these territories to the north of the Ghataprabha which belonged to Delhi, came under the Bahmanis and those to the south of said river including Belgaum under Vijayanagara.

The Bahmanis

Alla-ud-din Hasan the founder of a new dynasty (1347-58) was formerly an *amir* under the Delhi Sultan in the Deccan. There is a view that he originally belonged to Kudachi in the present Belgaum district. He had a *jahgir* at the place. When the governor of the Delhi Sultan in Malwa executed *amirs* in his province on the pretext of their being rebellious, there was an adverse reaction leading to revolts in other provinces like neighbouring Gujarat. The Delhi Sultan instructed his governor at Daulatabad to summon and assemble all *amirs* of the Deccan. The *amirs* who went to assemble at

Daulatabad captured the town and elected one Ismail Mukh as the Sultan of the Deccan in 1346. One of these revolting *amirs* was Hasan Gangu who had his Jahgir at Miraj. He was made the Amir-ul-umra with the title Zafar Khan by the revolting *amirs*. He later captured Gulbarga. When the Delhi Sultan's army came to the south and camped at Daulatabad, Zafar Khan defeated it. Ismail Mukh abdicated in his favour, and Zafar Khan was crowned with the title Sikandar-i-Sani Alla-ud-din Hasan Bahman Shah al-wali in August 1347. The *amirs* who had revolted against Delhi stood by him, and the expeditions sent by him in the northern Deccan were all successful. Of his four Tarafs or provinces, his possessions in Belgaum were in the province administered by Malik Saifuddin Ghorī who was also the prime minister and the father-in-law of the next Sultan Muhammad I (1358-75), the son of the first Sultan. The reign period of Muhammad I saw many wars with the Vijayanagara Empire and the ruler of Telangana, Krishna Nayak and his son Vinayaka Deva.

Mujahid I (1375-78) son of Muhammad I had a short reign, and he was succeeded by his cousin Daud (1378) who was soon assassinated and was followed on the throne by Mahmud (1378-97), his younger brother. During his days Goa was lost to Vijayanagar. A scholar himself, Mahmud encouraged learning. The well-known 'Durgadevi famine' which ravaged the Deccan for nearly two decades (1378-97) had its grip on Belgaum area too, during this period. On his death, two of his sons Ghiyas-ud-din and Shams-ud-din followed him on the throne within a single year, and finally Firuz, a nephew of Muhammad I (his brother Ahmad's son) succeeded him in 1397. He had to war against Vijayanagara and the chief of the Khelna and face a rebellion at Sagar in Central India. Vijayanagara made peace with him, the Khelna chief was subdued. Sagar was conquered and named Nusratabad. In his another engagement in the days of Devaraya I against Vijayanagara, he had to lose. Though he nominated his son as his successor, his younger brother, Ahmad Khan, with the help of Sufi saint Bande Nawaz secured the throne in 1422. Firuz was a great ruler of the dynasty, being a scholar and poet too.

Shahbuddin Ahmad Shah I (1422-36) shifted his capital from Gulbarga to Bidar in 1424. His period saw the kingdom fighting wars against Gujarat, Malwa and Khandesh and also against Vijayanagar. A powerful faction of foreigners (Afaqis) at his court who were opposed to the local Deccanis enjoyed power at his court. He was

succeeded by his son Alla-ud-din Ahmad II (1430-58). In wars against Vijayanagara, he met a match in Devaraya II (1424-47) who could not be subdued in both the Bahmani campaigns. The Sultan's marriage with a princess of Sangameshwar incurred the displeasure of the Sultan of Khandesh whose daughter was the Bahamanshah's first queen. The faction fight between the Afaqis and the indigenous Deccani nobles (the latter being supported by the Habasis or the Blacks from Africa) saw many ugly scenes at the Bahmani court. Swamy Narasimha Saraswathi (the saint of Gangapur) described as an incarnation of Dattatreya is believed to have cured the Sultan of a serious boil from which he was suffering.

Alla-ud-din's successors were his son Humayun (1453-61) and grandsons Nizam Shah (1461-63) and Shamshuddin III (1463-82). The last two were mere boys when they came to the throne. But Kwaja Mohmud Gawan, who had risen into eminence and had become a prominent officer in the days of Alla-ud-din and Humayun became the Vazir in the days of these boy Sultans. Sultan Shamshuddin made him the Prime Minister in 1466. Gawan conquered major parts of Konkan, Belgaum district and also Goa in 1472. Kolhapur, Goa and Londa were presented as *jahgirs* to Gawan. The Vijayanagara governor of Belgaum ('Parketa' of Ferishta) tried to retake Goa in 1472, and Belgaum fell to the Bahmanis in 1473. Gunpowder was used to undermine the Belgaum Fort and Gawan and Yusuf Adil Khan participated in the attack. Muhammad III personally led this Belgaum expedition. The Bahmani possessions in the region expanded, and perhaps the Malaprabha became its southern boundary in the Belgaum area. The famine of 1472-73 caused great hardship and suffering to people during these days.

Gawan reorganised administration (1477) and the Bahmani kingdom now had eight Sarlashkars under four provinces (Tarafs). Belgaum area came under one Fakr-ul-mulk Gilani, who was in charge of the Sarlashkar of Junnar. Gawan also introduced many changes in the fiscal system. But the Deccani-Afaqi rivalry at the court resulted in a conspiracy being hatched by the Deccani party against Gawan, and a forged letter written in his name fell into the hands of the Sultan. The Sultan, Muhammad III, in a fit of anger, ordered the beheading of this remarkable statesman, and after his death in 1481, the fortunes of the Bahmanis waned. The Sultan had visited Belgaum in 1481 when he repulsed an attack made on Goa to recapture it by Saluva Narasimha of Vijayanagara. The Sultan died soon

of remorse due to the heedless act of killing Gawan and he was succeeded by his son Sihab-ud-din Mohamud (1482-1518). But this prince was presiding over the dismemberment of the Bahmani realm when the kingdom was parcelled out among the Governors, Belgaum area coming under the control of Yusuf Adil Khan, the founder of the Adilshahi dynasty of Bijapur. Kasim Barid and his son Ali Barid (from 1504) made the four successive sons of Mahmud only puppets. Their names were Ahmad IV (1518-21), Alla-ud-din III (1521-22) Vali-ullah (1522-25) and Kalim-ullah (1525-27).

In the meanwhile, Bahadur Gilani, the governor of the Bahmanis at Konkan (Kotwal of Goa) revolted and took Goa and Belgaum in 1489. He made Sankeshwar his headquarters and took Miraj and Jamkhandi also. Sultan Mahmud marched on Sankeshwar and took it in 1493. Bahadur Gilani was soon killed (1494) and his estate in Belgaum was conferred on Ein-ul-Mulk Gilani, the Governor of Konkan. The latter transferred his allegiance to Bijapur when Yusuf Khan declared himself free.

The Bahmanis had to rely mostly on local people, both for military and administrative purposes. Many *deshpandes* or revenue officers in the region were Brahmins, brought to this area from Bidar and other surrounding regions (vide Gangadhar Rao Deshpande's autobiography).

The Adilshahis of Bijapur

The circumstances leading to the establishment of the Adilshahi dynasty have been already discussed earlier. Yusuf Adil, who was initially a Georgian slave bought by Gawan, inherited the Belgaum possessions of the Bahmanis, and Belgaum, Hukeri and Raybag continued to be important administrative centres under him. After the death of Qasim Barid in 1504-05, his son Amir Ali Barid was at the helm of affairs at Bidar. He was neither as capable as his father nor was a match to the Tarafdars who were in a revolting mood. The uncertain policies at Bidar forced Yusuf to leave the capital and stay at his own provincial headquarters, Bijapur. In 1490 he declared himself free by causing *khutbah* to be read in his name. But he never called himself a Shah, and his records speak of him only as Adil Khan. He also occupied Raichur Doab (in 1493) which the Vijayanagara forces had taken just a year earlier from the Bahmanis. He made pretensions of allegiance to the

Bahmanis by marrying his child daughter to the crown prince Ahmad. Sagar, Kalyan and Gulbarga were also occupied by Yusuf in 1500. In 1503, he declared Shiaism as the State religion by instructing that *khutbah* be read in the name of the 12 Imams. But he gave full freedom to the Sunnis. Adil Khan came to have extensive territories including the Belgaum and Goa region and also the Konkan Coast. With the death of Kasim Barid in 1504, his authority became unquestioned. But the Portuguese, led by Alfanso Albuquerque conquered Goa in Feb 1510, and loss of Goa was a major blow to the interests of the Adilshahis on the West Coast. Though Yusuf recovered Goa in May 1510, the Portuguese retook it in Nov 1510.

When Yusuf died in 1510, he was succeeded by his son Ismail. Regent Kamal Khan's efforts to recapture Goa proved futile. As the Portuguese were trying to conquer Dabhol in Konkan, a peace was concluded with them in 1512, recognising their hold on Goa. Soon Kamal Khan tried to appropriate power for himself. But Dilshad Agha, Ismail's aunt managed to have the regent killed. This caused a revolt at Bijapur led by Safdar Khan, Kamal Khan's son. But Safdar was soon killed and all his supporters, the Dakhnis and Habashis, were dismissed from service. A leader of the Pardeshi (Afaqi) party, Muhammad Lari, who had stood by Ismail during the strife was honoured with the title Asad Khan, and was also made the Governor of Belgaum. Till his death in 1549 Asad Khan was closely associated with Belgaum's history. Asad Khan was physically strong, gallant and a capable administrator. Arabic and Persian inscription in the Sofa Mosque of Belgaum Fort dated 1518 speaks of its foundations laid in that year by Asad Khan.

During this period of strife, Krishnadevaraya occupied Raichur Doab. (There is a view that Yusuf had actually died in a war with Krishnadevaraya in 1510). Amir Barid with the help of Golconda and Ahmadnagar invaded Bijapur. But Asad Khan repulsed them. Ismail's effort to recapture Raichur Doab resulted in his defeat at Kembhavi in 1520 at the hand of Vijayanagara. On the advice of Asad Khan, Ismail's sister was married to the neighbouring ruler of Ahmadnagar, Burhan Nizam Shah in 1524, but this marriage did not help improve the relations between the two powers and Burhan invaded Sholapur and Asad defended it. Bijapur had to keep on fighting with Ahmadnagar for Sholapur and the Vijayanagara Empire for Raichur Doab. Later, Asad Khan even arrested Amir Barid of Bidar who was a source of annoyance

to Bijapur and Bidar was for a time added to Bijapur territory. In 1530 Raichur Doab was also recovered. On the death of Ismail, Asad returned to Belgaum as the next Sultan Mallu (1524-35) distrusted him. In fact, Asad Khan had been appointed the young prince's regent by Ismail. But Mallu, Ismail's first son, soon became unpopular with the palace and the court. He was blinded and imprisoned, and he soon died. Ibrahim I, Mallu's younger brother was only 15 years old at the time of his accession (1535), and Asad remained the Chief Minister for next five years. Ibrahim I assumed the title Shah in 1538-39, ending formal allegiance to the Bahmanis. He restored Sunni usages and started giving preference to the Dakhanis. Many Afaqi officers came to be dismissed except Asad Khan.

Soon after the death of Achuta (1542), there was a civil war in Vijayanagara and Ibrahim and Asad were invited by one party to interfere. Ibrahim received rich indemnity from his friendly party but the rivals of Sakala Tirumala (who had invited Ibrahim) had an upper hand at Vijayanagara i.e., the party led by Rama Raya. Asad led an attack on Adoni and during this attack, there grew some misunderstanding between him and Ibrahim and Asad retired to Belgaum in 1542. This news of misunderstanding between Asad and Ismail made Burhan Nizam Shah to take Sholapur and proceed towards Bijapur. But Asad remained loyal to Ibrahim despite the latter doubting his loyalty and with the help of Imad Shah of Berar humiliated Burhan and his ally Amir Barid who died during these engagements. Again in 1543 Burhan, in alliance with Golconda and Vijayanagara, attacked Bijapur. On Asad's advice, Ibrahim befriended Rama Raya and ceded Sholapur to Burhan and got over the storm (1543). Asad marched till Golconda and wounded Jamshed Qutabshah.

There was a revolt of nobles led by prince Abdullah against Ibrahim, and Abdullah sought the help of Ahmadnagar, Golconda and the Portuguese, and he sought shelter at Goa. Despite Ibrahim I suspecting the loyalty of Asad Khan and Burhan Nizam trying to wean him away from Ibrahim, Asad Khan remained loyal to Ibrahim. When Asad Khan was sick, Abdullah and Burhan Nizamshah attacked Belgaum. They were defeated, and Abdullah had to return to Goa. Soon Asad Khan died in 1549, and his son Muhammad Kishwar Khan was recognised as his successor with authority over Belgaum, Raybag and Hukeri. Asad Khan's tomb is seen at Belgaum.

In 1550, one Sher Khan added a new extension, Shahpur, to Belgaum originally called Shahpet. It grew to be a commercial centre.

Prince Abdullah's rebellion continued. The Portuguese even plundered some of the Adilshahi ports in Konkan, and took Bardez and Salsette. Ibrahim made peace with them in 1548. Encouraged by the news of Asad Khan's death, Burhan with the help of Ramaraya took the fort of Kalyana and laid siege to Sholapur, which too Bijapur lost in 1552. Raichur Doab was also taken by Ramaraya. Burhan even attacked Bijapur, the capital city, and Ibrahim had to take shelter at Panhala. But Burhan died in December 1553. Though the siege was withdrawn, Ibrahim made friendly overtures to Burhan's son and successor Hussain. Ibrahim's own nephew and Hussain's half brother Ali sought Ibrahim's help to support his cause to Ahmadnagar throne, and there was to be no peace between Bijapur and Ahmadnagar. This brought Bijapur closer to Ramaraya. The rebel prince Abdullah, with a Portuguese contingent, attacked Ponda and made further intrusions in the Bijapur territory. Ramaraya's army led by his brother Venkatadri helped Bijapur to take Ponda back and Abdullah was driven back. The Portuguese made peace with Bijapur, and soon after Ibrahim I died in 1558, to be succeeded by his son Ali. Ali restored the Shiah cult and welcomed the Afaqis into service. Being keen on recovering Kalyana and Sholapur, he allied himself closely with Ramaraya who even adopted Ali as his son as Ramaraya had lost one of his sons during the time. In the war that followed between Bijapur and Ahmadnagar, Ali got Kalyan back, but it was taken back by Ahmadnagar again. Though Bijapur again humiliated Ahmadnagar with Ramaraya's help, Ali had to surrender Yadgir and Bagalkot to Ramaraya. Expansion of Vijayanagara to the north of the Krishna created panic among the Sultans, and finally the Deccani Sultans formed a confederacy against Vijayanagara in 1565, and Ramaraya was killed at the Battle of Rakkasa-Tangadi and Vijayanagara capital was deserted by Emperor Sadashiva and Ramaraya's brother Tirumala. Ali played a notable part in forming this confederacy against Vijayanagara, and in Belgaum region, Torgal and other areas to the South of the Malaprabha too fell into Bijapur hands. Ali I had appointed Muhammad Kishwar Khan, Asad Khan's son the commander-in-chief. Kishwar Khan played a notable role in forming the confederacy against Vijayanagara before the battle of 1565. Vitta Gaunda, the Desai of Shirsangi (then of Navalgund) had joined the

confederacy, and Kokatnur region was added to his territory for his services and he was made the Sardesai of Torgal in 1566. In a campaign against Ahmadnagar in 1568, Kishwar Khan was killed. The efforts of Ali to take back Goa from the Portuguese in 1570 with the help of Ahmadnagar and the Zamorin proved futile. In 1573, Adilshahi army marched on Dharwad and Bankapur and extended their boundaries further southwards. Revolting Vitta Gaunda of Torgal was killed. A paper record from Torgal dated 1732 (edited by Fleet) says that Ali took over Torgal in about 1577 (*Ind. Ant.*, Feb 1876). The record gives a list of Havalgars of the place till 1686. Ranadaula Khan was granted Hukeri as *jahgir* in 1569.

Ibrahim II who came to the throne in 1580, continued to hold Belgaum. As he was young and Chand Sultana, the aunt (wife of Ibrahim's paternal uncle Ali's queen) was the regent, a combined effort to annihilate Bijapur was made in 1582 by Golconda, Ahmadnagar and Bidar. But, they were driven back. On way back from Bijapur, the retreating Ahmadnagar army plundered Hukeri and Raybag. Ralfe Fitch who visited Belgaum (1583) speaks of Belgaum's flourishing trade especially in precious stones. In 1593, there was a revolt at Belgaum spearheaded by Ibrahim's brother Ismail (who was held prisoner in Belgaum) in league with the local Governor. Nizamshah supported him and also won over Belgaum Commandant Savant Rao. But Bijapur general Elias Khan suppressed the revolt. Ein-ul-mulk, the officer in charge of Hukeri next rose in support of Ismail. They all reached Raybag, waiting for Nizamshahi army. Ain-ul-mulk was defeated and killed by another Bijapur general Hamid Khan who captured prince Ismail and the latter was taken to Bijapur, blinded and done to death.

Ibrahim II was a highly cultured and a far sighted prince. He married Taj Sultana, ■ Golconda princess, and his own sister was married to Ahmadnagar prince. He helped Ahmadnagar to check Mughul advance by sending his army to their help. Later, Mughuls defeated his army at Sonepur. But when he found that resisting the Mughuls was a formidable task he concluded a peace treaty with them and married his daughter to Mughul prince Daniyal, son of Akbar in 1600. Two inscriptions of Ibrahim are seen on the fort of Torgal, one of them bilingual (Persian and Kannada). He conquered Bidar in 1619 and merged the Baridshahi territory into his domain. Ranadaula Khan was succeeded by his son Rustam Zaman at Hukeri. During the last part of his rule Malik Ambar, the Regent at

Ahmadnagar threatened the very existence of the Bijapur kingdom as Bijapur had allied itself with the Mughuls. In 1624 he defeated the combined army of Bijapur and the Mughuls at Bhatwadi, and after this marched through Bijapur territory unhindered and even laid siege to Bijapur. But during these days of victorious campaigns, Shahji (Shivaji's father) who was in Ahmadnagar service deserted Malik Ambar and joined Bijapur service, and Malik Ambar died soon after (1626). Ibrahim died the next year and was succeeded by his son Muhammad (1627).

The rivalry and warfare between Ahmadnagar and Bijapur continued. This resulted in Bijapur allying with the Mughuls in their effort to dismember Ahmadnagar kingdom. But this alliance was short-lived, and Bijapur again allied with Ahmadnagar and in 1630, Bijapur army forced the Mughuls to raise the siege on Parenda, an Ahmadnagar fort. Mughul army, led by Asaf Khan, laid siege to Bijapur City in 1631, but was beaten back. While they were retreating, Bijapur army pursued them, and Murari Pandit, Bijapur general captured Parenda and brought the famous canon, Mulk-i-Maidan to Bijapur from there. A Persian record of 1633-34 describes Abdul Hussain as the Amin of Belgaum and his undertaking of the repair of fort wall. By 1636, Mughuls captured Ahmadnagar kingdom and annihilated the Nizamshahi dynasty, and Mughul Empire now touched the borders of Bijapur. Shahji, in the meanwhile had left Bijapur and had joined Mughul service, again returned to Bijapur service. The Mughuls led by Khan Zaman came as far as Raybag in 1636 and plundered it. Bijapur agreed to sign a deed of submission to the Mughuls. This prevented the activities of Bijapur across its northern boundaries and in 1637 a campaign led by Ranadaula Khan the Jahgirdar of Hukeri and Raybag was sent to the south till Basavapatna, and the next year Ranadaula accompanied by Shahji reached Bangalore and Srirangapattana, Shahji was granted the Bangalore *jahgir*. Bijapur also made inroads in south-east and reached Nandyal in 1644. Vellore (the then) Vijayanagara capital was also conquered in 1646, and in 1648 Jinji surrendered. Huge amounts of money by way of tribute and booty reached Bijapur. The Dutch founded a factory at Vengurla in 1637 after securing a firman from the Adilshah. A Persian inscription from Belgaum speaks of one Yaqub Ali Khan repairing the fort wall of Belgaum. But Shivaji had already started his encroachments on the northern borders of Bijapur by first capturing the Torna fort in 1646, and by the time of Muhammad's

death in 1656, his activities had proved a menace to the kingdom. Belgaum was granted as a *jahgir* to Siddi Rehan during this time.

Muhammad's son Ali (1656-72) had to face Aurangzeb who had arrived in the Deccan as Commander of Shah Jahan's army and Aurangzeb also tried to win over some Bijapur nobles. In 1657, he conquered Bidar and Kalyana and laid siege to Bijapur. But Bijapur was saved by the recall of Aurangzeb from Delhi. Ali also conducted a campaign in the South and collected dues from Keladi ruler (1663). Shahji who had joined him in this campaign died soon after. The Mughul army that had been sent against Shivaji, after signing the Treaty of Purandar with him, proceeded against Bijapur in 1665. Raja Jai Singh led the Mughul army which had to face stiff resistance and had to retreat in 1666. But due to the increased activities of Shivaji, Bijapur was forced to sign a treaty with the Mughuls ceding Sholapur to them. Soon after, Ali II died in 1672 and a mere child of five, Sikandar was raised to the throne. The "scorched earth policy" followed in 1665 during Jai Singh's campaign had crippled agriculture, and warfare and payment of dues, had drained Bijapur's treasury. Shivaji captured Panhala and Satara and looted Hubli. Bijapur had to face Mughul Commander Bahadur Khan before it could deal with Shivaji. The nobles at Bijapur turned either pro-Shivaji or pro-Mughul. There were faction fights and murders of nobles. The Mughuls succeeded in making further conquest of Bijapur territory. The Afghan soldiers behaved in a very unruly manner in the capital against Sidi Masud, the Commander. There were revolts in Karnataka and Tamilnadu possessions too. Shivaji captured Ponda and territories till Ankola on the coast. He allied himself with Golconda and conquered many Bijapur territories like Jinji in far South. Way back, he conquered many territories in Dharwad and Belgaum districts. In the meanwhile Dilir Khan, Mughul general, intrigued and brought pressure on Sidi Masud to sign one more treaty by which Sikandar's sister was married to Mughul prince Azam. Dilir Khan demanded the retirement of Masud from office. On refusal he invaded Bijapur in 1679. Shivaji's army harassed him from behind on Masud's request. Finally Dilir Khan was recalled by Aurangzeb in 1680.

Shivaji also died in the same year, but this had only removed a Bijapur bulwark against the Mughuls. Aurangzeb personally came to the Deccan in 1681, and unable to bear the internal problems Sidi Masud retired to Adoni in 1683. The Mughul army laid siege to

Bijapur in April 1685, and after a prolonged siege, Aurangzeb personally came to guide it in July 1686. Sikander surrendered in September 1686 and Bijapur monarchy thus ended.

Belgaum, Hukeri, Raybag, Athani, Sampgaon and other places in Belgaum district have many buildings of Adilshahi times. The mosques at Belgaum, Hukeri, Raybag, Sampgaon, Tigadi and Athani are some of the fine buildings of the period. The Siddeshwara temple and the Zami mosque at Athani are ascribed to Ali II. New industries like production of paper and agarbatti were started. Tobacco cultivation was also begun, which was introduced by the Portuguese. Trade flourished due to contact with ports where Europeans came to trade. English founded a factory at Raybag and Athani developed connection with the English factory at Karwar. Vengurla, where the Dutch had a factory, had connections with Belgaum and other centres. Portuguese at Goa had a lion's share of trade of this region. Many Hindu Desais administered their respective territories in the region and revenue administration was mostly taken care of by Brahmin Deshpandes.

The Mughuls

It has already been noted how Bijapur rulers had to encounter the Mughuls from the days of Akbar and how Ibrahim II had agreed to marry his daughter to prince Daniyal and concluded a treaty with the Mughuls. Bijapur's alliance with Mughuls resulted in Bijapur incurring the displeasure of Ahmadnagar and Ahmadnagar defeating the combined army of Bijapur and the Mughuls at Bhatwadi in 1694. But Bijapur assisted Ahmadnagar against the Mughuls to prevent the dismembering of the former kingdom by the Mughuls, in 1630, and having incurred the displeasure of the Mughuls, the Adilshah had to face an attack on Bijapur city itself in 1631, which of course was repulsed. After the fall of Ahmadnagar to the Mughuls, in 1636, the Mughul army led by Khan-i-Zaman, busy pursuing Shahji, who had deserted Mughul service plundered Miraj and Raybag in Bijapur territory and secured large booty. This was followed by Bijapur signing a 'Deed of Submission' (*Inaqiyadnama*) with the Mughuls in that year and Bijapur agreeing to pay a lumpsum tribute of Rs 20 lakhs in return for some territories from Shah Jahan.

Later, Aurangzeb, under orders from his father, conquered Bidar and Kalyana (Basava Kalyan) in 1657 and advanced towards

Bijapur. But the siege was withdrawn as Aurangzeb was recalled and Shah Jahan fell sick, and Bijapur signed a treaty. Raja Jai Singh's activities in Bijapur territory in 1665-66 have been already noted, and Shivaji's alliance with the Mughuls (Treaty of Purandhar, 1665) made matters worse for Bijapur and Sholapur was surrendered to the Mughuls as a result.

Dilir Khan was deputed against Bijapur in 1678. During this campaign he was joined by Shivaji's rebel son Sambhaji (Dec 1678). Dilir Khan plundered Honwad, Telsang and Athani and tried to sell some Hindu inhabitants of Athani into slavery. This enraged Sambhaji who parted his company and rejoined his father in Jan 1680. Dilir Khan was recalled from Bijapur in Feb 1680.

After Shivaji's death, when Sambhaji succeeded him, Aurangzeb's fourth son, Akbar, who had rebelled against his father, sought shelter in Sambhaji's territory and the two met at Padshahpur on 13th Nov 1681*. But Sambhaji realised that Akbar was not a strong ally against Aurangzeb and the two parted company and Akbar left for Goa and finally reached Persia. "Akbar neither had the capacity nor the means that could be utilised by the Maratha king, this uninvited guest hastened the invasion of the Mughal forces even before Sambhaji had time to consolidate his own position", says Dr Kamal Gokhale (*Chatrapati Sambhaji*, page 69).

On the very day, when Sambhaji and Prince Akbar had met, 13th Nov. 1681, Aurangzeb descended on the Deccan with three of his sons, mainly to punish his son Akbar and Sambhaji. Many battles between the Mughuls and Sambhaji followed during this period. The Mughuls conquered Dharwad in 1683 and prince Muazzam took Sampgaon in 1683 and Gokak in 1684. Gokak was named Rahimgad. Dodwad and Belwadi were also conquered by the Mughuls before July 1686. Aurangzeb tried to win over many Bijapur nobles, telling them that he needed their help in suppressing the Marathas, and even persuaded his daughter-in-law, the Bijapur princess Padshah Bibi to write letters to Bijapur court to this effect. As Bijapur did not respond favourably, siege was laid to the capital, and Bijapur fell after 17 months, in Sept. 1616. Belgaum automatically came under the Mughuls after the fall of Bijapur and became part of

* The 1884 Edition of *Belgaum Gazetteer* says that this Padshahpur was the one in Belgaum District (Pachapur in Hukeri taluk). But it was a place of the same name in Raigad district, Maharashtra.

Bijapur Suba which was one of the six Mughul Subas (provinces) in the South. It became Azamnagar Sarkar with 15 Paraganas or Mahals in it (as can be made out from one of the late 18th century records, and this must have been the case even earlier under the Adilshahis, who had named Belgaum Azamnagar). Some sources speak of Raybag as a separate Sarkar with 12 Paraganas, and of these Raybag Mahal alone had 82 villages. Athani was in Bijapur Sarkar (vide *Bombay Gazetteer, Belgaum District*, p 383). Almost the whole of Belgaum district except Athani were handed over to the administration of Abdul Rauff Khan (son of Abdul Karim Khan, an Afghan general, who had been put in charge of Karnataka by Ali Adilshah II in 1672). Abdul Rauff Khan entered Mughul service in 1686 and Bankapur, Torgal and Mustafabad (Belgaum, renamed after Mustafa Khan, a Bijapur General) came under his control. He was appointed the Mansabdar of 22 divisions or Mahals. His headquarters was Bankapur, and he is the future founder of the family of Nawabs of Savanur to which place he shifted his headquarters from Bankapur later. A paper record from Torgal ('Chronicle of Torgal', *Ind. Ant.*, Feb. 1876) says that in Kshaya Samvatsara (1686), Kasim Khan came and the region of the Mughuls extended over the people of Torgal, and he gives the name of four successive Killedars of the place. By about 1709 (Sarvadhari Samvatsara) "the illustrious Subedhar Siddi took Torgal and Ramdurg by parley", the record says, but does not clarify who this Siddi was. From that day one Shinde is described as the Havaladar of the place, apparently under Kolhapur.

Fall of Bijapur was followed by the attack on Golconda and its fall in Sept. 1687. Next the Mughul forces were directed against the Marathas and Sambhaji was taken captive and executed in March 1689. Thus Aurangzeb had all his ambitions in the Deccan fulfilled. He was victorious every where. But J N Sarkar puts it thus: "All seemed to have been gained by Aurangzeb now, but in reality all was lost. It was the beginning of his end".

Shivaji and the Marathas

Shivaji who was the son of Shahji had been staying in the Pune region in his father's *jahgir*. He started encroaching upon the territories of Bijapur. The areas he controlled in Belgaum district were limited to the north of the Krishna including Kolhapur, but Athani was no part of his territory. In the West he had parts of Khanapur taluk

under his control, Bhimgad being one of his strongholds. In the south, parts of Sampgaon and Parasgad taluks were also under his sway. Of his forts, in the north Vallabhgad near Sankeshwar (near the Hiranyakeshi was his border) and Murgod, Huli and Parasgad forts can be mentioned. He also fortified Ramdurg and Torgal together with Nargund. In 1662, Bijapur agreed to surrender to him the territories in the up-ghats from Pune to Miraj and the Konkan area to the west from Kalyan to the borders of Goa. By then he had conquered Sankeshwar also. In 1673, Shivaji plundered Belgaum on his way from Panhala to Hubli. The forts at Parasgad (near Saundatti, perhaps a fort of the Rattas was renovated) and Huli were built by him in 1674-75. His son Sambhaji, in 1675 sacked Raybag while returning from Hubli. In 1675, Shivaji captured Kolhapur. A report from the Raybag Factory of the English reports on his activities in Jan 1677: "By reason of the lamentable devastation which Sevagee hath made in Raybag, Hantene (Athani), Callapore, etc" cloth was not procurable nor European goods be sold (*English Records on Shivaji*, II, page 62). On his return from his campaigns in Jinji, Tanjore and Bangalore in 1677, Shivaji passed through the southern parts of Belgaum district, when he had an encounter with a lady, the wife of the Desai of Belavadi, called Mallavva. The place is in Sampgaon taluk.

Bahadur Khan, the Mughul commander in the South had been bought over by Shivaji during his own expeditions in far South. Later Dilir Khan came to the post of Bahadur Khan. In the year 1679 Shivaji exerted maximum strength to save Bijapur from Mughul attacks by various diversionary moves. Sambhaji succeeded his father in 1680 and captured Raigad from Rajaram's party. He held the territories he had inherited from his father in Belgaum almost intact till his death. The Desai of Hukeri (later Wantmuri) was also under his control, and in 1685 Aurangzeb made maximum efforts to win this Desai over his side. Records and correspondence prove that Desai of Murgod was also very loyal to Sambhaji. Manappa Desai of Murgod had even defeated the Mughul officer Rahimad Khan of Padshapur and rendered Sambhaji's officer, Yadav Koneri, the Sarsubedhar of Bhujbalgad all help in his campaigns against the Mughuls in 1686 in the Dharwad region. But after the conquest of Bijapur (1686) and Golconda (1687), Aurangzeb concentrated all his energy against Sambhaji. Sambhaji was taken captive in 1689 and executed. His son Sahu (Shivaji II) and one of his queens Yesubai were also taken captive from Raigad when the Mughuls laid siege to

the Maratha capital. Till the death of Rajaram, the second son of Shivaji who succeeded Sambhaji in 1700, and even after that. Aurangzeb's efforts to cow the Marathas down did not succeed. Rajaram's wife Tarabai, assisted by dare-devil generals like Santaji Ghorpade and Dhanaji Jadhav, harassed the Mughul army. The Mughuls found it difficult to defend the places they had conquered, and from Pune to Jinji, the mighty swift moving Maratha army fought many battles with them. Many Mughul officers bought peace from the Maratha army. The Mughul army lost one lakh soldiers every year, in these campaigns in the Deccan, says the Italian traveller Manucci and adds that "fields were left devoid of trees and bare of crops".

On the death of Aurangzeb in February 1707, the Mughul armies were on retreat from everywhere, falling back towards the North, Mughul prince Azam released Sahu in May 1707. When he returned to Satara, the then seat of Maratha power, the Regent, Tarabai refused to accommodate him. The Maratha kingdom created by Shivaji was lost by Sambhaji, Sahu's father and it was recreated by Rajaram; Sahu had no claims over it, Tarabai argued. Thus set in a schism between the House of Satara led by Sahu and Kolhapur led by Tarabai and her successors in future years, and Belgaum district saw some of the worst kind of fights and intrigues during the succeeding generations as a result. Sahu entered Satara victorious in January 1708, and Tarabai fled to Panhala. Among the appointments of Sahu, at his court was one of Balaji Vishwanath, who was posted as *mutalik* or deputy to the Sachiv (one among the eight ministers, the latter post having been conferred on a child following the principle of heredity).

Balaji Vishwanath was raised to the position of the Peshwa in 1713. The new Peshwa succeeded in winning over Kanhoji Angre, the Maratha admiral from the side of Tarabai to that of Sahu. But Sahu had to engage himself in fight with Nizamulmulk (Chin Qilich Khan) who was sent to the Deccan as the Subedar of the Deccan in 1713, to secure his privilege of collecting *chaut* from the Mughul territory. But Nizamulmulk was recalled in 1715 and Sayyad Hussain Ali took his place. Hussain Ali, one of the two famous Sayyad brothers was forced to agree to Sahu's proposal for granting the authority to collect *chaut* and *sardeshmukhi* from the six Deccan Subas of the Mughuls including the Suba of Bijapur in which major parts of Belgaum district lay. Of the sixteen districts recognised

as Sahu's Swaraj or old territory, Khanapur area in the Phonda panch mahals was also included. But the hold of the Satara branch over Belgaum region was very weak. Secondly for the collection of *chaut* and other dues, the territory was parcelled out among the various Maratha commanders, and this was the inauguration of "Maratha Confederacy" (with seats of power at Nagpur, Baroda, Indore, Gwalior etc.)

Balaji Vishwanath died the next year and his son Bajirao I became the next Peshwa. Being a brilliant general and diplomat, he played a major part in the politics of Deccan and India. Sahu, having been brought up in the luxurious surroundings of the Mughul camp, could not pay much attention to the details of administration, and the Chatrapati thus became a figurehead and the Peshwa the real head of the Maratha State. Nizamulmulk became the Subedhar of Deccan in 1724 and he was the founder the future State of the Nizam.

Bajirao conducted two campaigns in Karnataka, one in 1725-26 when he reached Chitradurga and another in 1726-27 when he reached Srirangapattan to collect *chaut*, and during his second campaign he reached Belgaum on 22-11-1726, Manoli on 23rd Nov and *via* Kittur and Itgi, marched into the Sonda territory in Uttara Kannada. Way back from Srirangapattan, he returned to Satara *via* Belgaum district, passing through it in April 1724. Chatrapati Sambhaji of Kolhapur considered these campaigns as an encroachment upon his rights. He played into the hands of the Nizamulmulk, being unable to reconcile himself to Sahu's superiority, and depending on Nizamulmulk' (who had shifted his headquarters from Aurangabad to Hyderabad), promise that he would support Sambhaji's cause against Sahu. Sahu's claims over *chaut* were disputed by the Nizam and he tried to review the dispute in the background of the succession to Maratha power. This caused a war between the Peshwa and the Nizam and Sambhaji of Kolhapur sided with the latter. The Nizam was routed in Feb 1728 by Bajirao, and by the treaty that followed the Nizam agreed to recognise Sahu as the sole king of the Marathas and concede his claims of *chaut* and *sardeshmukhi* over the six Subahs. Sambhaji of Kolhapur, abandoned by the Nizam, but secretly incited by him, declared war on the Peshwa, but the latter defeated him in 1730 and by the Treaty of Varna that followed in 1731, Sambhaji was forced to confine himself to his then territory and to be a subordinated ally of the Marathas (Satara). The major parts of Belgaum district except Athani region (which was in the hands of Sahu) came under

Kolhapur. Jayappa Desai of Navalgund who was granted regions in Saundatti-Ramdurg belt was a feudatory of Kolhapur. These areas were granted in view of his help to Kolhapur. (He built the fort in Saundatti town in 1734). But Kolhapur's hold on Belgaum, except on the Chikodi, Nagar Manoli belt was only nominal. "Sambhaji and his successors indeed seem to have made hardly any attempt to assume the sovereignty of the whole of the district thus made over to them, and some thirty-four years after the date of the treaty, the Peshwa granted to the Patwardhan family a large *saranjam*, a very considerable portion of which was in these very districts" (*Kolhapur District Gazetteer*, 1960 pp: 72-3). In 1736, Peshwa was conferred with the office of Sardeshpande over the Deccan. This gave him scope to interfere with the affairs of Belgaum area also. Annual farming of the collection of the dues of the areas between the Krishna and the Tungabhadra was resorted to by the Peshwa. In 1740, Bajirao, the remarkable warrior who extended Maratha supremacy in the North too died, and his son Balaji II or Nanasahab succeeded him. Sahu had grown very old by then, and after his death in 1749, the Peshwa became absolutely free to decide about the affairs of the Maratha State.

The political history of Belgaum district turned kaleidoscopic during the latter half of the 18th century. The Peshwa and his subordinate Patwardhan of Tasgaon on the one hand, the Chatrapati of Kolhapur on the other, and the Nawab of Savanur on the third, and finally Haider Ali and Tipu entering the fray, and the Desais of Hukeri (Wantmuri), Navalgund (later Shirasangi), Kittur, Nipani and many others trying either to hold their own or to expand their power in the region made the district a hot bed of fights and intrigues.

Belavadi Mallavva

Belavadi was a Desgati under Bijapur, and when Ishaprabhu was ruling it, Shivaji arrived at Sampgaon during the early days of 1678. When his army had a skirmish with the guards of this territory in connection with securing some supplies to the camping army, Ishaprabhu opposed them, and was killed in an encounter with the Marathas. When the Marathas tried to storm his fort at Belavadi, they faced stern resistance. Belavadi fort was protected by Mallavva, the wife of Ishaprabhu, and she was a princess of Sonda, being the cousin of Madhulinga Nayaka (1639-65). It took them 23 days (27

according to some other authority) to storm it. "He (Shivaji) is at present besieging a fort" and he has "suffered more disgrace than ever did from all power of the Moghul or Deccan; he who hath conquered so many kingdoms, is not able to reduce this woman Desai", the British factory at Rajapur in Konkan wrote to the Surat factory over the incident on 28-2-1678 (Factory Reports, Surat, Vol. 107, Fol. 60). Mallavva was brought as a captive before Shivaji, but Shivaji honoured her and released her. A sculptural representation of Shivaji feeding Mallavva's child with milk is seen at Yadwad in Dharwad district (Later, in course of time, Belvadi Desgati came under the Mughuls in 1686 and merged with Kittur).

The Savanur Nawabs

The son of the Bijapur Commander Bahlol Khan, Abdul Rahim was the *Jahgirdar* of Koppal. His son Abdul Karim rose to be a powerful noble at Bijapur and Sikander Adilshah later conferred on him a *jahgir* of 22 *mahals* and posted him at Bankapur. His son Abdul Rauff Khan (1686-1719) accepted the overlordship of the Mughuls after the fall of Bijapur, and he was conferred with the title Diler Khan Bahadur Dilerjang by Aurangzeb and his *jahgir* consisted of the Sarkars of Bankapur, Azamnagar (Belgaum) and Torgal. The Desai of Kittur and Navalgund were among his subordinates. He made Savanur his headquarters. His son and successor Abdul Gaffar Khan (1719-25) was forced into submission by Bajirao's commander Raste. His territories were extended between the Krishna and the Tungabhadra except north-western parts of Belgaum district. The northern boundary was a line running from Belgaum, Pachapur, Gokak and Yadwad till the Krishna. His son Abdul Majid Khan's (1725-54) effort to shake off the overlordship of Nizam did not bear fruit. His territories extended over the whole of Dharwad and parts of Belgaum, Raichur and Bijapur districts. "About 1745 a triangular struggle was going on in the area of Savanur among the Peshwa, Sambhaji of Kolhapur and the Nizam of Hyderabad for supremacy over Karnatak, and the Nawab of Savanur was caught in the political whirlpool," says of K N Chitnis. When a Maratha army under Babuji Naik was sent, to collect dues, Majid Khan resisted it in 1746. But the Nawab was forced to make peace with the Peshwa when Maratha army under Chimaji Appa came and he agreed to surrender to the Peshwa many Mahals including those in Belgaum district. But the areas were not actually transferred. The next Nawab Abdul Hakim Khan (1754-95) again

tried to defy the Peshwa, and Peshwa Balaji II defeated him and imposed a treaty on him in 1756. By this, the Peshwa acquired Belgaum and its fort, and of the areas permitted to be retained by the Nawab from the Belgaum region were the fort and village of Parasgad and Sampgaon only. In 1764 Haider Ali defeated the Nawab and took Sonda area from him. Later Haider gave his daughter in marriage to Hakim Khan's son Khair Khan in 1779, and used him as an ally in his campaigns northwards. But after Haider's death the Nawab allied himself with the Peshwa's Government. This resulted in Tipu pouncing upon Savanur and plundering the Nawab's town and property. But Tipu was forced to restore Savanur to the Nawab in 1787 by the treaty of Gajendragad. Savanur territory now came under the full control of the Peshwa and the Nawab stayed at Pune, receiving a pension till his death in 1795. In 1799, after Tipu's death, some of the Savanur territories in Dharwad district were restored to Abdul Khair Khan, Hakim Khan's son.

In the meanwhile, the Peshwa who had conquered Gokak in 1754 and gained other territories from the Belgaum district region, created a *saranjam* with Miraj fort as headquarters for Govind Haripant Patwardhan to take care of these areas in 1765. This was one more political entity that was to wield power in the region. The mosque in the fort and the *ganjikhana* on the river bank at Gokak are ascribed to the Savanur Nawab's times.

Kolhapur Chatrapatis

Sambhaji II of Kolhapur, discussed already, was the son of Rajasbai, another wife of Rajaram. Rajasbai by a palace revolution of 1714, had her co-wife Tarabai and her son, then recognised heir, Shivaji II, subjected to confinement. Sambhaji II was a capable prince. He had appointed Siddhoji Ghorpade, the nephew of Santaji (the latter's brother Bahirji Hindurao's son) the Nadagauda of Chikodi. In addition, Torgal in Belgaum district with a group of villages around it was also under his control. Subhanrao Shinde was Kolhapur's Jahgirdar at Torgal. Chandra Sen Jadhav (son of Dhanaji Jadhav) who was envious of the increasing power of the Peshwa, left Satara, joined the Nizam, and tried to add to the misunderstanding between the houses of Kolhapur and Satara. It has been seen how Sambhaji II played into the hands of Nizam-ul-mulk, opposed Sahu of the Satara Branch and how the Peshwa

forced Sambhaji to sign the Treaty of Varna in 1731. Thus Kolhapur, in principle had secured control over major parts of Belgaum district by the treaty. (The Treaty had acknowledged his sovereignty over the territory lying between the rivers Krishna and the Varna on the north-east and the Tungabhadra on the South). But Sambhaji did not transfer the parts of Miraj and Athani as per the Treaty, but Sahu later captured these areas. The Ghorpades of Ichalkaranji, who were the neighbours of Kolhapur (the place is on the very borders of the present Chikodi taluk, but in Kolhapur district) were subordinate *jahgirdars* of Kolhapur and were also relations of the Peshwa. This family also proved to be an irritant in the establishment of normal relationship between Kolhapur and Satara. Sahu of Satara died in Dec 1749. Previous to this, there had been serious efforts to have Sambhaji of Kolhapur being nominated as the successor to Satara too. Though Peshwa, Balaji Rao, welcomed it, Tarabai, who was then at Satara, was opposed to it as Sambhaji II was her stepson who had deprived her own son of power. Tarabai brought forth a claimant called Ramaraja, described as the son of her own son, Shivaji, and he was accepted as the successor to the Satara throne. Still Peshwa Balaji tried his level best to maintain cordial relations with Kolhapur. He got his own cousin Sadashivabhu appointed Peshwa at Kolhapur. Five forts, which included Bhimgad and Vallabhgad in Belgaum district were also transferred to the Peshwa by Sambhaji II. Balaji conducted a campaign (1754) against Savanur to force the Savanur Nawab pay the dues to Kolhapur for the territories over which Kolhapur had rights in the present Bijapur, Dharwad and Belgaum district. (In Belgaum, Gokak is mentioned as one such sarkars or district). But as his own case for succession to Satara was not considered, Sambhaji II remained dejected and affairs of the State were now looked after by his fourth queen, Jijabai, a member of the Torgal Shindhe family.

Ichalkaranji *Jahgir* granted to Venkatrao Ghorpade by Kolhapur had an ambitious lady, Anubai, Balaji's aunt (Bajirao's sister married to Venkatrao) at the helm. She was always keen on increasing her power and prestige. She joined Balaji in his southern campaign in 1756 and secured territories like Dharwad from Balaji which he took from Savanur. A subordinate of Kolhapur, Ranoji Ghatge of Kagal, sought her help in his grievance against Kolhapur. He, with the help of Anubai and some contingent sent by Patwardhan of Miraj, a subordinate of the Peshwa, created lot of trouble in and around Chikodi, in Kolhapur territory. Still the Peshwa and Jijabai

maintained cordial relations and exchanged courtseys regularly. In 1760 Sambhaji II died. As he was childless, an adopted child, Shivaji III succeeded. In 1761, Govindrao Patwardhan was granted Miraj in the neighbour of Kolhapur a *jahgir*. This added to the misunderstanding Kolhapur court had against the Peshwa. Following the disaster of Panipat in Jan 1761, Peshwa Balaji died in June, and during the days of his young successor, Madhavrao, the intrigues of his uncle Raghunathrao (Balaji's brother, known as Raghoba) and emergence of Haider as a powerful potentate worsened the relations between Kolhapur and the Peshwa and Belgaum saw many battles in the ensuing period.

Shivaji III (1760-1812), a mere child of five had Jijabai as her regent and the young and thoughtful Peshwa Madhavrao's had given consent to his adoption and also granted the income from the Kasba of Belgaum to Queen Mother Jijabai. In 1762, the Peshwa agreed to pacify the recalcitrant chieftains of Kolhapur in the Paraganas of Hukeri, Chikodi, Kagal and (Nagar) Manoli in return for Rs seven lakhs. Though the Peshwa did bring these territories under control, Jijabai had borrowed money for paying Rs seven lakhs to the Peshwa. When the Peshwa found that the money lenders were pestering the queen, he farmed out Chikodi and (Nagar) Manoli to Parashurambhau Patwardhan, the member of the Miraj Patwardhan's family (1764). But this led to bitter feuds between Kolhapur and the Patwardhans. Farming out of the territory was resisted by Kolhapur and the Peshwa sent his army to help Parashurambhau. This army captured Bhoj, Eksamba and Kagal and even approached Kolhapur. Jijabai signed away the two Paraganas and paid a cash compensation of Rs 1.10 lakh. But as the two taluks were handed over to the Peshwa only temporarily for policing them and as he had recovered his policing fees, on request of Jijabai for their return, the Peshwa instructed in 1767 that they be returned, but the Patwardhans did not obey. Peshwa Madhavarao fell sick in 1770 and he died in 1772. But his successor and younger brother, Narayanrao, again ordered for their return in Jan 1773. Soon after Jijabai died Yeshwantrao Shinde became the administrator of Kolhapur.

But things took a queer turn at Pune, when Peshwa Narayanrao was assassinated in September 1773; his uncle Raghoba succeeded him. But Raghoba was ousted by a Council of Regency called Barabhais headed by Nana Phadnis. This weakened the administration at Pune, and petty chieftains and Jahgirdars started mischief.

The Ghorpades of Ichalkaranji started inroads into Kolhapur territory, and Shivaji II resisted. As the Pune Court did not effectively interfere, Kolhapur allied itself with the Desai of Kittur, Veerappa Gauda who was in a revolting mood against the Peshwa, and also Haider Ali. Konher Rao Patwardhan was appointed by the Pune Durbar to safeguard Ichalkaranji in the dispute between Ichalkaranji and Kolhapur. This further aggravated the crisis. Konher Rao marched against Kittur, defeated Veerappa Gauda at Maldinni near Gokak and inflicted a heavy fine on him. Due to some offensive movements of Kolhapur (a fight at Bagewadi in Jan. 1774 in which Patwardhan forces had been defeated) Konher Rao laid siege to Kolhapur and returned after only plundering a Matha there in March. Next Kolhapur allied itself with the ousted Peshwa Raghoba. They also drove out Patwardhan's forces from Chikodi and (Nagar) Manoli. This forced the Pune *darbar* send an army led by Mahadaji Sindbia against Kolhapur. Kolhapur came to terms (1778), agreed to pay an indemnity of Rs 15 lakhs and Chikodi and Manoli were given as security. This was followed by a revolt in the Bhudargad Fort of Kolhapur which surrendered to Parashurambhau Patwardhan.

In 1782, Shivaji III who lived at Panhala till then, came to Kolhapur and this became his capital. There was comparative peace in the region (except a campaign of Parashurambhau against Katkol) till 1792, but soon after the Third Anglo-Mysore War, Parashurambhau again started encroaching upon Kolhapur. Though his son Ramachandra was taken prisoner at Alta and later released, he led his forces till and Kolhapur collected an indemnity of Rs three lakhs. At Pune, the boy Peshwa Madhavrao II committed suicide (1796). Raghoba's son Bajirao II succeeded to the post. Nana Phadnis, who was at the helm of affairs at Pune had some misunderstanding with Parashurambhau. He encouraged Shivaji III to attack him and the Kolhapur army not only attacked Parashurambhau's town Tasgaon, but even burnt his palace, recovered Bhudargad fort, and also Chikodi and Manoli, which had fallen into the hands of the Nipanikar Desai. Then Shivaji III planned to proceed into Karnataka and after taking Shahpur, Anigol and Kurbet, he laid siege to Gokak, and took it in Jan. 1798. Next he took Hubli (Mugutkhan Hubli) and planned to march on Satara. Soon, Nana Phadnis and Parashurambhau reconciled themselves. The Peshwa also supported Parashurambhau as he was apprehensive of Shivaji's movements. Parashurambhau while marching on Kolhapur *via* Gokak and Chikodi

was killed at Pattankudi in 1799. (His tomb is there in the outskirts of this town in Chikodi taluk). An army led by Ramachandra Patwardhan, supported by the army of Pune and Sindhia of Gwalior attacked Kolhapur and laid siege to the town for over three months. In the meanwhile Nana Phadnis died at Pune (1800) and Bajirao II ordered the withdrawal of troops. But by the treaty that followed, Chikodi and Manoli were to be restored to Kolhapur by the Peshwa. But actually the territory in the possession of Nipanikar Desai who had captured it on behalf of Sindhia. Kolhapur allied with Chandrappa Desai of Tallur and encouraged him to attack Manoli which he did. Tallur Desai even marched towards Nipani.

A war Kolhapur waged against Sawantwadi helped Nipanikar Desai to seize Chikodi and Manoli in 1806. Next Nipanikar defeated Kolhapur in 1808 at Sawgaon, and his marriage with a Kolhapur princess did not improve matters. Encouraged by Bajirao II, Nipanikar attacked Kolhapur in 1812, and thus forcing the Chatrapati to accept the protection of the British and renouncing claim over Chikodi and Manoli. Shivaji's III's successor Shambhu (1812-21) got Chikodi and Manoli back in 1818 in return for his support to the English in their war against the Peshwa. His brother and successor Shahji (1821-37) incurred the displeasure of the British by increasing his army and other disloyal acts. In 1827, Chikodi and Manoli were taken away from him. He was succeeded by Shivaji IV (1837-66). Kolhapur by then lost its hold on major parts in the present Belgaum area. But Raybag Mahal in the former Shirol taluk (31 villages) and the *jahgirs* of Katkol and Torgal (total 14 villages) remained under their control till 1947 (when they were merged in Belgaum dt). Similarly 11 villages (Khadaklat, Pattankudi, etc were also included in Chikodi tq) (See Chapter I, p : 68)

The Patwardhans

The Patwardhans, who played a prominent part in the history of the Marathas and Karnataka were descendants of Harbhatt, family priest of the Ghorpades, the Jahgirdars of Ichalkaranji. Govind, Ramachandra and Trimbak were their names and the first two were in the service of Balaji Vishwanath, and the last named with the Bhonsle of Akkalkot, but later joining the Peshwas. Of these, Govind with his son Gopal played a prominent part in the days of Balaji Bajirao, and as Gopal distinguished himself in a campaign against the Savanur Nawab, the Peshwa gave him in 1761 as

jahgir, a part of the territories he secured from the Nawab to Gopal and another part to Raste (the *Jahgirdar* of Anantpur near Athani). Govind became the *Jahgirdar* of Miraj and when he died at 1771, his brother Gangadhar inherited the Miraj *Jahgir*. His another son Pandurang and Pandurang's son Chintamanrao became *jahgirdars* of Sangli. Son of Ramachandra was the famous Parashurambhau, who died at the battle of Pattankudi (1799) fought against Kolhapur, and Tasgaon was his headquarters. His son Ganapatrao inherited Tasgaon and another son Hari became the head of Jamkhandi. Sons of Trimbak, Nilkanth and Konher Rao also played a prominent part in Maratha history, and Nilkanth's descendants were the future heads of Kurundwad and Kagwad-Shedbal States.

In 1761, Peshwa Madhavrao granted the fort of Miraj to Govindrao together with some other *thanas* to help him maintain some troops. When Raghoba came to the fore, he caused lot of discomfiture to Govindrao and his brothers as they had always supported Madhavrao in the rivalries at Pune. In 1763, lands fetching an annual rent of Rs 25 lakhs were assigned to Govindrao and his nephews Parashuram and Nilkanth for maintaining 800 horses. The *saranjam* was apparently created to checkmate Kolhapur and Haider (part of their *saranjam* was on the borders of Mysore on the Kundgol-Shirhatti-Lakshmeshwar-Gudigeri belt). They were actively engaged in the campaigns against, Haider Ali. Nilakanth, son of Trimbak, died at the Battle of Moti Talao in 1771. Pandurang, son of Govind had been wounded in an action against Haider, taken as prisoner to Srirangapattan where he died in 1771. Patwardhans had to constantly fight against Kolhapur over the issue of Chikodi and (Nagar) Manoli. Parashurambhau had played a prominent part in Peshwa's war against the British in repulsing Gen Goddard.

In the campaigns against Tipu, Parashurambhau played a prominent part during the Third Anglo-Mysore War and being the head of the Maratha forces, he marched with Capt Little, laid siege to Dharwad and captured it in April 1791. At the Battle of Kharda too, he and his son played a prominent part. On the death of Peshwa Madhavrao II, suspicion between Nana Phadnis and Parashurambhau grew over the issue of succession. Nana persuaded Kolhapur to invade his territory. This finally resulted in Parashurambhau's death in 1799 in the war that followed. Parashurambhau's son, Ramachandra sought the help of the Peshwa and the army sent from Pune drove the Kolhapur prince back to Panhala. The Peshwa

issued order to his Sarsubedhar in North Karnataka, Dhondopant Gokhale, to help the Patwardhans have their territories restored. As Gokhale was busy fighting against Dondji Wagh, the Patwardhans joined him. Gokhale was killed in action, and Chintamanrao Patwardhan joined Col. Wellesley in the campaigns against Wagh, and after the campaign was over, Wellesley returned the Patwardhans territories taken by Wagh. But complete restoration of all their *jahgirs* was delayed till 1811 due to the cunning duplicity of Peshwa Bajirao II. Elphinstone in 1811 restored the Patwardhans of their estates, and they in turn promised to serve the Peshwa in fidelity.

But when the British fought the final battle against the Peshwa, Elphinstone instructed Gen. Thomas Munro "To treat the country under the Peshwa and the *jahgir* of Gokhale as hostile and that of all Jahgirdars as friendly". The Patwardhans left the Peshwa's camp before the final engagement of 1818. After their accepting British overlordship, Jamkhandi was divided into two, Chinchani in Belgaum district being the new branch, and it was later merged into the British territory in 1839 on the death of the issueless incumbent in 1836. Kagwad, a branch of the portion that had been inherited by Ganapat-rao, grandson of Nilkanth was later merged into British territory in 1857. When Parashuram Patwardhan of Tasgaon died in 1848, some of his territories like Savadi (now in Athani taluk) and Yadwad (now in Gokak taluk) were merged into Belgaum district in 1863. Kurundwad belonging to another grandson of Nilkanth called Trimbak was divided and a new branch called Junior Kurundwad with centre at Vadgaon near Belgaum was created in 1854. The Patwardhan territories that were merged into Belgaum District in 1947 were seven villages from Sangli (Molwad, etc) in Athani taluk; Dodwad in Sampgaon taluk; 54 villages like Shahpur, Anigol etc., in Belgaum taluk; from Miraj two villages (Mole and Banjwad) into Athani taluk and Bavachi into Raybag taluk; Khilegaon in Athani was from Miraj Jr. From Kurundwad, three villages were merged into Athani and 18 villages into Belgaum taluk, and from Jr Kurundwad (Vadgaon) 20 villages into Belgaum taluk. (See Chapter I p : 67).

Haider and Tipu

Emergence of Haider as a powerful political force in the South could be possible due to the defeat of the Marathas at Panipat (1761). Haider conquered Keladi (1763), entered Sonda territory victorious (1764) and proceeded against Gutti and Savanur. All these were

allies or subordinates of the Marathas. Madhavarao Peshwa defeated Haider in 1765, and Gutti was returned to Ghorpade. Haider gave up his claim over Savanur and agreed to pay Mysore's share of Maratha dues. But Haider soon tried to instigate Raghoba and Janoji Bhonsle against the Peshwa. Peshwa sent Gopal Patwardhan against Haider, and later personally came to the South. Though Peshwa had to return to Pune, his commander Trimbak Pethe defeated Haider at Moti Talav near Melkote. Haider concluded a treaty by which his northern boundary was reduced (1772).

The death of Madhavarao Peshwa in 1772 emboldened Haider. He attacked forts under the Marathas like Madhugiri and Hoskote. After Peshwa Narayanrao's assassination in 1773, Raghoba signed the Treaty of Kalyandurg with Haider. But the dissensions at Pune emboldened Haider. His army crossed the Tungabhadra and captured Gutti (1776) and imprisoned Murar Rao (who was killed in 1779). Next he took Bankapur, won over the Desai of Kittur and the Nawab of Savanur. Irappa Desai of Kittur marched on Gokak. Haider also sent financial aid to Kolhapur when they were facing the army of Sindhia in 1777. Marathas recognised Haider's position in the region during II Anglo-Mysore War when they allied with him, but later deserted him. After the war Tipu captured Ramdurg in May 1785 and laid siege to Nargund in July. His commander Burhan-ud-Din took Kittur in 1785. After capturing Dodwad, Sampgaon and Jamboti, his army reached almost till the Krishna. But Tukoji Holkar soon captured Kittur and the Maratha army proceeded towards the Tungabhadra. By the Treaty of Gajendragad of 1787, Badami, Nargund and Kittur were returned to the Marathas. But Tipu retook Kittur soon after and arrested the Desai Mallasarja. In 1790, during the III Anglo-Marathas War Tipu's army was expelled from Belgaum region, and Tipu could not cross the Tungabhadra after this war.

Fall of the Peshwa

The Peshwa, representing the Maratha power, had parts of Belgaum district including Belgaum under their control. This the Peshwa had secured from the Savanur Nawab in 1754, when Balajirao on his return from his second Karnataka expedition (till Chitradurga) attacked the Savanur Governor at Belgaum called Ilachi Beg, and Belgaum came directly under them. Belgaum became a Sarkar with 15 Paraganas under the Peshwa. Parts of it like Gokak and Yadwad

were given to Patwardhans in 1765. Belgaum area was later under Dhondopant Gokhale who was appointed administrator (Sarsubedhar) by Peshwa Bajirao II (1796-1818). Gokhale was killed in the action against Dhondji Wagh. Earlier he had marched against Kolhapur with an army the Peshwa had sent to help Ramachandra Patwardhan after the death of the latter's father at Pattankudi in 1799. Soon after, Peshwa Baji Rao II was driven out of Pune by Sindhia and Holkar, and Bajirao was forced to sign the Subsidiary Alliance with the English in 1802. Belgaum area came under seven administrations, viz., Kolhapur, the Patwardhans, Nipanjikars, Peshwa's representative Sadashiv Pandit at Belgaum, Kittur, Peshwa Bajirao's adopted son Amritrao who held Parasgad, and another representative of the Peshwa-Bapu Gokhale. Later, after the Battle of Kirkee when the Peshwa was defeated by the English (1817), Gen. Munro marched from Bijapur district reducing Badami and Bagalkot and took Gokak on 7-3-1818. Belgaum town was taken by him on 20-3-1818 and after 22 days of resistance, the Belgaum fort fell on 12th April. With the fall of Belgaum, all the Peshwa's territory came under the English.

Belgaum was included in the Collectorate of Dharwad, but a separate Belgaum Collectorate was created in 1836, and Ravenscroft the Asst. Collector took charge on 3rd May as the new Collector. Belgaum was fixed as the headquarters of the district in 1838, after considering the case of Gokak, Ankalgi, Murgod and Manoli. The territories under Kittur (1824), Chinchani (1836), Nipani (1840), Tasgaon (1848) and Kagwad (1857) were merged into Belgaum area when the British decided to lapse these States. The London Mission started an Anglo-Vernacular school in 1832 at Belgaum. The first high school founded in Belgaum district was the Sardars High School at Belgaum in order to impart English education. There was a severe famine 1876-78, and this was responsible for the laying of the railway line connecting Belgaum with Pune. The highway connecting Belgaum with Satara was also laid soon after the district came under the British. Rat plague appeared in 1878-79 in the district. The cotton boom of the 1860s helped the establishment of the Gokak Mill in 1885 and the Hydro-electric Unit at Gokak Falls in 1887.

Dondji Wagh

The uprising of Dhondji Wagh was a major event in Karnataka soon after the fall of Tipu in 1799. A free-booter that he had been,

Dhondji Parwar (nick-named as Wagh or Tiger), born at Chennagiri in Shimoga district, was in Tipu's service, and Tipu had imprisoned him. After Tipu's fall, he was released in 1799, and reaching his native Shimoga district, he gathered a huge band of followers and declared himself as a free ruler, calling himself as Ubhaya Lokadheeshwara (Master of Two Worlds). The chief of Balam in Hassan district, the head of the fort at Jamalabad in Dakshina Kannada and many groups in Sonda in Uttara Kannada joined him, and he marched into Dharwad district and proceeded towards Belgaum. Col Wellesley pursued him, crossing the Tungabhadra in June 1800. There were several engagements between his men and the British assisted by the forces of the Peshwa (led by Bapu Gokhale) and Patwardhans in Sandatti region in July. Dhondji passed through Manoli, Kittur, Khanapur and Shahpur and marching along the Ghataprabha, he reached Badami and he was finally killed at Konagal in Raichur district on 9th Sept. 1800. There were several engagements between him and the English in the month of August in Belgaum district. The Killedar of Manoli under Kolhapur and many minor chieftains helped Dhondji, and Wellesley was assisted by Peshwa's army and six other local Maratha potentates. Dhondopant Gokhale, Peshwa's officer was killed in an engagement at Londa during the campaign against Dhondji on 30th June.

Kittur Desagati

Of the many Desais administering various territories in the area, that of Kittur was one founded in the days of Bijapur (1585) with Sampgaon as the headquarters, from where four persons administered the region, viz., Hire Mallasetty (1585-91), Hire Naganagouda (1591-1634), Chikka Naganagounda (1634-1656) and Biccagatti Chinnappa (1656-60). In the days of Allappa (1650-81), Kittur became the headquarters. Mudimallappa (1681-86), Chikka Mallapa (1686-1717), Shivanagouda (1717-34), Malarudra (1734-49) and Veerappa (1749-82) were later administrators. Veerappa played into the hands of Haider, occupied Gokak of the Patwardhans, who later siezed the Desai and he died at Miraj. His successor Mallasarja (1782-1816) had to lose his territory to Tipu (who also held him captive between 1785-87). But the Peshwa extended support to Mallasarja. His territory was restored to him, but between 1813 to 1816 he was imprisoned by the Peshwa. His son Shivalingasarja (1816-24) cultivated friendship with the British and helped the British in their action against the Peshwa in 1818. The territory had 285

villages and annual revenue of Rs 4.10 lakhs in 1793. When Mallasarja died childless in 1824, he had adopted a son before his death. But Thakeray, the Collector at Dharwad held this adoption as invalid or false and he came to Kittur, sealed the treasury, put guards to watch it and made his own arrangements to administer the territory.

Channamma's Resistance

The deceased Desai's step mother Channamma (Mallasarja's wife), a daughter of the family of Kakati Desai, was enraged by this, protested against this act. Thakeray came to talk to her on 24th Oct 1824, but his high-handed attitude enraged the heroic queen. She ordered the closure of the fort gate. Thakeray moved canons to break the gate open, and gave an ultimatum of 20 minutes to open it. An enraged soldier fired at Thakeray and killed him, and many others of Thakeray's entourage like Captain Black, Captian Sewell and Lt Dighton were also killed, and two British officials were taken captive.

The Commissioner for Southern, division Chaplin made every preparation to sieze the state by moving armies from Rayalaseema, Bellary, Vengurla and Sholapur. Channamma wrote to him stating that the adopted boy might be permitted to administer Kittur and that she intended to fight no war. The two arrested British officials told her that if they were to be released, they would seek justice for her. Chaplin also wrote to her saying that on release of the arrested and surrender of Kittur forces, there would be no war. Channamma had prepared herself for a fight and forces had been gathered in the fort. She appealed to her neighbours including Shahji of Kolhapur for help. But she wanted to settle the matter by negotiations. She released the two British officials, Elliot and Stevenson on Dec 2. But Chaplin demanded the surrender of all within the fort. This enraged Channamma, who opened the door of the fort and attacked the enemy. This was on 3rd Dec and British with their superior force and weapons defeated Kittur army and took Channamma captive. Kittur territory was merged into Belgaum district and Channamma was kept in confinement at Bailhongal where she breathed her last in 1829.

But the Kittur family was held in high esteem by its subjects. Channamma's heroic resistance was a source of inspiration.

A servant of the Kittur State called Rayanna, gathered round him a considerable band which included a Siddhi called Gajaveera revolted (1829). He burnt the taluk kacheri of Bidi. Iravva, the deceased Desai's wife was taken out from Bailhongal. This caused another disturbance at Anigol, where 1,000 people gathered to resist her removal. Some of them later joined Rayanna. Rayanna was later overpowered, arrested and hanged (1830) at Nandgad. In 1833 one Shankaranna rose in revolt. In 1836 Narappa Gajapati, Savayshetty and Rudrappa Kotgi revolted in the name of the royal family and tried to secure the help of the Portuguese in Goa. Khodanpur Linganagauda who had betrayed Sangolli Rayanna and helped his arrest was killed in 1837 and another minor uprising followed. All these testify to the loyalty and love the Kittur family enjoyed from its subjects.

Ramdurg State

It is believed that Shivaji had built the fort at Ramdurg in about 1676, and this and another fort at Nargund were put in the charge of one Ramachandra Suru. Though Aurangazeb captured the forts in 1692, they were recaptured in 1705 by the Marathas. Soon after, it came under the hegemony of the Kolhapur rulers and Ramarao Dadaji Bhave was put in charge of it. From 1715 Bhave started levying certain dues from the region between the Gataprabha and the Tungabhadra, which were earlier collected by Kolhapur. Ramarao Bhave was succeeded by his son Dadaji at Nargund in 1740 and in 1742 his son Yogirao succeeded him. In 1744 Nargund *samasthan* was divided into three parts, and of this Ramdurg with 11 villages was granted to Yogirao. In 1762 Peshwa Madhavrao jointly granted Yogirao and Bhaskar Rao the *sarnajam* (military fief) of Nargund and Ramdurg. When Tipu took Venkatrao of Nargund and Kalopant Pethe, his Diwan captive, Ramarao of Ramdurg fled to Patwardhan's territory and Ramdurg was under Tipu's control in 1785. After the Treaty of Gajendragad (1787), when Venkatrao was released, Nargund and Ramdurg were jointly granted to Ramrao and Venkatrao by Peshwa Madhavarao II. In the days of Narayanrao (1800), son of Ramarao, Peshwa Bajirao II partitioned Nargund and Ramdurg in 1810 between Narayanrao and Venkatrao, and Narayanrao of Ramdurg secured 41 villages (then rated Rs 87,385) and this included 17 villages transferred from Nargund. Ramdurg was to maintain a contingent of 133 troops. In 1820, Narayanrao accepted the East India Company's suzerainty.

After the death of Narayanrao, between 1827 to 1857, Radhabai the widow of Narayanrao administered the State and Ramarao, her adopted son, took the reigns of administration in 1857. On his death in 1872, his minor adopted son Yogirao succeeded him, and he in turn was succeeded by his minor son Venkatrao and a joint council of Karbhari's ran the administration. On Venkatarao's death in 1907, his minor son Ramarao succeeded him, and till 1915 the administration was looked after by the British Government. From 1915 till 1948 Ramarao personally managed the affairs of the State. There were certain tragic developments in the State in 1939, when the peoples' movement in the State turned violent. The State had 42 villages including two personal villages of the Bhave family, and of these 33 were included in the Ramdurg taluk (See page 70 Chapter I).

Siddhojirao of Nipani

The Desagati of Nipani originated in 1685 when the Mughul Governor at Azamnagar (Belgaum) granted 14 villages as Inam from Hukeri province, and these villages were from the *paraganas* of Kabbur, Sollapur, Lat (Khadaklat), Soundalaga, Sanganv and Jugul. A *sanad* was issued by the Peshwa in 1771 restoring the villages confiscated earlier to the Desai. The territory later came under Kolhapur. It is Siddhojirao Nimbalkar who actually created modern Nipani, the headquarters of Desagati and the new town grew to be an important commercial and industrial centre, and sugar, oil and clothes were notable products of the town. The Desai had considerable tracts in the present Belgaum, Dharwad and Bijapur districts. But due to some misunderstandings between him and the Kolhapur prince, Siddhojirao allied himself with the Patwardhans and fought on their side both at Pattankudi (1799) and later at the siege of Kolhapur. Nipani was taken away from him. It was at the instance of Sarjerao Ghatge, Kolhapur representative and his son-in-law Daulatrao Sindhia that the Peshwa had agreed to restore Chikodi and Manoli to Kolhapur. As Shivaji III was obliged to Sarjerao in view of his successful negotiations with the Pune court, Sarjerao succeeded in persuading Kolhapur to restore to Siddhojirao, the *jahgir* of Nipani (confiscated from him due to his hostile moves against Kolhapur earlier). Later Peshwa Bajirao II also urged the Kolhapur chief to hand over Chikodi and Manoli to Siddhojirao. As this was not done, Siddhoji seized the two *paraganas* in 1806, defeated Kolhapur in 1808 at Sanganv and forced

the Kolhapur ruler to give the Kolhapur princess in marriage to him. He attacked Kolhapur again in 1812, and Chatrapati had to accept British suzerainty as a result. Chikodi and Manoli remained with him between 1812 to 1818. But they were returned to Kolhapur in 1818, and Siddhojirao could not get them though the region was later taken back by the British. During the British war with the Peshwa in 1817-18, Siddhojirao took sides with the Peshwa. But soon after, he surrendered to the British on May 7. On the death of Siddhojirao in 1839, his military estate was resumed by the British in 1840 and was included in Belgaum and the neighbouring districts. His territories included Athani, Nipani and other surrounding villages.

Siddhojirao was physically an outstanding personality. He built many temples in Nipani and the one at Mamadapur built in imitation of the Chalukyan temples is a remarkable work. The palace he built at Nipani has fine mural paintings. Hala Siddhanatha, the the Natha Panthi saint was his contemporary. The British have described him as cruel and sadistic, and listed many "misdeeds" of his. But without knowing the other side of the picture, nothing can be said with certainty. On his death, his adopted son Murar Rao was permitted to succeed to his private estate worth Rs 15,000 a year. Siddhojirao's widows with the help of his step brother Raghunathrao instigated a band of 300 Arabs who took possession of the fort and defied British authority on 20th Feb. 1841. The revolt was crushed and the fort was dismantled. In 1842, when Gopalrao of a branch of the Miraj Patwardhan family died issueless, nine village of his including Ainapur on the Krishna were merged in Belgaum district in 1863. Similarly on the death of Govindrao Patwardhan of Tasgaon branch in 1834, several villages of his around Yadwad were merged in Belgaum in 1839.

Gadkari Revolt

There had been anti-British revolts at Kolhapur and Savantwadi in 1844-45. The Kolhapur revolt was spearheaded by the Gadkaris or the garrison of forts against the economy measures introduced by the Kolhapur administration. The Budargad garrison plundered Chikodi and robbed the Mamlatdar's treasury on 10th Oct 1844 and troubled continued till December. There were disturbances at the Samangad fort too near Hukeri (between Oct and Dec). The Savantwadi Uprising caused disturbances at Bhimgad, Parwad and Kankumbi in 1844-45.

1857-58 Uprisings

Though the South was comparatively quiet in 1857-58, it was not free from disturbances. One Muslim *munshi* in the army at Belgaum, who had been a Wahabi was discovered instigating the Belgaum Sepoys in Aug 1857; five sepoys were executed and four others transported for life in this connection. One Mahipalsingh was deputed by Raja Venkatappa Nayaka of Shorapur (Gulbarga dt) to instigate the sepoys of Belgaum Native Regiment. He succeeded in persuading considerable number of soldiers to agree to revolt. But soon his plot was discovered, he was arrested (on 23-8-1857) and later hanged. There was an attack on the British army at Kolhapur led by 500 men on Dec 4, 1857. Prince Cheemasaheb, who was instigating the insurgents had been in touch with Nanasaheb Peshwa and he had sent agents to incite the Native Infantry of the British at Belgaum, Dharwad and other places. The prince was exiled to Karachi.

Bhaskar Rao Bhawe of Nargund planned a revolt against the British and his men attacked a contingent led by Political Agent Manson at Sureban village near Ramdurg and killed Manson in May 1858. An army led by Col. Malcolm surrounded Nargund in June and Bhaskar Rao escaped from the fort. He was caught at Torgal and was hanged at Belgaum. His *samadhi* is found in Belgaum.

Phond Savant of Savantwadi (Vengurla dt) and his sons had revolted against the British in 1844, and subsequently his sons had been confined to Goa. On hearing the news of the uprisings in the North, three of them escaped to Supa taluk, and were joined by three brothers of the Phadnis family, originally from Belgaum District and certain number of Siddhis. They revolted against the British by attacking some of their *chaukis* in Supa taluk and also the *chauki* at Talevadi (Talavade) in Khanapur taluk in Feb 1858. They had 100 to 200 men with them, and they attacked Varkund on 8th Feb and customs house at Dudval was burnt. They took strong positions at the Darshanigudda and Talevadi pass. They caused unrest in Khanapur-Bidi area too. A company of the 29th Regiment of Native Infantry sent under Major Nutt lost one native officer in encounters with them. They camped at Hemmadge. The disturbances were strong in Supa area of Uttara Kannada. By the close of 1858, the trouble ended. The Savant brothers had clearly stated in one of their letters that they were the followers of Nanasaheb Peshwa. Savant Brothers were caught by the Goa administration and were deported to Timor

Island. Trouble started again in Supa-Khanapur region in 1859 and prizes were announced for the apprehension of the insurgents. Chintoba Phadnis was killed in July 1859 in Hamod forest of Supa. Finally their number came to 50 and Lieutenant Giertzson and Drever in their combing of the area in Bidi and Khanapur had three insurgents killed in a skirmish and later by December, Ravba and Shanta Phadnis were arrested. By December, the uprising ended. The British records call this "Bund".

Rise of Nationalism

The peace that followed these developments saw the consolidation of British rule and the rise of new nationalism. The Revenue Settlement that was started in the district in 1848-49 and ended in 1873-74 displeased the land owners and peasants as the dues were regularly collected. The famine of 1876-78 period embittered peoples' feelings against Government. The action against plague 1878-79 was equally severe. The Forest Act of 1878 caused inconvenience to peasants in the eastern tracts of the district. The abolition of many inams by the Inam Commission of 1852 had turned the expropriated landlords anti-British. The ending of States like Kittur, Chinchani, Tasgaon, Kagwad and Nipani enraged many subjects of those princes and their retinue. Marathi newspapers like *Kal*, *Navakal*, *Kesari*, *Induprakash*, etc., and Kannada newspapers like *Rajahamsa*, *Karnataka Dhananjaya*, etc. propounded nationalist feelings. Thus, when Congress was started in 1885, it had already many silent followers in Belgaum and Tilak had substantial number of admirers, who were readers of *Kesari*.

Beginnings of Congress

Undoubtedly the impact of Tilak and his *Kesari* (1881) was mainly responsible for mobilising men into action and turning their attention towards Indian National Congress. Another such Marathi magazine was *Indu Prakash*. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande has said that in his boyhood days, Vishnupant Natu, an advocate was a noted nationalist worker from Belgaum who had been a legislator in Bombay in 1880s, and was a follower of Gopalakrishna Gokhale. Bhausaheb Bhate, another advocate from Belgaum had gone as a delegate to Bombay in 1885 to the founding session of the Indian National Congress. There used to be patriotic lectures by Gopalrao Deshpande Indapurkar from Pune at Belgaum in those days, and he was a leader of the Sarvajanic Sabha of Pune.

Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, who had just appeared for his Matriculation examination, attended the Madras Congress in 1887. Over 25 people including Gangadhar Rao's father attended the Madras session. Among the Belgaum delegates were four or five Muslims. By seeing the arrangements at the Congress session and the patriotic fervour of the people that had assembled, 'we were highly inspired', says Gangadhar Rao. He and many others also attended the Allahabad Congress (1888) and also the Bombay session (1889). Prior to Bombay Congress, Gangadhar Rao and his friends started at Belgaum Rashtra Hitaishini Bala Sabha with Vamanrao Velanekar as President and collected funds for the Bombay Congress. One hundred rupees were collected from the peasants around Hudali alone. Later, Gangadhar Rao and Dattopant Belvi went to Pune for college studies and were highly influenced by the nationalist atmosphere in the city. They came into personal contact with Tilak, Gokhale and other leaders.

In 1893, A O Hume visited Belgaum to propagate Congress ideals. In 1895, Bombay State Political Conference was held at Belgaum with Dinsha Wacha as President. Perhaps Tilak also attended it. A nationalist Marathi newspaper, *Dhureena* was started by Gangadhar Rao and Mangeshrao Telang in 1897, and its circulation rose to 1,000. But the journal had to close down due to difference of opinion between the two editors. When Tilak was tried for sedition at Pune, funds to assist him were collected at Belgaum. A public meeting was held in a theatre at Belgaum in 1905 to congratulate Japan over its victory in the Russo-Japanese War, Vishnupant Natu presiding. Later, after the division of Bengal Gangadhar Rao organised public meetings in 1905 and this helped him to gather round himself a group of patriotic youngmen who included Govindrao Yalgi. Gangadhar Rao also opened a shop to sell Swadeshi goods at Bombay called Deccan Stores in 1905 and a branch of the shop called Swadeshi Stores was opened at Belgaum. Good public speaker Shridhar Nagarkar and two leaders of the Maratha community, Bheemrao Patil and Balwantrao Lad were other colleagues of Gangadhar Rao. Due to a communal clash in 1890, Hindus had stopped participating in Moharrum when they used to put on disguises and go round entertaining people. This practice was revived during the Holi festival by Gangadhar Rao from 1905, and these programmes helped mobilising uneducated people too towards national movement.

Tilak's visit

In 1906, following the example of Pune and other places, public Ganapati festival was organised at Belgaum, Tilak attending the function. A committee to welcome Tilak with Vishnupant Natu as chairman was organised and with Sripadrao Chatre and Dattopant Belvi, two advocates as members and Gangadhar Rao as the Secretary. Tilak "came, saw and conquered" men to the national cause by addressing many meetings in Belgaum and its suburbs (Anigol, Shahpur, etc.) during his three-day visit, and during the same year Tilak was also invited to visit Gurlhosur, and he, with Shivarampant Paranjpe (Editor, *Marathi Kal*, a nationalist paper) visited Gurlhosur via Dharwad, and addressed public meetings in many places including Karikatti, Bailhongal, Hosur, Hooli and Murgod, and Krishnarao Mudvidkar of Dharwad translated his speeches into Kannada. "Thousands attended the meetings", says Gangadhara Rao, and "Tilak sowed the first seeds of nationalism in that area", he recalls speaking of the intense national movement that was evidenced at these places in 1930-32. Tilak advised Gangadhar Rao on the occasion to address public meetings only in Kannada in the region and also know Veerashaiva religion better, as he had to work in the region where the religion was popular. Soon after, Gangadhar Rao and Govindrao Yalgi started organising Shivaji Utsav in Belgaum. By then, Gangadhar Rao had also started visiting other places in Belgaum district for nationalist work and he speaks of Sakharam Kulkarni of Chikodi and Narayanarao Joshi of Athani, both advocates, who were taking active part in Congress work, and the latter was assisted by a rich merchant Nurundappa Shetty. Gangadhar Rao also attended the Calcutta Congress in 1906 with a number of delegates from Belgaum, and later, at the famous Surat Congress (1907), the delegates from Karnataka including those for Belgaum (Gangadhara Rao and Govindrao Yalgi) participated actively on Tilak's side when there was a physical scuffle between the Extremists and Moderates. Belgaum district, by then, had become famous as "Tilak's District".

Swadeshi Movement

Picketing of liquor shops was also resorted to in Belgaum in 1908 as a part of the Swadeshi movement. Hundreds participated, and the fines imposed on arrested volunteers, totalling Rs 500 on the very first day were paid by the local merchants. Later, volunteers

refused to pay fine even by raising contributions and 15 people including Govindrao Yalgi courted imprisonment.

There was excitement in Belgaum over the news of Tilak's arrest (1908) and his deportation to Burma. Seventeen persons were arrested in Belgaum for holding a procession on the latter occasion. When Tilak was imprisoned, Gangadhar Rao was requested by him to manage the newly started Marathi daily *Rashtramata* from Bombay, and it continued as the mouthpiece of the nationalists under the aegis of Gangadhar Rao for some years.

During 1908, Govindrao Yalgi and his friends started Mazzini Club, a secret revolutionary association to train youth in the use of weapons for an armed struggle. They also established contacts with the Shivaji Club of Kolhapur. Yalgi had met Barindra Ghosh (brother of Aurobindo) at Surat and had been inspired by him. The work of the society resulted in the involvement of Gangadhar Rao and his another trusted colleague Hanamantrao Deshpande (who was arrested) in a very serious case in 1909, charging them with a conspiracy to kill Ferris, Political Agent at Kolhapur. Though Gangadhar Rao was not convicted, both he and Hanamantrao Deshpande had to suffer heavy loss as their huge *vatans* which were tax-free, were assessed to huge revenue. This did not deter these brave men from continuing national work. But this vindictive act of the government terrorised many landlords who were taking part in national movement.

Another important development of the period was the starting of the national school, the Ganesha Vidyalaya at Belgaum which was attended by 60 students, and Krishnaji Dikshit, Nagpurkar and Kaka Kalelkar (hailing from Shahpur near Belgaum) were its teachers. The Bombay Government suppressed all such schools by an order of 1910.

Communal Controversies

As the Congress was gaining ground, the Brahmin-Non-Brahmin controversy set in in a very severe way. The controversy over the procession of Vyasa's Arm (*Vyasana tolu*) by Lingayats resulted in the

Brahmins filing a suit in the Athani Court in 1913.* The suit prolonged, appeals being filed at the district court, and the High Court, where the Brahmins finally won. But this prolonged litigation fanned ill feelings for long. Equally notable was the suit at the Yedur Veerabhadra temple, where Lingayat priests had the right to worship. Many Brahmins whose family deity this God had been, opposed this service by Lingayat priests, filed a suit against the practice, and the Lingayat priests won, as testified by Gangadhar Rao. The British, upset by the nationalist movement gaining ground, taking advantage of the fact that many leaders of the Congress were Brahmins, dubbed Congress as ■ Brahmins' Organisation and the national movement an effort to revive the rule of the Peshwa. The propaganda gained ground.

The acute misunderstanding that had developed between Tilak and the Kolhapur palace due to a variety of reasons added a new dimension to these communal misunderstandings. The prince of Kolhapur, Shahu Maharaj to demonstrate his loyalty to the British on the one hand and settle his 'accounts' against Tilak (whose *Kesari* was critical of the prince), hated Congress. The admirers of Tilak and Congressmen turned critical and even hostile to Shahu Maharaj. The suit (Bomb case) filed against Gangadhar Rao and Hanmantrao Deshpande, it is alleged, was mostly at the instance of Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur. Thus, the admirers of Shahu Maharaj, mostly Marathas, and Lingayats joined hand and organised Brahmanetra Parishat. Though the main aim of the Parishat was to mobilise the backward classes and help them get educated and secure jobs, it grew to be an anti-Congress movement. Its conferences were held at Hubli with Sir Siddappa Kambli as the reception committee Chairman, and also at Belgaum. In 1918, Indian Maratha Political Conference was organised at Belgaum. But, as resolutions supporting Congress were passed, efforts were soon afoot to wean the Maratha leaders away from Congress. The attitude of the leaders

* Gangadhar Rao in his autobiography (Vide Kannada version by Wadavi pp : 476-77) summarises the controversy thus : When Vedavyasa was questioned whether Shiva or Vishnu was superior, Vyasa raised his right hand and declared Vishnu as superior. Shiva's vehicle Nandi bit his arm and severed it. To get his severed arm back Vyasa had to write a *Purana* propounding Shiva's superiority. To celebrate Nandi's victory over Vyasa (Basaveshwara being the incarnation of Nandi), followers of Basaveshwara used to take a procession of Vyasa's severed arm on occasions by attaching an arm stitched with cloth to a bamboo, to the discomfiture of the Brahmins, especially the Madhwas.

of the non-Brahmin community towards Congress is illustrated by a statement quoted by a veteran Congressman Paramanna Hosmani of Karjigi, who speaks of a discussion held at Athani where an advocate spoke to him thus: "Now the British government has been honouring our people by offering them good posts and respectable titles. They are providing scholarships to our children and helping them to achieve progress. In such a situation, if we support Congress, we will have to remain backward. In case we are to attain Swaraj immediately as a result of this movement, most of our people being uneducated and Brahmins being mostly educated, the latter will occupy important posts in free India and try to keep our people in ignorance." (*Swatantrya Sangramada Smritigalu* III, pp 382-83). The plight of the Lingayat community and its eagerness to extend educational facilities to its youngmen is reflected in the founding of the K L E Society in 1916 at Belgaum (vide Chapter XV).

It was an uphill task for Congressmen to popularise the Congress ideals among the majority communities and the rural sections. Congress, for long remained an urban movement, and was dubbed as a Brahmins' organisation. But leaders like Gangadhar Rao were men with vision and foresight. Though the Bombay High Court gave verdict banning the procession of Vyasa's arm, during the 1920s, and Brahmins were jubilant, Gangadhar Rao and some of his colleagues went to Athani, met leaders of both communities, and made them agree that Brahmins should not oppose the taking out of such processions where there are no Brahmin residences, and made the Lingayats too to agree to stick to such constraints. Leaders of both the communities took an oath in front of the *samadhi* of a Swamy, venerated by both the communities (1922). This is only one instance, and Congressmen made serious efforts to win over the non-Brahmin groups. Veteran Lingayat Sir Siddappa Kambli was invited to preside over the first Karnataka Unification Conference held at the venue of Belgaum Congress (1924). The Brahmanetara Parishats Conference was also held at the time of Belgaum session, Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliar presiding over it. Serious efforts were made to organise aggrieved groups in the rural areas like the village servants (Shetsandis and Volekars) and peasants.

Home Rule League

When Tilak founded the Home Rule League in 1916, the

meeting for launching it was held at Belgaum, Dadasaheb Khaparde presiding. Tilak made Belgaum the headquarters of the Karnataka Unit of the League and addressed Dattopant Belvi who was the reception committee Chairman "the Governor of Karnataka". Gangadhar Rao was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the All-India League. Mahatma Gandhi also visited Belgaum during the occasion of this Conference. Tilak also visited Sankeshwar, Chikodi and Nipani soon after (1917) and launched branches of the movement in those places. At Chikodi, a district political conference had been organised with efforts of Sakharampant Kulkarni, and Dadasaheb Karandikar, Tilak's colleague from Pune, presided over it. One more such district conference was held at Athani in 1918 with Nurundappa Shetty as the chairman of the reception committee and Krishnajipant Khadilkar was the President. Tilak also attended the conference. A resolution urging efforts to eradicate untouchability was also passed at the conference at the instance of Vithalrao Sindhe, a Maratha leader, who had attended the conference with many other Maratha leaders. Next important event was the holding of the similar district conference at Sankeshwar in 1919 with Madhavrao Aney presiding over it, and Tilak also attended this conference. There were efforts by Moderates, supported by non-Brahmin leaders like Latthe, Chaugule and Tammannappa Chikodi to pass a resolution supporting (or opposing the resolution boycotting) Council entry. But the Extremists had their way and a resolution opposing Council entry was passed.

Belgaum till then had been with Tilak in national movement, except for a few Moderates. Though Gangadhar Rao was a Moderate in the beginning, after coming into contact with Tilak, he became an Extremist. Other leaders of the Tilak Era in the moffusil areas of Belgaum were Annakaka Kokatnur, Nurundappa Shetty and Narayanarao Joshi from Athani (the last named later settled in Belgaum), Rashivadekar and Sakharampant Kulkarni both advocates from Chikodi, Vamanrao Hebbalkar from Sankeshwar, Appaji Despande, Vamanrao Despande and Dr. Ramachandra Joshi from Pachapur, Virupakshappa Muttur and Narasimhacharya Puneekar from Kittur, Vamanrao Kamat from Bailhongal and Ganapatrao Kirloskar from Gurlhosur.

Gandhian Era

The call by the Government to celebrate Peace Day in

December 1919 was opposed by Muslims all over as the World War had ended the Caliphate. "Anti-Peace celebration movement so far effected Belgaum city only in this district, with the exception of Chikodi pleaders", says a confidential government report.

On the death of Tilak on 1st of August 1920, there was hartal and processions in places in Belgaum district. At Belgaum, a public condolence meeting was held with Ardesar Naoroji in the chair on 1st August amidst heavy downpour. There was a public meeting on the 13th August also at the Maruti temple after a bare-head procession of mourning. Many young men took oaths, nationalist in spirit, like giving up the use of sugar, using only *swadeshi* goods, etc. Gandhiji visited Nipani on 8-11-1920. At a public meeting, a local leader (Maruti Ravan) questioned Gandhi over the propriety of his joining hands with the Brahmins in the national movement. Gandhiji argued that identifying Congress with the Brahmins was a mistake, and said that somebody had even called the British Government as a government of the Brahmins. On the same day, he also visited Belgaum (via Chikodi, Hukeri and Sankeshwar) and addressed a public meeting attended by 15,000. Shaukat Ali too had accompanied him. When he asked for donation for Tilak Swaraj Fund, many ladies present at the Belgaum meeting removed their jewellery and donated them to the fund. "I cannot express with words the impact of this event on my mind", the Mahatma reacted to this. He also visited Khanapur and Nandgad on the same day and addressed public meetings. Rs 44,000 were collected in Belgaum district for Tilak Swaraj Fund. Khilafat Movement attracted many Muslims towards Congress.

At the Nagpur Congress of 1920, Congress agreed to form a new provincial committee for Karnataka and Gangadhar Rao became the first President of the K P C C. In response to the call for non-cooperation, Gangadhar Rao, Dattopant Majali and Krishnarao Karguppi of Belgaum gave up their legal practice. Dondo Yallo Kulkurni, Venkatrao Jalihal, Dayananda Aralikatti and Venkanna Nagar resigned their government jobs. For those who gave up schools, national schools were started at Belgaum, Nipani (Tilak Rashtreeya Pathasala), Yamakanamardi, Nandgad, Pachapur (1923) and Hudali. The one at Belgaum was a high school, the rest were primary schools. (Though all these closed down in four or five years, the Nipani school continued till 1936). Swarajya Ashram with Pundlikji Katgade as its head was founded at Belgaum to train workers. A similar *ashram* was also started at Kumeri near Hudali

by Gangadhar Rao. A newspaper (weekly) *Tarun Bharat* (1928) was started in Belgaum by Baburao Thakur and others, and *Belgaum Samachar* of considerable antiquity came to be edited by nationalists like Shankar Rao and his son Prabhakar Parulekar. Boycott, public meetings, processions and picketing of liquor and foreign goods' shops were resorted to in many towns and villages of the district.

A district political conference was organised at Gokak in June 1921, Srinivasrao Kaujalgi of Bijapur presiding. The Belgaum District Khilafat Conference was also organised at the same time and Ali Brothers and Dr Kichlew attended it. Ali Brothers were honoured with a civic address by the Belgaum municipality. Soon after, Gangadhar Rao was tried under Sec 124A of IPC for a speech he had delivered at Navalgund in Dharwad district and sentenced to six months' R I. Dattopant Majali, Keshavarao Gokhale, Ramachandra Joshi, Baburao Thakur and Shivrao Koppal, were among those imprisoned from Belgaum during the Non-Co-operation movement. Hanumantrao Naik from Nandgad, Vishwambhar Deshpande from Pachapur, Dinkar Dambal from Athani, Tammanna Mahajan, Umar Kachi and 15 others from Gokak were convicted. Belgaum district's share of the imprisoned was about 25 out of a total of about 70 from Karnataka during the Non-Co-operation era. Activities like propagation of khadi were vigorously pursued. Khadi production centres were opened not only at Kumari Ashram, but also at Pachapur, Bhagojikop, Hoskoti and Gurlhosur. Khadi received a good momentum in the district as propaganda was conducted among the Lingayats that wearing clothes not spun and woven by a Lingayat was against the tenets of the religion.

To the Flag Satyagraha organised at Nagpur in 1923, a batch of 10 led by Damu Anna Lengde was sent from the district with volunteers from Pachapur, Nandgad, Athani and Chikodi and these were all arrested and convicted at Nagpur. Lengde became an important worker of Hindustani Seva Dal, launched by Dr Hardikar soon after.

There was no regular Swaraj Party in Karnataka when Congress had split, but Dattopant Belvi contested the seat for Central Assembly from Belgaum region and won. (Congress had not contested the election as per its Non-Cooperation programme). For the Bombay Council Gangadhar Rao supported a Maratha leader called Dalvi.

Leaders of the Non-Brahmin (Brahmanetara) Party, Latthe and Chikodi, who were sitting members lost, and Dalvi and another independent, Angadi, won (1923). This added to the prestige of the Congress in the district.

Belgaum Congress

The next historic event in Belgaum was the organising of the 39th Congress session at Belgaum in 1924. This was the only occasion when Congress held its session in Karnataka before Independence, and the session was unique as Mahatma Gandhi presided over it. Belgaum Congress (December 26-28) was a highly successful session organised on a grand scale and in an inspiring atmosphere. The venue of the Congress was called Vijayanagara, raised in a 85 acre site in memory of the famous Karnataka empire, the tank sunk especially for the supply of water to the venue was called Pampa Sarovara (with 50'×40'×40' dimensions), the entrance was decorated in imitation of the *gopura* at the Hampi Virupaksha temple and profusely illuminated with electric lamps. The pandal and the platform had been tastefully decorated. The Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers, both men and women, maintained orderliness at the venue and all programmes including serving of food were managed with utmost discipline and care. All national leaders, of whom people had till then only read in newspapers, or only heard, were present and people from the nooks and corners of Karnataka thronged to Belgaum to have a glimpse of them. As it was K P C C that was hosting the session with Gangadhar Rao as Chairman of the reception committee in which members from all regions of Karnataka including the princely areas were represented, and all regions had contributed their mite by way of men (both delegates and Seva Dal volunteers), money and materials, participation of people from Karnataka was also on an unprecedented scale. Even the Mysore durbar had helped the session indirectly.

Though Belgaum Congress was historic from the national point of view on many counts including the Swaraj Party coming back into the fold of Congress ("I am stooping to conquer", said Gandhiji over his negotiations with the Party), it is more important from the point of the substantial growth of Congress as its result, not only in Belgaum district but also in Karnataka. In certain sections of Non-Brahmin leaders, who were opposed to Congress as such, some kind of change of heart had begun as a result, though its impact was

not felt immediately. (Sardar) Veeranagouda Patil, one of the founders of the K L E Society who had also started a boarding for Harijan boys in Belgaum met Gandhiji in 1924 and asked his permission to jump into the movement. "This is also constructive work, you go ahead", the Mahatma is said to have advised him. "In the thick of such a movement nobody could believe that such an advice might be tendered by Gandhiji. In Karnataka, the Veerashaivas are a very huge community. Congress work had a communal colour. What shall I do was the point worrying me", says Patil. (Later, in 1930, he resigned his life membership of the K L E Society, joined Congress and left Belgaum: *Atma Nivedane*, page 24-26).

To the men and women, young and old, who were already sympathetic towards Congress, the session had the effect of surcharging them with an enthusiasm of an unprecedented scale, and making them active, committed workers to the cause of nationalism. Almost everybody who went to the session was 'indoctrinated' to the cause of nationalism in some form or the other, whether it is S Nijalingappa, V Venkatappa or H K Veeranna Gauda, leading freedom fighters of later years from Mysore State. A boy in his teens then, noted Congress worker Shankar Kurtkoti narrates even after 50 years (*S S Smritigalu*, III, p. 637) : "The huge gathering there, the drill of the volunteers, the movement of leaders like Dr. Hardikar moving around on horse-back, the speeches of the leaders—having seen all this, I too was inspired and enthused with the idea that I too should toil for the country".

Belgaum Congress gave solid impetus to nationalist work in the district and the State. Rs 30,000 were saved after the session, and these funds were available to the K P C C for its work in the State for the remaining part of the 1920s.

Mass Base

Though the withdrawal of the Non-Co-operation movement in 1922 by Gandhiji had brought about some kind of inertia in Congress all over the country, in Karnataka, the Belgaum Congress and its impact helped the keeping of Congressmen engaged in national work. In Belgaum district khadi work was taken up vigourously, the Ashram at Kumari being active in the field. Gangadhar Rao also mostly stayed at Kumari from 1925. Hundreds of peasant women in rural areas were engaged in spinning. This was one of the factors helping

Congress to secure a mass base. Anti-Simon Commission meetings were also held in Belgaum and other centres in 1928. Bharat Vaibhav Samaj, an association started by Baburao Thakur, and a students' association, under the guidance of Simon Master, a teacher of the local Mission High School of Belgaum (run by American Missionaries) mobilised youths for national work during the period by founding Students' Union (1928). The students engaged themselves in khadi hawking, and a huge anti-Simon Commission procession was also organised by them at Belgaum.

The success achieved by Bardoli Satyagraha, organised by Sardar Patel convinced the peasants of the Congress's identity with cause of the masses. (Sardar) Veerangauda Patil who had personally gone to Bardoli has said that having seen the No-Tax campaign organised by Sardar Patel, the son of a peasant, his enthusiasm and faith in the national movement doubled. He decided to return from Belgaum to his native Hirekerur taluk in Dharwad district and to work on similar lines among the peasants.

Congress propaganda, and the selfless work of the young workers among the rural folk helped Congress to reach grass-root levels despite the propaganda against it that it was a movement of the urban elite. The staging of the plays like "Kittur Chennamma", "Sangolli Rayanna" and "Vijayanagara Samrajya" during this period aroused anti-British feelings on an unprecedented scale. Gangadhar Rao and Vali Chennappa have testified to this. Vali says that he had attended Belgaum Congress, but it had little impact on him. But when his drama troupe staging these dramas created such a reaction among the people that he could not keep himself away from the movement (*S S Smritigalu*, I p 1054). Nationalist *keertankars* like Patwardhan, Onkarmath and Masali also roused the public.

Civil Disobedience

As per the decision of the Lahore Congress, Independence Day was celebrated on 26th Jan (1930) by hoisting the tricolour in places in Belgaum district when thousands gathered to take oath to fight for freedom. This was soon followed by Salt Satyagraha personally launched by Mahatma Gandhi at Dandi. Gangadhar Rao sold contraband salt he had prepared at Malvan at Belgaum on 6-4-1930 at a public meeting on the very day when Gandhiji broke the salt laws at Dandi. Forty persons representing all communities bought

the salt, and Gangadhar Rao, Jivanrao Yalgi, Narayanrao Joshi and Anantrao Dabade were arrested the next day, the last three for buying the contraband. A batch of 25 volunteers, led by Keshavrao Gokhale went on foot from Belgaum to Ankola to participate in the Salt Satyagraha being organised by the K P C C. Many more volunteers from Kittur, Nandgad, Nipani and Chikodi joined them. *Prabhat pheris*, 10,000 strong, were being organised daily in Belgaum, with people including women from various streets and extensions joining it, coming in separate processions and people welcomed them with buntings and *rangavallis* daily. Such daily processions were a common feature in other towns too. Efforts to stop such processions by promulgating prohibitory orders in Belgaum and by resorting to lathi charge proved futile, and the *pheris* continued. Four batches of ten each were sent by foot from Belgaum to moffusil areas to conduct propaganda. The batch leaders were, Vamanrao Bidri, Annu Guruji (B Y Deshpande), Ramchandra Wadavi and Baburao Thakur. These batches visited nearly 100 centres in the district, organised meetings and processions, sold contraband salt, and courted arrest in late April and May.

Initiative was taken by people of the moffusil areas too. Ravajeppa Sonavalkar from Mudalgi says that hundreds of people from his town had attended Belgaum Congress. In 1930, he participated on a *padayatra* from Hudali in a batch of 18 volunteers led by Ramchandra Wadavi, Alisab Warimani and Gangappa Yamakanmardi. This batch visited (Basavana) Kudachi, Marihal, Nesargi, Deshnur, Vannur, Murkibhavi, Naganur, Yaragatti, Sattigeri and many other places where they organised meetings and sold contraband salt. "In many places people did not even know who were ruling over the country". Later, in May, he travelled by a car and organised meetings at Mamadapur, Mudalgi, Yadwad, Hoskoti, Kuligod and Tondikatti and sold contraband salt. Nearly 300 people courted arrest in the district during the Satyagraha, and soon other forms of Civil Disobedience like Jungle Satyagraha (cutting a twig from trees in a reserved forest or felling toddy trees), Hullu Banni Satyagraha or refusing to pay grazing fees, picketing of liquor or foreign goods' shops were resorted to. Wali Channappa courted arrest with 17 others by picketing shops at Sogal *jatra* selling foreign bangles and sweet meats (made of mill sugar). Chinmayaswamy Onkarmath, ■ *keertankar*, addressed a public meeting on May 1 at Hunasikatti (Sampgaon taluk) which was followed by the bon-fire of foreign cloth in which clothings worth thousands of

rupees were burnt. One peasant who had bought a new silk brocaded turban at Bailhongal on the same day, threw it into the bon-fire. He organised a similar programme at Neginal. A day later, he organised a programme at Mugutkhan Hubli, his own place, where toddy trees were cut and a bon-fire of foreign goods was also organised. He also addressed meetings at Ambadagatti and Kittur soon after. When an arrest warrant was issued on him, he went underground and conducted propaganda. On his arrest on 10-10-1930, there were protest hartals at Karikatti, Mugali, Asundi, Badli, Gurlhosur and Saundatti against his arrest. Srinivasacharya Katti of Athani says that he with eight others auctioned contraband salt at Saptasagar (Athani taluk) for which they were arrested and let on bail. On 10-9-1930, people from Athani organised a Satyagraha to cut toddy trees at Antyal and Badgi when people from Athani, Ainapur, Adahalli, Aigali, Ramteerth, Savadi, Satti, Saptasagar, Shedbal, Mangsuli, Kagwad, Jugul, Ganeshwadi, etc. joined in large numbers. These are some illustrations. Six ladies including Shantabai Sohni were convicted for four months for leading *prabhat pheris* which were banned in Belgaum. At Naganur, Asst Commissioner Wells who trampled Gandhiji's photo in a house was thrashed by shoes by a brave peasant woman Nagavva.

When the liquor shops in the district had to be auctioned at Belgaum on 14-6-1930, due to intense picketing, government suffered loss of one-third of its excise revenue.

Of the men convicted in the district in 1930-31, 191 were from Belgaum taluk (including eight women), 24 from Khanapur taluk, 149 from Sampgaon taluk, 22 from Gokak taluk, 94 from Paragad taluk, 48 from Athani taluk, 48 from Hukeri taluk and 88 from Chikodi taluk, bringing the total to 664 according to a K P C C publication. (Dr Jayadevrao Kulkarni says that actual number was 750, as many names could not be submitted in time when the report was compiled in a hurry in June 1931). The K P C C report gives a total figure of 1,739 convicts for the whole state (seven British districts including Kodagu) and of these Belgaum topped the list with 664. While speaking of the movement in the state, the Revenue Secretary of Bombay State had remarked "Karnataka is worse than Gujarath". In Belgaum, boycott call resulted in only two pro-government candidates contesting for the two seats in the state legislature in the election. Census boycott was also successfully resorted to.

Karnataka Political Conference with Jamnalal Bajaj as President was organised at Hukeri in 1931, M P Patil being Chairman of the reception committee.

The Movement Again (1932)

The movement was withdrawn after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, and the Civil Disobedience was started again in 1932 when Gandhiji returned from London Round Table Conference. Forest Satyagraha and picketing of liquor and foreign goods' shops was pursued more rigourously in Belgaum district. The movement by then had instilled more and more confidence among the rural masses. The Brahmanetara Parishat at its conference held in Belgaum in May 1930 passed a resolution in support of the movement, urging its members to join Congress. Similarly, the Veerashaiva Parishat held at Haveri in August 1930, Hardekar Manjappa presiding, also urged the Veerashaivas to join Congress. Veerashaiva leaders like Hosmani Siddappa of Haveri, Veerangauda Patil, K S Patil and M P Patil of Hukeri joined Congress and actively propagated its ideals by conducting tours. Venkareddy Hooli, an important non-Brahmin leader from Paragad taluk jumped into the movement and was convicted for 10 years' R I, though he was released after 2½ years.

The total number of people convicted from Belgaum taluk were 113 (of which, 23 were from Hudali and 27 from Hirebagewadi), nine from Khanapur taluk, 39 from Sampgaon taluk, 159 from Paragad taluk (of which 51 from Manoli, 27 from Hosur, 19 from Hooli and 36 from Karikatti), 119 from Hukeri taluk (of which, 27 from Sankeshwar and 45 from Pachapur), 50 from Gokak taluk (of which 18 from Akkatangerhal including four women and 16 from Ankalgi), 36 from Chikodi taluk (of which, 27 were from Nipani) and 30 from Athani taluk, bringing the total to 555 (Annu Guruji, *Belagavi Jilleyalli Swatantrya Samara*, II pp: 25-35). Another 23 persons were convicted in 1934 when Individual Satyagraha was launched as a part of Civil Disobedience.

The atrocities perpetrated by the police, the high-handedness of the administration and the sufferings, both physical and mental, and material losses suffered by the freedom fighters were so serious that it only added to the public wrath against British rule and popular sympathy towards the movement. It was also reflected in the

elections held to the Central Assembly in 1936 and Bombay Assembly in 1937 as per the Federal Act of 1935.

Harijan work

When Gandhiji undertook fast for the cause of the Harijans when he was in Yerawada jail in protest against the Communal Award in 1932, movement against untouchability was launched by Congress in Belgaum with great enthusiasm and fervour. Annu Guruji and Jayadevrao Kulkarni conducted a *padayatra* with five volunteers in the district, and in nearly 100 places arranged for temple entry and opening of wells and tanks for Harijans to draw water. When a *mathadhipati* conducted a campaign against this, these people issued a questionnaire and shut his mouth. Of the temples opened to Harijans, Maruti temple of Nipani was notable. Keshavrao Gokhale, B K Patwardhan, Baburao Thakur, Chinmayaswamy Onkarmath and Pundalikji Katgade also conducted such campaigns against untouchability in the district. A group of volunteers led by B N Datar, Keshavarao Gokhale and Baburao Thakur cleaned the public latrines in Belgaum town for one month to impress that scavenging is not a low profession.

During his all-India 'Harijan Seva Tour' Gandhiji came to Belgaum district in Jan 1934 and stayed for two days in Belgaum, and addressed many meetings. In Belgaum alone he could collect Rs 50,000 for the Harijan fund. Temples or wells were opened to Harijans at Hire Ulligeri, Bailhongal, Yamakanamardi, Hukeri, Shedbal and Athani during his visit. He also spoke at Chikodi. At Nipani, he urged the people to support Brahmachari Ramateertha who was running an Ashram and hostel for Harijans. The Harijan Sevak Sangh founded in 1933, started functioning in Karnataka also.

Elections

In 1933 was launched Samyukta Karnataka, a nationalist Kannada daily through the efforts of Keshavarao Gokhale, B N Datar and Narayanrao Joshi. It had been a weekly in the beginning. It served nationalist cause to a great extent in years to come in Karnataka. At the Elections to the Bombay Assembly held in 1937, Congress won all the six general seats from Belgaum district and Annasaheb Latthe became the Finance Ministers in Kher Ministry. Other members elected were Narayanrao Joshi, M P Patil, Keshavrao

Gokhale, Parappa Jakati and K S Patil. M P Patil became a parliamentary Secretary and Joshi Deputy Speaker of the Assembly. Gandhiji visited Hudali for one week to participate in the conference of Gandhi Seva Sangha from 16th April, 1937. An Agricultural Exhibition with Vamanrao Bidari as the Convenor was organised at Belgaum by Congress in 1938. The students' organisation initiated by Simon Master of Mission School became a branch of the All India Students' Federation in 1935. An all-India Conference of the Federation was held at Belgaum in 1938, Subhaschandra Bose attending it. The Gokak Mill strike which went on for one full year in 1938 and the Ramdurga Tragedy (*'duranta'*) in the princely State in which a procession of the States Peoples' Conference (Praja Sangha) turning violent and resulting in bloodshed were two incidents of the period which created lot of misunderstanding in two groups in the Congress organisation. The Ramdurg Episode took place on 7th April 1939, when a huge procession of peasants organised to demonstrate their grievances against the durbar was fired on, and the infuriated mob attacked the police and the jail. Eight persons were killed and many workers of the Praja Sangha came to be later prosecuted and nine of them hanged.

As the British Government involved India in the Second World War, the Congress Ministries at States resigned in 1939, and soon Individual Satyagraha against the war was launched. Over 400 people courted arrest in Belgaum district in 1940 and 1941 (and this is out of the 1,700 courting arrest in Karnataka). Record was made by Paragad taluk by holding Satyagraha in all places in the taluk on a single day in 1941, thanks to the efforts of Venkareddy Hooli and Sriranga Kamat. Among these Satyagrahis there were 100 peasant women.

Quit India

In the Quit India Movement of 1942, a mode of operation called "Karnataka Pattern" became famous, and Jayaprakash Narayan praised this and recommended it to other states too, and even the Central Government's confidential reports mention this "Karnataka Pattern". This practice was very successful in Belgaum district, Dharwad standing next to it. The Bombay Secret Abstract repeatedly speaks of the movement being very strong in Belgaum and Dharwad districts, long after its having cooled down in other districts of the Presidency (including Maharashtra and Gujarat areas).

Well organised underground batches of freedom fighters, leaving their hearths and homes, successfully organised sabotage work for nearly two years. They stayed in fields or hills, wandered from place to place, being chased all the time, spent days without food, shelter and proper clothing and still fought against the alien rule non-violently. This had been planned in advance in Belgaum district. Annu Guruji at a district-level meeting held at Belgaum of all Congress members, on 5-8-1942 (before the Bombay A I C C) had said that the next movement was going to be something different from all previous movements, and advised all workers not to stay in their houses on the night of 8th Aug and subsequent days to evade arrest so that they could remain outside the jails and engage themselves in the movement. This advice was heeded by a majority of leading workers, and the movement did not become leaderless, and almost all trained and experienced workers could guide the movement with skill and care. The articles published by K G Mashruvala and Kaka Kalekar in the *Harjan* weekly, in the issue of 23rd of Aug gave a call for subversive activities with a view to defeat war efforts, and at the same time, not doing harm physically to any individual.

Equally careful were some of the senior leaders of Karnataka who had gone to participate in the A I C C in Bombay. Soon after the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi at the dead of the night on 8th August, senior leaders like R R Diwakar and others from Karnataka evaded arrest and an action committee for Karnataka with Channabasappa Ambli as Chairman, R R Diwakar as Secretary and R S Hukkerikar, D P Karmarkar and U S Mallaya as members was formed with Bombay as its headquarters. Other workers like Shankar Kurikoti, Sritanga Kamat, R Srinivasrao, Bindumadhava Buri and Narasimha Dabade served as links between the Central Committee and the district. An office to keep in touch with the various underground groups in the district was also started at Belgaum headed by Jayadevrao Kulkarni and Sushila Kulkarni, M S Kulkarni, Mahadeva Mathad, Vishnu Puranik and Pramila Deshpande assisted him. All this was not pre-planned. Everything took shape slowly, in the course of the spontaneous outburst of the movement which took the form of processions, demonstrations and public meetings and their soon turning violent in the shape of attack on government buildings, cutting telegraph wires and other forms of subversive activities. The mass base Congress had acquired was very much evidenced by the support it gained during the movement. The underground

workers could not have otherwise sustained in this long-drawn struggle.

First Reactions

First reaction to the news of Gandhiji's arrest was huge demonstrations by students by boycotting classes in Belgaum. Shops were also closed. There was a public meeting at Tilakwadi where some student leaders were arrested. There was also a meeting in the Maruti temple of Belgaum and Dayananda Aralikatti was arrested. The mob turned unruly and was lathi-charged. Keshvarao Gokhale at Sankeswhar, Basappa Argavi at Nandgad and Dr Kadalagikar at Gokak, Venkareddy Hooli at Hooli, Latthe, Bhimrao Potdar, K S Patil, Jeevanrao Yalgi, Krishnarao Yalgi, Anantrao Mandgi Shankar Kamat, Shantinatha Ingle, D L Adhyapak and Shanmukhappa Angadi were arrested in Belgaum (*Samyukta Karnataka* dated 10th and 11th Aug 1942). Hartal was observed by closing of shops and schools in the district. Schools and colleges remained closed for long, and before the heat of the events of 9th August could cool down, news came of the death of Mahadevbhai Desai. Meetings and processions and the police resorting to lathi charge and bursting of tear gas shells became scenes in all urban centres and even villages. Gangadhar Rao was arrested on the 15th Aug on his return from Bombay. On the 15th of August, Police fired and killed a young man, Satappa Topannavar at Kadivi Shivapur, a village in Parasgad taluk while a procession was on, and he was Karnataka's first martyr of Quit India movement. There was firing at Bailhongal on 17-8-42 when a batch of workers were arrested and people gathered in hundreds to stop the vehicle taking the arrested and seven persons (Siddappa Sattigeri, Shivalingappa Kotambari, Ramappa Dodwad, Dattu Matade, Mallappa Hireholi, Rachappa Hebbal and Shivappa Belagavi) were killed. On the same day, a henchmen of the police fired on a mob surrounding government offices at Nipani and Shankara Pangire, a young man died. As these public methods of protest were continuing, cutting of telegraph wires and attempts to remove railway line and other forms of sabotage were resorted to.

Underground Batches

By the end of August, some kind of district-level underground organisation emerged. Sixteen regular underground batches came to be organised, as listed by Annu Guruji with following places as

their centres and persons mentioned as leaders. 1) Pachapur and Akkatangerhal: headed by Vamanrao Bidari and Annu Guruji, 2) Hudali: Ramachandra Wadavi; 3) Belgaum: Jayadevarao Kulkarni, Gajanana Yalgi, Nath Pai and Sadashiv Paranjape 4) Sampgaon-Hirebagevadi: Channappa Vali, Chinmayaswamy Onkarnath, Basavannappa Angadi and Bapusaheb Patil 5) Kittur: Jagadevappa Duggani, Gurubhatta Joshi and Shivappa Malshetti (of Tigdolli) 6) Belavadi: Fakirgouda Patil and C B Murgod 7) Sankeshwar: Appanagouda Patil and Shankar Sarwadi 8) Nipani: Anantrao Katkol and Pandit Patankar 9) Bedkihal: Sidgouda Patil and Annaji Bedge 10) Akkol: Appasaheb Kage, Keshavrao and Kamate 11) Hosur-Murgod: Veerappa Sutgatti, Ramchandra Kulkarni and Padmaraja Bogar 12) Hooli-Manoli: Govindareddy Hooli, Panduranga Mirajkar, Channappa Walikar 13) Katkol: Viraktaswamy and Basavaraja Divatgi 14) Nandgad: Muralidhara Nayik, Jeevannavar Master and Dattaram Jadhav 15) Raybag: Balappa Nayik Master, Shivappa Ninganure, Gundopant Kulkarni 16) Athani-Satti: Prahlad Kulkarni, A S Kulkarni, Ningappa Dalavayi. In addition Gangadhar Dodmani of Gandigawad had a batch of men working mostly with Kittur and Tigdolli group.

The first meeting of the underground workers was held at Pant Balekundri during the last days of August and future plans were chalked out. The railway stations of Suldhal, Raybag, Desur, Gunji and Sulebhavi were burnt. Workers from the district also participated in the burning of railway stations in neighbouring districts of Dharwad, Sangli and Kolhapur. At Sulebhavi the Police who were on guard with guns were disarmed. This was followed by the burning of *grama chavadis*, school buildings, rest houses and Dak bungalows. Snatching mail bags from runners and also from mail buses was resorted to. The damaging of Post Offices of Nipani, Saundatti, Sampgaon and Neginal, and snatching of mail by stopping buses near Kotbagi, Kabbur, Adimallayya Hill, Nanadi, Mahalunge, Manoli, Katkol and Maradi Matha are notable events. At Manoli guns were snatched from four policemen who guarded the mail bus. On Dec. 16, telegraph lines between all railway stations from Miraj to Harihar were cut as pre-planned. "Nine postal runners were robbed of their mail bags by hooligans in the districts of Dharwad and Belgaum between 14th and 10th October" says one report in Secret Abstract. "In Belgaum district, the political situation has further deteriorated, since the saboteurs have for the present concentrated their energies on acts of incendiarism and further damage to railway

property" (Para 988 S A 1942 October last week). "The house of eight Congressmen were searched at Shahapur" (Para 988). Four railway stations-Tavaragatti, Gunji, Suldhal and Hulkoti (the last one from Dharwad district) are reported damaged on 31st Oct. (Para 988). In the middle of November, the Secret Abstract reads thus: "In Belgaum district, Saboteurs continue to indulge in destructive acts of every type. The people in general are in full sympathy with hooligans and give them food and shelter" (Para 1035). "Subversive elements in Karnatak, however appear to be extremely active, in spite of imposition of collective fines and military raids designed to effect the arrest of saboteurs and their satellites. In Belgaum district particularly, heinous crime has assumed serious proportions. Belgaum and Khanapur talukas appear to have gravely affected" (Para 1052-last week of November). A report of early 1943 reads: "Belgaum district continues to be troublesome" (Para 1, 1943). A report of same period (Para 18) speaks of the destruction of village *daftars* at Ankalgi, Gujnal, Yadalgud, Suldhal, Panjyanhatti, Godal-Kundargi, Akkatangerhal, Madval, Hudali, Upparatti and Maldinni. A report, later in January, says that "In Belgaum district village records are being removed to Taluka Kacheris in order to prevent further damage by saboteurs" (Para 40). This illustrated the fact that more and more village records were being snatched and burnt with a view to prevent collection of revenue. During the last week of January, the report for the whole Bombay State states that "The Civil Disobedience Movement activity during the week was not marked except in the districts of Belgaum and Dharwad.....Saboteur gangs in Belgaum and Dharwar districts appear to have concentrated on the burning of village chavdis and theft of arms on large scale" (Para 97).

As the movement was gaining momentum, the Government was unable to apprehend many of the leaders. Prizes were announced over the heads of many important workers. Anybody who provided a clue for the arrest of Channappa Wali, Sriranga Kamat, Annu Guruji or Ramachandra Wadavi was to get a prize of Rs 5,000 each. The prize for the arrest of each one among Vamanrao Bidari, Appanna Gowda Patil, A S Kulkarni and Chinmayswamy Onkarnath was Rs 2,000 each. Prize for the arrest of Veerappa Sutgatti, Sidgowda Patil, Bapusaheb Patil, Jagadevappa Duggani, Shivappa Malsetty and Govindareddy Hooli was Rs 1,000 each. European military, consisting of Australian soldiers was also posted at Gurlhosur, Bailhongal, Kittur and Pachapur to assist the police. The usual forms of civil

disobedience were also going on. Processions were organised in Belgaum and other centres on the 9th of every month, celebrating 'Gandhi Day' to protest against Gandhiji's arrest on 9th August. Clandestine bulletins were in circulation to overcome press censorship.

With the dawning of summer, collection of land revenue started. Already revenue records had been seized from many village officers. Revenue was collected in a central place for a group of 20 to 30 villages, having safety in mind. At Tolagi, one such centre in Khanapur taluk, the revenue collected from several villages was seized in broad day light on 20-1-1943 and Rs 2,200 confiscated by freedom fighters. Sir Roger Lumley, the Bombay Governor, who was on a visit to Belgaum on that day exclaimed: "Belgaum is acquiring an unenviable reputation of being foremost in maintaining gangs which are financed by Congress funds". Within four days (on 24-1-1943) a Sub-Inspector camping at Kini village of Belgaum taluk was relieved of his uniform, revolver, a typewriter and a watch, and also guns and uniform of a few of his constable colleagues. In February last week, the jeep of Dy S P, Thornhill, who visited Tigdolli was burnt at Basarkod where it had been parked. These were daring acts to show that administration was weak and non-existent and thus insulted the British Government. The furious government imposed a punitive fine of Rs one lakh on Nipani, and on other places like Pachapur, Hebbal, Akkatangerhal, Hudali, Hirebagewadi, Mugutkhan Hubli and Hosur fine ranging between Rs 5,000 to 10,000 was levied and it was collected with merciless harassment and persecution. Innocent suspects and relations of the absconding including women and the old were arrested, detained, beaten and tortured. A whole platoon of military was deployed in the early hours of the morning on many villages and houses searched and villagers including women were indiscriminately beaten or tortured to settle score for some act of sabotage nearby or for searching underground leaders. Those in jail had to once face a devastating disease like gastroenteritis and quite few persons died of it in Belgaum Central Jail.

"The greater part of the province was quiet during the week. The situation in Karnatak is still unsatisfactory" says the Secret Abstract (1943, Para 182, 3rd week of Feb). "Another daring outrage occurred on the night of March 10 when a gang of 25 masked men saboteurs armed with pistols and other lethal weapons assaulted

unarmed Police Constables on duty at the Thalakwadi Police Chowki (Belgaum Cantonment) and relieved them of their uniform'' (1943, para 201). On March 22, three British Soldiers were relieved of their revolvers by a mob of 300 in Belgaum (1943, para 217). The Police succeeded in arresting the important leaders one by one. Srirang Kamat and Jayadevrao Kulkarni were arrested on 23 Feb 1943. Fakirgouda Patil Sawatgi was arrested on April 25, Appangouda Patil, Sankeshwar on May 27, Channappa Wali on June 11 at Bangalore, Bapusaheb Patil of Gejpati on June 13, Annu Guruji on June 18 at Bijapur and so on. "There was a slight increase in subversive activity" in Belgaum and Dharward districts, says a report of September last week (Para 791). Shivappa Malshetti of Tigdolli was arrested on Feb 6, 1944.

A mail runner being relieved of his bag on Jan 31 (1944), burning of toll *naka* at Kuthali on Feb 3, looting of the village Chavdi at Saundalga and taking away six swords, Rs 550 in cash (revenue collected) and finally setting the Chavadi on fire on Feb 13, a group 150 raiding the Eksamba Village Chavadi and taking away Rs 740 (revenue collected) in Feb 16, destroying a liquor shop at Manakapur on Feb 9, are all incidents reminding one of the movement being continued even in 1944. The District Magistrate ordered the removal of village records to taluk offices and withdrawal of all fire arm licences (1944, Para 173). Soon after Shankar Kurkoti was arrested on April 24 and Ramachandra Wadavi on May 1, 1944 in Belgaum. On 5th May, the Kulkarnis of Sutgatti and Yenagi were relieved of cash by 15 men. Such activities continued in Belgaum district till 28th July 1944, when Gandhiji issued a statement denouncing sabotage and advising all underground workers to discover themselves. Accordingly R R Diwakar and Channabasappa Ambli, office bearers of the Central Action Committee surrendered themselves to the Police at Hubli and Bagalkot respectively on 9-8-1944, ending the two-year old movement in Karnataka. A dozen underground leaders including Vamanrao Bidari, Lingappa Karlingannavar, A S Kulkarni and Yamunappa Arabhavi surrendered to the Police on the same day. According to an estimate, 1300 freedom fighters and about 1200 suspects and relations of absconding freedom fighters were arrested in Belgaum and either convicted or detained during these two years (1942-44). But the freedom fighters did not indulge in any type of physical violence despite their holding firearms and other weapons.

Merger of Princely States

When it was certain that freedom was to dawn, there was a lot of uncertainty and confusion regarding the future of the princely states. The Deccan States Peoples' Conference had been organised as early as in 1921 at Pune with N C Kelkar as the reception committee chairman and Raosaheb S B Bapat as president. The third such conference had also met at Belgaum in 1923 and till 1938, 12 such conferences were held. Many States in the Deccan including those in Belgaum area had individual Praja Parishats or Peoples' Associations affiliated to, and being guided by this body. These individual associations were agitating for securing various facilities and concessions from their states administration. Later, Indian National Congress itself took up the work being undertaken by this body. In 1943, there was a proposal to merge all Deccan princely states under a single separate administrative province. But the princes did not agree.

Later, in 1947, when the future of the princes became uncertain, such a proposal was considered acceptable by them. But some young workers of the Deccan States Peoples Conference like Jayadevarao Kulkarni, Vasantrao Patil, Sadashivrao Bhosale and Tarachand Shah vehemently opposed this idea aimed at perpetuating feudal traditions. On the princes signing the Instrument of Accession, the various princely states were merged into the neighbouring districts with whom they had contiguity. Ramdurg, the headquarters of a princely state became a taluk by the merger of the state's villages into some other earlier British villages and also some neighbouring villages of Kolhapur state. Raybag, the headquarters of a Mahal in Kolhapur State also became the headquarters of a taluk. Clusters of villages from former states, falling within the perimeter of Belgaum were merged in various taluks like Athani or Belgaum.

Unification Movement

It was Gen. Munro who called the Bombay Karnatak area as "Southern Maratha Country" for the first time. But he himself realised that giving such a nomenclature to a purely Kannada-speaking region was a mistake. He suggested in 1826 that the then Dharwad district (which included the modern Belgaum district) "was bounded on the east and west by Madras districts and, therefore its transfer to Madras was advisable on administrative ground".

(Uttara Kannada was a part of Canara district till 1862, and was in Madras province). He had further stated that "though the district had been over-run by Marathas it was not a Maratha district" and that "the people were a portion of the same Kanarese nation who lived in Bellary, Sonda and Mysore, speaking the same language and differing from them in no respect". The region being "transferred to a country of Marathas with whom they had no natural connection", was considered a mistake by him as this was done to suit the convenience of the Maratha Chiefs (princes) "who should continue to look to Poona and Bombay for redress". The Bombay Government in 1835 took a decision to use Kannada as against Marathi as the language of administration and education in the so-called 'Southern Maratha Country', and Belgaum was a part of the Dharwad district then.

After the creation of Belgaum district in 1836, the Bombay Presidency treated the district as a Kannada region ("Canarese" district). The Kannada Gazetteer brought out by Venkata Rango Katti in 1893 which covers the Kannada regions in Bombay Presidency includes Belgaum District and is called "Gazetteer of the Bombay Karnatik".

When Tilak launched the Home Rule League, Belgaum was made the headquarters of the Karnataka unit of the League. When K P C C was formed in 1920, Belgaum district was included in the new province, and Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, popularly known as "Lion of Karnataka" was its first President. Belgaum Congress of 1924 was hosted by the K P C C and members of the Reception Committee were drawn from all Kannada-speaking areas. First Karnataka Unification Conference with Sir Siddappa Kambli as President was held in Belgaum in 1924. Congressmen of Belgaum launched *Samyukta Karnataka* weekly in 1929 to work as the mouth organ of both freedom movement and Unification movement. The district also hosted the fourth Unification Conference at Belgaum in 1929, Ranganatha Mudaliar presiding. The fifth Conference was held at Hukeri, Dr Pattabhi Sitaramaiah being the President. The seventh Conference too was held at Belgaum, Dr U Ramarao of Madras presiding.

Even after Independence, Belgaum district had been in the forefront of the Unification movement. Some of the prominent

leaders of the Akhanda Karnataka Rajya Nirmana Parishat like Channappa Wali, Tallur Rayana Gauda and Chinmayaswamy Onkarnath were from the district. For the plan of the Satyagraha these leaders wanted to launch from August (1953) demanding Unification, these leaders had been detained under Act IV of 1950, and they even filed a Writ in the Supreme Court and the court ordered their release. The Fazl Ali Commission which was appointed to look into the demand, recommended the formation of linguistic states and Unification of Karnataka. Leaders like Gangadhar Rao Deshpande had supported the idea of Unification and inclusion of Belgaum district in Karnataka when the Fazl Ali Commission recorded their evidence. Except the taluk of Chandgad, the whole of Belgaum district was transferred to Karnataka when the new State was formed on 1-11-1956.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

According to 1981 census, Belgaum district contained 8.03 per cent of the total population of the State in an area which constitutes 6.99 per cent of the area of the State. It ranked second in population and fifth in area among the 20 districts of the State. The population of the district according to 1981 census is 29,80,440 as against 24,23,342 in 1971. The table in p-161 gives the taluk-wise population both urban and rural as per 1961, 1971 and 1981 census.

Growth of Population

In a period of 100 years from 1881 to 1981, the population of the district rose from 8,64,014 to 29,80,440 an over all increase of 21,16,426 or 345 per cent, despite setbacks in some decades. The table hereunder shows the decadal variations in the population from 1881 to 1981.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Decadal variation</i>	<i>Percentage of decadal variation</i>
1	2	3	4
1881	8,64,014	—	—
1891	10,11,461	+1,47,447	+17.06
1901	11,31,418	+1,19,957	+11.86
1911	10,84,011	— 47,407	— 4.19
1921	10,88,964	+ 4,953	+ 0.46
1931	12,37,436	+1,48,472	+13.63

(Contd. on p-162)

Population of the Belgaum District during 1961, 1971 and 1981 taluk-wise rural-urban break-up

Taluk	1961			1971			1981		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Athani	2,07,561	19,479	2,27,040	2,53,856	24,378	2,78,234	3,00,064	27,549	3,27,613
Belgaum	2,01,225	1,46,790	3,48,015	2,15,150	2,13,872	4,29,022	2,45,133	3,06,681	5,51,814
Chikodi	2,56,677	58,598	3,15,275	2,98,113	65,962	3,64,075	3,43,776	78,483	4,22,259
Gokak	1,71,542	42,649	2,14,191	2,06,808	65,995	2,72,803	2,67,414	92,147	3,59,561
Hukeri	1,70,711	25,796	1,96,507	2,09,514	31,413	2,40,927	2,32,548	39,563	2,72,111
Khanapur	1,20,102	8,127	1,28,229	1,37,201	14,699	1,51,900	1,66,999	18,445	1,85,444
Parasgad	1,38,484	12,299	1,50,783	1,66,576	16,011	1,82,587	1,96,366	26,404	2,22,770
Ramdurg	93,325	15,986	1,09,311	1,13,890	19,697	1,33,587	1,40,204	27,555	1,67,759
Raybag	1,03,989	11,690	1,15,679	1,29,373	26,326	1,55,699	1,84,866	28,126	2,12,992
Sampgaon	1,62,726	16,055	1,78,781	1,95,068	19,440	2,14,508	2,31,652	26,465	2,58,117
District Total	16,26,342	3,57,469	19,83,811	19,25,549	4,97,793	24,23,342	23,09,022	6,71,418	29,80,440

BELGAUM DISTRICT

1	2	3	4
1941	14,10,285	+1,72,849	+13.97
1951	16,45,902	+2,35,617	+16.71
1961	19,83,811	+3,37,909	+20.53
1971	24,23,342	+4,39,531	+22.16
1981	29,80,440	+5,57,098	+22.99

The population of the district decreased by 4.19 per cent during the decade 1901-1911 due to famine and epidemics like plague that took a heavy toll in the district. The rapid increase of population after 1921 is due to the control of epidemics, better health and medical facilities, improved nutrition, industrialisation, development of agriculture, the migration of the labourers from other areas into the Ghataprabha and Malaprabha Project areas, etc.

Density of Population

The density of population of the district during 1981 was 222 persons per sq km (rural 175 per sq km and urban 3,304 per sq km) and the density of population of the district was more than the state average of 194 per sq km. The district occupied the fifth place in density among the districts of the State in 1981. Only four taluks of the district viz., Athani, Khanapur, Parasgad and Ramdurg had lower densities than the district average and the rest except Raybag exceeded the district average. The taluk-wise densities of population were as follows: The figures indicate the densities of the rural and urban areas and the total respectively as per 1981 census and the figures in the brackets indicate the densities as per 1971 census respectively.

Athani	151	6,392	164	(127 6,716 139)
Belgaum	262	3,054	532	(215 6,139 414)
Chikodi	275	3,744	333	(249 916 287)
Gokak	176	3,763	233	(144 652 177)
Hukeri	237	4,240	274	(222 678 243)
Khanapur	96	2,135	106	(79 1,351 87)
Parasgad	125	1,946	141	(106 6,182 115)
Ramdurg	116	7,718	138	(94 9,077 110)
Raybag	194	3,967	222	(156 202 162)
Sampgaon	208	2,446	230	(174 4,696 191)
District average	175	3,304	222	(148 1,221 181)

Various factors such as the fertility of the soil, rainfall, climate, communication, natural resources, industries, etc., will be at work in making a district, densely or sparsely populated.

Houses and Households

An occupied residential house is a census house used wholly or partly as residence by one or more households. A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be households without houses and households of unrelated persons like a hostel which are called Institutional Households. During 1981, there were 1,096 households per 1,000 occupied residential houses in the district which was above the State average of 1,016. The number of households in the rural and urban areas was 1,090 and 1,120 respectively per 1,000 occupied residential houses. Both in the urban and rural sectors in the State, the maximum congestion is marked in the Belgaum district. The ratio of households to residential houses to some extent indicate the adequacy of housing. The number of households per sq km was 37.75 in the district (rural 29.07 and urban 569.26 per sq km) which was above the state average of 33.38. There were 4,99,699 households in the district for a population of 29,80,440 which works out an average of 5.964 persons per household (rural 6.01 persons, urban 5.80 persons per household). The following table shows the number of houses and households in the district during 1981. Numbers in bracket indicate 1971 census figures.

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>No. of occupied residential houses</i>			<i>Households</i>		
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Athani	47,297 (39,001)	4,458 (3,960)	51,755 (42,961)	48,064 (42,562)	4,540 (4,194)	52,604 (46,756)
Belgaum	28,770 (24,121)	44,354 (31,119)	73,124 (55,240)	40,176 (34,932)	53,346 (37,495)	93,522 (72,427)
Chikodi	56,495 (43,183)	12,696 (10,558)	69,191 (53,741)	59,551 (48,642)	14,038 (11,717)	73,589 (60,359)
Gokak	43,160 (34,250)	14,881 (11,314)	58,041 (45,564)	44,254 (37,171)	15,390 (12,522)	59,644 (49,693)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hulkeri	38,272 (34,172)	6,426 (5,152)	44,698 (39,324)	40,700 (36,930)	6,944 (5,608)	47,644 (42,538)
Khanapur	22,274 (17,240)	3,037 (2,354)	25,311 (19,594)	29,063 (24,054)	3,499 (2,829)	32,562 (26,883)
Parasgad	30,083 (26,551)	4,256 (2,710)	34,339 (29,261)	31,118 (28,607)	4,490 (2,917)	35,608 (31,524)
Ramdurg	23,016 (19,285)	4,623 (3,256)	27,639 (22,541)	23,481 (20,334)	4,759 (3,576)	28,240 (23,910)
Raybag	28,562 (19,413)	3,977 (3,859)	32,539 (23,272)	29,443 (20,372)	4,241 (4,127)	33,684 (24,499)
Sampgaon	33,143 (28,339)	3,946 (3,051)	37,089 (31,390)	38,175 (32,082)	4,427 (3,459)	42,602 (36,541)
Distriet Total	351,072 (285,555)	102,654 (77,333)	453,726 (362,888)	384,025 (325,686)	115,674 (88,444)	499,699 (414,130)

Institutional population: The institutional population covers the people residing in institutional houses such as hostels, hotels, boarding homes, hospitals, orphanages, jails, lock-ups, ashrams, rescue homes, etc. The table in p-165-6 gives the number of households with males and females who resided in such institutions of the district in 1981.

Houseless population: The houseless population includes all those persons who do not have houses to live in. They are shelterless and include those who sleep on the roads, pavements, in public buildings such as open temples, *mantapas*, etc., and include beggars, vagrants, pavement dwellers, etc. The table in p-167-8 gives the number of houseless population taluk-wise in the district.

Drift in population

Considering the place of birth, in Belgaum district 69.37 per cent of total population were born in the district at the place of enumeration as per 1971 census (rural 68.72 per cent and urban 62.11 per cent) which is slightly below the State average of 68.74 per cent (rural 70.31 per cent and urban 63.85 per cent). The rural

Institutional population taluk-wise in 1981 (numbers in brackets indicate 1971 figures)

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Rural</i>			<i>Urban</i>			<i>Total</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>House holds</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>House holds</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>House holds</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Athani	45 (79)	559 (181)	41 (114)	32 (15)	341 (181)	30 (29)	77 (94)	900 (362)	71 (143)	971 (505)
Belgaum	52 (61)	2,957 (1,441)	193 (147)	571 (727)	8,673 (5,295)	1,146 (1,126)	623 (788)	11,630 (6,736)	1,339 (1,273)	12,969 (8,009)
Chikodi	18 (233)	368 (446)	14 (200)	46 (45)	428 (311)	33 (30)	64 (278)	796 (757)	47 (230)	843 (987)
Gokak	48 (149)	830 (191)	210 (165)	37 (104)	656 (485)	107 (202)	85 (253)	1,486 (676)	317 (367)	1,803 (1,043)
Hukeri	18 (36)	204 (146)	22 (38)	23 (22)	296 (292)	23 (77)	41 (58)	500 (438)	45 (115)	545 (553)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Khanapur	14 (16)	239 (72)	3 (8)	38 (35)	369 (380)	25 (24)	52 (51)	608 (452)	28 (32)	636 (484)
Parasgad	36 (53)	665 (422)	14 (51)	16 (38)	200 (140)	34 (27)	52 (91)	865 (562)	48 (78)	913 (640)
Ramdurg	33 (30)	522 (133)	45 (22)	25 (63)	237 (242)	12 (26)	58 (93)	759 (375)	57 (48)	816 (423)
Raybag	29 (11)	559 (112)	18 (1)	13 (19)	321 (273)	31 (35)	42 (30)	880 (385)	49 (36)	929 (421)
Sampgaon	45 (54)	441 (274)	517 (165)	27 (53)	334 (231)	13 (10)	72 (107)	775 (505)	530 (175)	1,305 (680)
District Total	338 (722)	7,344 (3,418)	1,077 (911)	828 (1,121)	11,855 (7,830)	1,454 (1,586)	1,166 (1,843)	19,199 (11,248)	2,531 (2,497)	21,730 (13,745)

Houseless population taluk-wise in the district in 1981 (figures in brackets are for 1971)

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Rural</i>			<i>Urban</i>			<i>Total</i>			
	<i>House holds</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>House holds</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>House holds</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Athani	160 (354)	356 (628)	293 (600)	3 (15)	6 (30)	6 (18)	163 (369)	362 (658)	299 (618)	661 (1,276)
Belgaum	85 (143)	224 (331)	185 (160)	261 (283)	449 (493)	304 (278)	346 (426)	673 (824)	489 (438)	1,162 (1,262)
Chikodi	161 (190)	372 (362)	290 (296)	32 (101)	43 (117)	37 (83)	193 (291)	415 (479)	327 (379)	742 (858)
Gokak	152 (173)	319 (474)	303 (394)	85 (72)	189 (185)	164 (133)	237 (245)	508 (659)	467 (527)	975 (1,186)
Hukeri	132 (155)	302 (252)	226 (175)	90 (20)	224 (64)	178 (68)	222 (175)	526 (316)	404 (243)	930 (559)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Khanapur	128 (100)	294 (194)	229 (156)	20 (46)	34 (96)	30 (68)	148 (146)	328 (290)	259 (224)	587 (514)
Parasgad	182 (140)	326 (279)	367 (223)	94 (67)	93 (49)	89 (42)	276 (207)	419 (328)	456 (265)	875 (593)
Ramdurg	59 (96)	109 (212)	94 (209)	26 (18)	58 (34)	46 (34)	85 (114)	167 (246)	140 (243)	307 (489)
Raybag	256 (61)	573 (185)	528 (95)	33 (15)	53 (38)	41 (22)	289 (76)	626 (223)	569 (117)	1,195 (340)
Sampgaon	206 (193)	565 (524)	399 (369)	45 (10)	74 (11)	56 (6)	251 (203)	639 (535)	455 (375)	1,094 (910)
District total	1,521 (1,605)	6,354 (3,441)	3,440 (2,677)	689 (647)	2,174 (1,117)	1,223 (752)	2,210 (2,252)	4,663 (4,558)	3,865 (3,429)	8,528 (7,987)

area has in general higher proportion of immobile population than the urban areas mainly due to the agro-based occupational structure. Of the total population of 24,23,342 in 1971 in the district 16,33,193 persons had been born at the place of enumeration in the district, 5,64,885 had been born elsewhere within the district, 1,03,490 had been born in the other districts of the State, 1,20,114 in the other States of the country and the rest 1,660 in the other countries outside India. Of the total 1,20,114 persons born in the other states, 1,01,289 persons were from Maharashtra, 5,310 from Andhra Pradesh, 3,860 from Tamilnadu and 3,380 from Goa, Daman and Diu.

According to 1971 census, a total of 8,19,695 migrants into the district have been enumerated; of whom, 2,86,035 were males and 5,33,660 were females; 1,63,250 male workers and 1,01,045 female workers and the rest were non-workers. Among the workers, 49,390 males and 37,145 females were in the group of cultivators and 29,345 males and 47,015 females were agricultural labourers which formed 48.23 per cent of male workers and 83.29 per cent female workers. The migration in the district can be considered as the movement within the district, from other districts of the State, from other States and Union territories of the country and from outside India.

Of the total migrants, 5,86,530 persons comprising of 5,18,770 from rural parts, 67,665 from the urban parts and 95 unclassified persons were from within the district, among whom, 1,97,865 males and 3,88,665 females were workers and the rest non-workers. Most of the workers were cultivators and agricultural labourers. Of those who had come from other districts of the State 41,669 were males and 62,965 were females which totally constituted 12.76% of the total migration. The working class mostly consisted of cultivators, agricultural labourers and workers in other services. The migrants from other States and union territories of the country were 1,22,960 of whom 45,130 were males and 77,830 were females. The bulk of the migration was from Maharashtra (1,05,235), Andhra Pradesh (4,150), Goa, Daman and Diu (3,420) and Tamilnadu (3,135). Of those who had come from outside the country, 435 were from Asian countries, 30 from Europe, 180 from African countries, 10 from the two American countries, 15 from Australia and the rest 4,900 were unclassifiable. Excess of female migration was mainly due to marriages and other socio-cultural factors. Of the total immigration into Karnataka from other States of the country, Belgaum district is next to Bangalore district (26.43 per cent) with 10.38 per cent of the total immigration.

There was a migration of 83,535 persons into the Belgaum Urban Agglomeration in 1971, of whom 18,345 males and 19,490 females were from within the district, 9,750 males and 10,305 females were from the other district of the State, 13,050 males and 12,050 females were from the other States and Union Territories of India and the remaining 370 males and 175 females were from outside the country.

Sex Ratio

The proportion of females to one thousand males is the sex ratio of any given population. The sex ratio in the district over the decades from 1901 to 1981 is as follows. The figures indicate the sex ratios in rural and urban areas and the total (in brackets) respectively.

1901 : 982-960 (980), 1911 : 972-920 (967), 1921 : 961-928 (957), 1931 : 962-887 (952), 1941 : 952-912 (947), 1951 : 957-943 (956), 1961 : 958-924 (951), 1971 : 955-915 (947) and 1981 : 965-928 (957). Considering that a sex-ratio below 950 as low, the district confirms to the universal pattern in the country. The taluk-wise sex ratios of the district are given in the following table as per 1971 and 1981 censuses.

Taluk	1971			1981		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Athani	951	938	950	953	967	954
Belgaum	927	884	906	946	895	917
Chikodi	930	924	929	948	964	950
Gokak	968	946	962	971	957	967
Hukeri	945	920	941	973	934	967
Khanapur	991	931	985	991	931	985
Parasgad	981	978	980	984	990	985
Ramdurg	984	968	982	984	983	984
Raybag	938	917	934	940	916	937
Sampgaon	978	963	976	976	969	984
District total	955	915	947	965	928	957

Age distribution

The age distribution is an important sociological factor which

shows the characteristic of the population. It also indicates the dependancy ratio. The following table gives the distribution of population by age groups in the district as in 1971.

<i>Group</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>District's percentage</i>	<i>State's percentage</i>
0—14	10,33,834	42.66	42.44
15—19	2,23,700	9.23	9.14
20—24	1,94,553	8.03	8.04
25—29	1,72,079	7.11	7.25
30—39	2,87,840	11.87	12.09
40—49	2,20,186	9.09	9.05
50—59	1,47,883	6.10	5.88
60 and above	1,43,063	5.90	6.10
Age not stated	204	0.01	0.01

Source : General Report, Census of Indian 1971, Mysore Part I A Vol. I.

The above table indicates that the district has a greater percentage of younger generation (0-14). The percentage of working population i.e., 15-59 years is 51.44 (rural 50.65 and urban 54.48). The dependancy ratio in the district was 492 which means that every 100 persons have to support 492 dependent persons who are of the age group 0-14 years and 60 years and above. The expectation of life (longevity) for Karnataka as a whole approximately holds good for Belgaum district also.

Age of marriage

It is observed that the optimum age-group for marriage was 20-24 for males and 15-19 for females and there seemed to be no shift in this pattern both in the rural and urban sectors in the State during 1976. The only difference between the two sectors was higher age of marriage in urban sector than in rural. It is also observed that 62 per cent of the males married were in the age-group of 15-24 years and 93 per cent of those who were married were found to be married before they attained the age of 30 and among the females, it is observed that about 78 per cent of the females were married before they attained the age of 20 and about 95 per cent of females were married before they attained the age of 25 years. The crude marriage rate based on the sample survey data in 1976 worked

out to be 14 in rural areas and nine in urban areas per thousand population. The same findings may hold good for Belgaum district also. (Source : *Report of Marriage and Age at Marriage in selected SRS Units of Karnataka—Serial No. 2* Director of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, 1976).

The marital status for males and females for different age-groups in the district as per 1971 census was as follows :

Marital status		Males	Females	Total	Status per 1000 males	Status per 2000 females
Never married	R	5,55,983	4,22,701	9,78,684		
	U	1,60,038	1,16,566	2,76,604		
	T	7,16,021	5,39,267	12,55,288	575	458
Married	R	4,02,903	4,10,296	8,13,199		
	U	94,451	96,755	1,91,206		
	T	4,97,354	5,07,051	10,04,405	400	430
Widowed	R	22,940	1,03,830	1,26,770		
	U	5,157	23,641	28,798		
	T	28,097	1,27,471	1,55,568	23	108
Divorced or Separated	R	2,430	3,399	5,829		
	U	355	830	1,185		
	T	2,785	4,229	7,014	2	4
Unspecified	R	558	509	1,067		
	U	—	—	—		
	T	558	509	1,067		

Source : Census of India, 1971, Mysore Social and Cultural Tables and fertility Tables.

The distribution of males and females from the above table indicates that never married are more than the married group indicating the greater number of younger generation. The married persons as well as widowed persons are more among females. The table in p-173 shows the marital status of the population in the district during 1971 in different age-groups.

Marital status for males and females for different age groups during 1971

<i>Age group Year</i>	<i>Never married</i>		<i>Married</i>		<i>Widowed</i>		<i>Divorced/ Separated</i>		<i>Unspecified status</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
All ages	7,16,021	5,39,267	4,97,354	5,07,051	28,097	1,27,471	2,785	4,229	558	509
0—9	3,61,324	3,52,552	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	1,61,371	1,35,826	3,260	18,731	60	225	—	55	280	150
15—19	1,08,539	38,349	12,911	62,298	145	684	35	579	110	50
20—24	59,647	6,964	40,836	84,036	325	1,475	290	880	40	60
25—29	16,283	2,002	67,537	81,766	655	2,671	440	655	20	50
30—34	3,597	1,045	68,808	68,756	855	4,363	450	525	30	20
35—39	1,616	700	67,454	60,769	1,310	6,502	410	600	10	20
40—44	1,098	500	60,021	48,416	1,988	10,449	325	375	10	30
45—49	689	365	49,314	31,999	2,743	11,334	265	215	—	50
50—54	616	330	44,665	25,143	3,575	19,035	275	150	10	10
55—59	350	140	27,415	10,662	2,935	12,357	150	90	10	10
60—64	380	230	26,936	8,255	4,449	22,030	120	65	—	10
65—69	125	40	11,102	3,274	2,239	11,271	30	—	20	—
70 and above	315	200	17,062	2,939	6,818	25,053	40	40	—	20
Age not stated	71	24	33	7	—	22	—	—	18	29

Source : Census of India 1971, series 14, Mysore, Part II (2) (ii), Social and Cultural Tables

Rural population

In 1881, there were 7,41,940 persons living in 1,055 villages of the then British district (including Chandgad taluk) of which, 103 villages had less than 100 persons each, 325 had between 200 and 500 each, 256 had between 500 and 1,000, 135 villages had people between 1,000 and 2,000 and the rest of the villages had population above 2,000. The percentage of decadal variation of population in the rural areas of the district (as in 1981) was as follows: 1901 to 1911 -4.49; 1911 to 1921 -1.31; 1921 to 1931 +11.61; 1931 to 1941 +14.00; 1941 to 1951 +0.24; 1951 to 1961 +32.14; 1961 to 1971 +18.40; 1971 to 1981 +19.91.

The total number of inhabited villages in the district from 1901 to 1981 was as follows: 1901-1,070, 1911-1,064, 1921-1,062, 1931-1,080, 1941-1,063, 1951-1,270, 1961-1,179, 1971-1,158 and 1981-1,142. The number of villages having a population 500 and below is decreasing gradually over the past 80 years and the trend is towards larger villages as shown in the table in p-175.

During 1981, there were 35 villages in the state having population of 10,000 and above; of which, 14 were located in Belgaum district. Of them, six were in Athani taluk alone. So also the district had 92 villages having a population between 5,000 and 9,999. It is next to Dakshina Kannada in the State to have the largest number of villages with a population between 2,000 and 4,999 i.e., 266 villages. The total number of inhabited villages in the district in 1981 was 1,142 with a population of 23,09,022. The table below shows the taluk-wise distribution of villages according to population size in 1981.

<i>Number of villages having population</i>								
<i>Taluk</i>	<i>less than 200</i>	<i>Between 200-499</i>	<i>Between 500-999</i>	<i>Between 1,000 1,999</i>	<i>Between 2,000 4 999</i>	<i>Between 5,000 9,999</i>	<i>Between 10,000 and above</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Athani	—	—	8	27	38	10	6	89
Belgaum	4	19	23	34	36	10	—	126
Chikodi	1	—	10	29	36	21	3	100
Gokak	2	3	22	36	29	14	—	106

(Contd. on p-176)

Distribution of villages in the district in the accordance with population group

<i>Population size</i>	<i>Percentages of villages in</i>					
	<i>1901</i>	<i>1921</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1971</i>	<i>1981</i>
Less than 500	50.50 (13.92)*	50.52 (13.51)	34.44 (6.25)	28.56 (5.33)	22.63 (3.82)	17.08 (2.47)
Between 500 and 999	24.03 (18.30)	24.98 (19.86)	25.68 (13.24)	26.27 (18.82)	23.49 (10.24)	21.45 (7.78)
Between 1,000 and 1,999	14.58 (21.49)	14.59 (22.67)	22.02 (21.52)	24.83 (25.13)	28.41 (24.27)	28.90 (20.63)
Between 2,000 and 4,999	8.91 (28.19)	8.79 (29.50)	13.95 (30.01)	16.02 (35.24)	19.60 (36.36)	23.29 (34.91)
Between 5,000 and 9,999	1.71 (12.40)	0.84 (6.73)	2.81 (12.21)	4.32 (20.48)	5.61 (23.69)	8.06 (27.02)
10,000 and above	0.27 (5.70)	0.28 (7.73)	1.10 (16.77)	— —	0.26 (1.62)	1.22 (7.19)

*The numbers in brackets indicate percentage of population in each class of villages in the district.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hukeri	1	7	21	40	32	10	—	111
Khanapur	36	69	67	36	9	2	—	219
Parasgad	4	15	21	42	22	6	1	111
Ramdurg	3	16	30	35	17	2	—	103
Raybag	1	2	5	14	19	9	3	53
Sampgaon	2	10	38	37	28	8	1	123
District total	54	141	245	330	266	92	14	1142

Urban population

The urban population of the district in 1901 was 1,07,645 which was 9.51 per cent of the total population of the district. The decadal urban population from 1911 to 1981 was as follows: 1911—1,06,185, 1921—1,23,983, 1931—1,60,392, 1941—1,82,441, 1951—4,15,164, 1961—3,57,469, 1971—4,97,793, 1981—6,71,418.

Assuming the indices as 100 in 1901, the growth of urban population in the district in 1981 was 623.73. The progress in the number of towns from 1901 to 1981 was follows: 1901—10, 1911—10, 1921—11, 1931—15, 1941—12, 1951—36, 1961—15, 1971—19 and 1981—20. The steep fall in the number of towns in 1961 was due to the more rigid tests applied in treating a place as town. Belgaum district had a decrease in the rate of urban population between 1901 and 1911 due to the fall in the population of many towns. The urban growth rate in 1911-21 was 16.76 per cent, which increased to 29.37 per cent in 1921-31. The latter high rate of urban growth was due to normal increase in the population of towns and declaring Chikodi, Khanapur, Madhavapur and Yellur as towns in 1931. The low urban growth rate in the decade 1931-41 was due to the declassification of a few towns. During the decade 1941-51, the urban growth rate was very high being 125.56 per cent, mainly due to the declaration of 24 places as towns in 1951. The negative urban growth rate of 13.90 per cent was due to the dropping of towns from 36 to 15 due to the rigid tests applied in treating a place as town. During 1961-71, the urban growth rate was 39.25 per cent, which was mainly due to the expansion of the Belgaum Urban Agglomeration. In 1981, there were 20 towns in the district treating Belgaum Cantonment Board as separate and the growth rate was 34.88 per cent during that decade.

The table in p-178-9 shows the population during 1971 and 1981 and the percentage decadal variation various towns of the district during the decades 1961-71 and 1971-81. (For details on urbanisation, see Chapter IX).

Disabled population: The Census of disabled population, which was continued upto 1931 Census was discontinued in 1941 Census and revived only in 1981. In the earlier Censuses, blind, deaf, mute, insane and leprosy patients were identified. In the 1981 Census, totally blind, totally dumb and physically handicapped persons were enumerated. The disabled population of the district as per 1981 Census in the district was 4,137 and the taluk-wise break-up was as follows: Athani 536, Belgaum 458, Chikodi 539, Gokak 464, Hukeri 460, Khanapur 263, Parasgad 442, Ramdurg 256, Raybag 295 and Sampgaon 424. (For details, see Chapter XVII).

Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes

The 'Scheduled Castes' mean such castes or races or tribes or parts of groups within such castes or races or tribes as are deemed under the Article 341 of the Constitution of India. The following are the Scheduled Castes recognised in Belgaum district. Figures in bracket show their numbers as in 1971 Census. Ager (4); Bakad or Bant (30); Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Kalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madiga, Mochi, Telugu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar (74,647) Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmal (9,509); Chalavadi or Channayya (6,879); Channa Dasar or Holaya Dasar (2,768); Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya (5,382); Garoda or Garo (15); Halleer (3); Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar (118); Holar or Valhar (639); Holaya or Holer (74,421); Lingader (119); Mahar, Taral or Dhegumegu (31,059); Mang, Matang or Mini Madig (6,767); Mang Garudi (29); Murki (1); Nadia or Hadi (9) and unspecified (10,553). The total Scheduled Castes persons in the district as per 1981 Census was 3,12,723; of whom, 2,53,019 were in rural parts and 59,704 in the urban parts of the district, as against a total of 2,22,952 persons in 1971; of whom, 1,90,310 were in rural parts and 32,642 in urban parts of the district.

The 'Scheduled Tribes' mean such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed so under Article 342 of the Constitution of India. The

Classification of towns with decade-wise percentage variation as in 1971 and 1981

Towns	Class of towns in 1981	Population in 1971		Population 1981		Percentage decadal variation	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	1971 over 1961	1981 over 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Athani (M)	IV	12,580	11,798	14,004	13,545	25.15	13.01
Bailhongal (M)	II	9,902	9,538	13,443	13,022	21.08	36.14
Belgaum City	I	1,01,590	90,837	1,43,451	1,30,979	50.47	42.62
Belgaum Cantonment	I	11,924	9,521	15,122	10,820	13.44	20.27
Chikodi (M)	III	9,640	8,698	11,693	11,096	16.47	24.27
Gokak (M)	III	15,434	14,526	21,803	20,693	37.09	41.84
Gokak Falls (NAC)	IV	4,980	4,681	5,939	5,653	Declassified	19.99
Hukeri (M)	IV	6,468	5,995	8,019	7,526	15.92	24.73
Khanapur (M)	IV	5,273	4,920	6,519	5,994	25.42	22.76
Konnur (M)	III	8,132	7,685	10,375	9,877	-23.94	28.04
Kudachi (M)	IV	7,290	6,795	9,568	8,923	20.49	31.28
Londa (P)	IV	2,339	2,167	3,031	2,901	—	31.65
Mudalgi (M)	IV	5,373	5,184	8,977	8,835	—	68.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nipani (M)	III	18,185	16,931	21,141	20,642	19.55	18.99
Ramdurg (M)	III	10,009	9,688	13,898	13,657	23.21	39.89
Raybag (M)	IV	6,442	5,799	5,112	4,523	—	-21.29
Saundatti Yellamma (M)	III	8,093	7,918	13,271	13,133	30.18	64.91
Sankeshwar (M)	III	9,877	9,053	12,439	11,579	25.96	26.88
Sadalga (M)	IV	6,450	6,058	7,133	6,778	-7.20	11.22
Sambre (M)	VI	—	—	3,236	3,073	—	—

P=Panchayat M=Municipality NAC=Notified Area Committee

Belgaum City and the Belgaum Cantonment Area constitute Belgaum Urban Agglomeration.

Scheduled Tribes found in the Belgaum district are the following: Figures in brackets indicates their numbers as per 1971 Census. Barda (704); Bavacha or Bamcha (18); Bhil, including Bil Grarsia, Dholi, Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewashi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasve (24); Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi (5); Gond or Rajgond (27); Kathodi or Katkari including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari (60); Kokna, Kokni, Kukna (162); Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha (585); Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka (49,427); Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi (24); Rathawa (76); Varli (2) and unclassified (2,036). The total number of Scheduled Tribes' persons in the district as per 1981 Census was 1,16,353, of whom, 98,839 were in rural parts and 17,514 were in urban parts as against 53,150 in 1971, of whom, 48,020 were in rural and 5,130 in urban parts.

The taluk-wise population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in 1971 and 1981 are given in the following tables.

Scheduled Castes

Taluk	1971			1981		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Athani	20,294	20,129	40,423	23,210	23,034	46,244
Belgaum	10,834	10,277	21,111	18,209	17,447	35,656
Chikodi	26,482	25,284	51,766	32,044	31,069	63,113
Gokak	9,664	9,487	19,151	16,668	16,747	33,415
Hukeri	14,258	13,676	27,934	17,623	17,317	34,940
Khanapur	4,331	4,468	8,799	5,004	5,894	11,898
Parasgad	4,304	4,419	8,723	8,256	8,379	16,635
Ramdurg	3,681	3,860	7,541	9,614	9,666	19,280
Raybag	12,476	11,939	24,415	18,447	17,825	36,272
Samptgaon	6,569	6,520	13,089	7,775	7,495	15,270
District total	1,12,893	1,10,059	2,22,952	1,57,850	1,54,873	3,12,723

Scheduled Tribes

Taluk	1971			1981		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Athani	1,245	1,387	2,632	2,153	2,072	4,225
Belgaum	6,006	6,027	12,033	9,953	9,614	19,567
Chikodi	401	370	771	616	615	1,231
Gokak	8,635	8,399	17,034	14,956	14,331	29,287
Hukeri	3,742	3,376	7,118	7,560	7,367	14,927
Khanapur	1,441	1,407	2,848	2,144	2,037	4,181
Parasgad	320	374	694	9,285	9,035	18,320
Ramdurg	70	75	145	2,859	2,737	5,596
Raybag	303	316	619	984	968	1,952
Sampgaon	4,687	4,569	9,256	8,601	8,466	17,067
District total	26,850	26,300	53,150	59,111	57,242	1,16,353

LANGUAGES

Belgaum being a border district of the State presents a mosaic picture of linguistic composition. People in the taluks adjoining the districts of Dharwad and Bijapur speak Kannada, while in Khanapur, Belgaum and Chikodi taluks of the district we find a considerable number of people speaking Marathi. Most of the Muslims speak Urdu and the migrants from Goa speak Konkani. Thus in the district more number of people speak more than one language in addition to their mother tongue. Marathi, Urdu and Telugu are the subsidiary languages of those whose mother tongue is Kannada. Kannada is the first subsidiary language of those whose mother tongue is Marathi or Urdu.

The rural and urban population, mother tongue wise and their percentage to the total population in various languages as in 1971 was as follows: Kannada 13,95,489 (R), 2,24,290 (U), 66.84%; Marathi 3,90,487 (R); 1,49,313 (U), 22.28%; Urdu 98,963 (R), 91,349 (U) 7.85%; Telugu 11,885 (R), 8,899 (U) 0.86%; Konkani 3,765 (R), 7,680 (U) 0.47%; Lambani 5,860 (R), 55 (U) 0.24%; Tamil 3,435 (R), 2,386 (U) 0.24%; Malayalam 1,209 (R), 943 (U) 0.08%; and Tulu 92 (R), 862 (U) 0.04%. As per 1971 Census,

Belgaum district stands fifth in the State in the distribution of Kannada speaking population (as mother tongue) with 8.4 per cent of the total Kannada speaking population in the State. Kannada speaking people are more in the rural areas than in the urban areas. The total number people speaking Kannada is 16,19,779, Marathi 5,39,800, Urdu 1,90,312, Telugu 20,784 and Konkani 11,445 (1971).

The following table gives the taluk-wise number of speakers of important languages as mother tongue in the district as per 1971 Census.

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Kannada</i>	<i>Marathi</i>	<i>Urdu</i>	<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Kannada</i>	<i>Marathi</i>	<i>Urdu</i>
Athani	2,04,055	49,863	20,692	Khanapur	48,869	86,585	11,665
Belgaum	1,50,565	2,05,301	45,913	Parasgad	1,66,233	1,563	11,022
Chikodi	1,82,019	1,49,274	27,839	Ramdurg	1,17,492	1,661	7,901
Gokak	2,41,743	4,338	23,603	Raybag	1,30,957	6,548	14,790
Hukeri	1,81,761	33,543	10,900	Sampgaon	1,96,185	1,124	15,987

The percentage of speakers of Kannada was the highest in Sampgaon taluk followed by the taluks of Parasgad, Gokak, Ramdurg, Raybag, Hukeri and Athani. Marathi spoken in Belgaum and Khanapur has a Konkani accent and contains many Konkani and Kannada words. Belgaum City accounts for 35,166 Urdu speaking population which is 38.5 per cent of the total 91,349 urban Urdu speakers in the district, as per 1971 census. The next largest number of Urdu speakers are in Kudachi (9,034) and Gokak (6,335). These three towns together account for more than half (55.3 per cent) of the total urban Urdu speakers.

Dialects of Kannada

The spoken Kannada in the district is not the same as is found in the other parts of the State nor the form remains the same in all parts of the district as the geographical, cultural and other factors as also the other languages spoken in the area and around have a profound influence on it. The spoken Kannada in the district is influenced by the Persian, Marathi and Konkani languages. Numerals and many other words used in the day-to-day affairs are of Marathi and Urdu origin, due to political influences. The spoken Kannada in the district has been classified under four types viz., Bailhongal Kannada, comprising the areas of Bagewadi area of the Belgaum taluk, Khanapur taluk excluding northern and western parts, Sampgaon taluk and most of the areas covered by the Parasgad taluk, border area Kannada spoken in the border of Maharashtra i.e., Belgaum City, Northern Parts of Belgaum taluk, Northern and Western parts

of Hukeri taluk, Chikodi taluk, Northern parts of Raybag and Athani taluks, and finally Ramdurg Kannada found in Ramdurg taluk and eastern parts of Parasgad taluk. Kannada spoken by the Brahmins in the district differs from that of the rest.

RELIGIONS

The major religions of the people in the district are Hinduism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity. The Christians are found more in urban areas than in the rural areas of the district whereas the Hindus are found in greater percentage in the rural areas. The percentages of people in rural and urban areas, belonging to various religions, as per 1971 Census were as follows. Hindus rural 81.92, urban 18.08; Muslims rural 57.88, urban 42.02; Christians rural 44.74, urban 55.26; Jains rural 82.36, urban 17.64; Buddhists rural 90.51, urban 9.49; Sikhs rural 34.50, urban 65.50.

The table below gives the proportion of population by religion in selected years and the growth rates.

	<i>Hindus</i>	<i>Muslims</i>	<i>Christians</i>	<i>Jains</i>	<i>Buddhists</i>	<i>Sikhs</i>
<i>Proportion in percentages during</i>						
1911	86.66	8.17	0.76	4.40	N	N
1931	86.16	8.66	0.73	4.43	N	N
1951	85.93	8.77	0.74	4.54	N	0.01
1961	85.61	8.99	0.73	4.56	0.10	0.01
1971	85.46	9.22	0.71	4.55	0.04	0.02
<i>Growth rate</i>						
1931 over 1911	13.52	21.03	9.84	14.83	—	10.91
1951 over 1931	2.65	34.73	34.34	36.38	342.86	226.53
1961 over 1951	20.08	23.58	18.32	21.02	6632.26	27.33
1971 over 1961	21.95	25.26	19.34	21.82	—27.38	320.49

The number of persons belonging to various religions in the district as per 1971 Census was as follows: The numbers in the brackets, are the 1961 Census figures. Hindus 20,71,096 (16,98,352); Muslims 2,23,449 (1,78,389); Christians 17,196 (14,409); Jains 1,10,135 (90,407); Buddhists 896 (2,087); Sikhs 513 (122); Others 57 (45). There were 12 persons in the district, of Bahai's persuasions out of a total of 16 in the State and 45 Zoroastrians out of the State total of 344.

Hinduism

Majority of the people of the district are Hindus. The sacred books of the Hindus are the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas and other holy scriptures. Among the Hindus there were various sects and cults i.e., the followers of Shankaracharya, Ramanujacharya, Madhwacharya, Basavanna, etc. Hindu Gods and Goddesses are either Vedic Gods like Vishnu, Venkatesha, Lakshmi, Ishwara, Rama, Dattatreya etc., or local deities. Worship of Gods and Goddesses with their images forms an important aspect of Hindu religious practices. Images of Gods are worshipped in almost all the houses in one form or the other daily. The traditional worship (*pooja*) of the deity has 16 services (or *upacharas*). Among the rural folk the Goddesses worshipped are Bhavani, Dyamavva, Durgavva, Karevva, Jakhai, Janai, Masayi, Mukai, etc., who are all local Mother Goddesses and according to local belief, they are furious forms of Goddess Shakti capable of doing harm if not regularly propitiated. Khandoba or Martand, Vaghoba, Bhairav or Bhairoba, Maruti and Mhasoba are other local Gods. Ramoshis honour Khandoba more than any other God; Khandoba means a sword father who guards the country. Maruthi is found in almost all the villages of the district. Mhasoba is the commonest and most widely feared of all the local evil spirits. Satvai or the Sixth Mother is the Goddess of pregnancy and lying in women. Vaghoba guards the village herds from the attacks of tiger.

Shakti cult: Worship of Shakti or the Mother deity is found in various forms in almost all the villages of the district. Most of the villages have village deities who are believed to protect villages. The epidemics like cholera, pox, plague, etc., are believed to be caused by the anger of the mother deities. Some of the centres of Shakti worship in the district are Goddess Yellamma of Saundatti and Kokatnur, Goddess Lakshmi of Badakundri in Hukeri taluk, Kalikadevi of Sirasangi and Mayakka of Chinchali. Yellamma of Saundatti is a famous deity in the district which attracts devotees and pilgrims throughout the year and also from other districts of Karnataka and Maharashtra. Yellamma is said to be the same as Renuka, the mother of Parashurama and consort of Jamadagni. Men and women dedicate themselves for her service and they are called Jogayya and Jogavva. The Goddess Lakshmi at Badakundri in Hukeri taluk is called Holemma and the shrine is about 400 years old,

built by the the Desai of Wantmari. The Kalikadevi temple at Sirsangi is another centre of Shakti worship visited mostly by the people of the Viswakarma caste. Womenfolk of the district also vow to the Mayakka of Chinchali, and Kalasubai and Shanthabai of Kagwad. The Goddesses Dyamavva and Durgavva are worshipped by the people of the district in all the villages. Durgavva is believed to be the incarnation of Parvati and Dyamavva that of Lakshmi, whose fairs are held once in every three or five years. Girls and young women in the rural areas worship a female deity Gullavva on every Tuesday in the month of Ashadha. Worship of Mangala Gowri on all Tuesdays and Goddess Lakshmi on all Fridays in the month of Shravana is common. There are five Banashankari temples in Belgaum. Goddess Shabari at Shabarikolla appears to be Shakhambari or Banashankari. People of the district take vow and go on pilgrimage to the Mahalakshmi Temple at Kolhapur and the Tulajabhavani of Tulajapur in Maharashtra also.

Ganesha worship: Ganesha, the leader of the *ganas*, the popular deity of the Hindus is worshipped by one and all before any new project or work is started. The fourth day of the second half of every month in the lunar calendar is called Sankashta Chaturthi, on which day Ganesha is worshipped to ward off all difficulties and to bring pleasure and happiness. The 'Ganesha Chauti' on the fourth day of the first half of the Bhadrapada in August-September is observed throughout the district on a grand scale. The notable Ganesha temples are at Sangolli, Khanapur, Navilthirtha, Chikodi, Halasi and Belgaum. Public Ganesha festivals are common, and in Belgaum they are a very colourful feast. It was started during the Swadeshi Movement as per the advice of Tilak.

Shiva worship: Shiva is worshipped in the form of Sthavara Linga in temples and as Jangama Linga by the Lingayats. There had been many sects among Shaivas like the Kalamukhas, Lakula Shaivas, Pashupathas, Kapaliks, etc. The Goravas (or Goravs) found in the district are supposed to be the descendants of Lakulashaivas, one of the earlier forms of Shaivism. There seems to have been the prevalence of Shaiva tantric cult in 7th and 8th centuries around Hukeri. Manoli, Kokatnur, Sogal, Hooli, etc., which appears ancient Kalamukha centres. There are many beautiful temples of Shiva, some of them nearly 1,000 years old in the district and some of the important temples in the district are the Kapileshwara and the

Military Mahadeva in Belgaum city, the Siddeshwara of Kakati, Kanbargi and Siddanakolla the Panchalingeshwara of Hooli and Manoli, the Someswara of Sogala, the Rameswara of Hulakunda and Mulluru, the Eswara at Asoga in Khanapur taluk, Bankanatha of Inchala, Torgal and Raybag, the Kulakumbheshwara at Kanakumbi, the Mahalingeshwara at Gokak and Gokak Falls, and the Mallikarjuna at Yogi Kolla and Murgod. Veerabhadra worship is also popular and Godachi and Yadur are two notable centre of Veerabhadra worship. Nandi or Basava alone is worshipped in places like Chiknandi, Hirenandi, Khilegaon, Yadwad, Belgaum, Kudachi near Belgaum, and Ghatti Basavanna at Kharoshi.

Mailara cult : Adi and Mangasuli are the centres of Mailara cult. Mallayya or Mailaralinga is also worshipped in the name of Khandoba or Martanda, seated on a horse, holding a sword in the hand. Khandoba is supposed to be the god who guards the country. Khandoba is honoured by all communities including the Lingayats, Brahmins, Marathas and Kurubas. Ascetics of this cult wearing red robes and black blankets and a cap made of bear skin are found in the district, living as mendicants and are called Goravas or Vaggayyas. Mailara is a family deity of many castes. Many devotees of Mailara fast on Sundays.

Natha Pantha : Natha Pantha is one of the earlier sects found in the district. Natha Panth is believed to be a blend of Mahayana Buddhism and Saivism. There are many places connected with this cult like Handi Badaganath in Khanapur taluk. Saundatti also seems to have been a centre of Natha Panthis. Yellamma worship appears to be closely associated with this cult. There is a small *matha* of Ekanath (Ekkaiah) and Joginath (Jogaiah) in front of the Yellamma temple who are believed to have saved Yellamma from skin disease, appear to be Natha Panthis. There are shrines of the Natha Panthis at Kittur, Balevadi near Londa and Karol near Gunji railway station (called Dada Matha). In the Raybag-Nipani belt, Halasiddhanatha is worshipped by the Natha Panthis. He was a saint who lived during 18th and 19th centuries. His temples, described as of Siddarayi are found at Kabbur, Nanadi, Borgaon, etc. and Appachiwadi has his *samadhi*. Mostly the Kurubas of this area are his devotees. *Dattatreya upasana* or cult is also very popular in the district. Panth Balekundri Maharaj born in Daddi in Hukeri taluk is believed to be the incarnation of Dattatreya and his *samadhi* is at Panth Balekundri. Balekundri,

Manoli, Murgod, Gonnagar and Mudalgi are the centres of Datta worship and Datta temples are found in Belgaum, Chikodi, Akkol, Daddi, Sankeshwar, Baad in Hukeri taluk, Hampiholi in Ramdurg taluk, at Raybag and other places. Dattatreya represents not only the synthesis of Shaivism and Vaishnavism but also of the Sufi cult. Professor Ranade, a mystic saint is revered by many in Belgaum and a Guru Ranade Mandir is built in the City of Belgaum. Another Saint venerated as an incarnation of Dattatreya is Guru Chidambara of Murgod. He lived during the 19th century at Gurlahosur now, submerged, and at Murgod, Saundatti and Manoli (Kaivalyashram, where the Samadhi of Bothe Maharaj, his disciple is reconstructed) are notable Datta centres. The Chidambara Linga along with the images of other Gods and Goddesses of the Chidambara temple at Gurlahosur built by Vararuchi Bapu Dixit (Brahmananda Swamy), the fourth son of Chidambara Dixit, around 1870, was shifted to Chidambaranagar, Saundatti, where a new temple has been constructed as the temple at Gurlahosur was submerged under the waters of the Malaprabha dam. The worship of Vithoba is also very popular in the district. Vithoba of Pandharapur has his Warkari devotees in the district, who visit Pandharapur by foot during Ashadha and Shravana Ekadashis. Followers of this cult also built Harimandirs as at Hooli. Of the other Vaishnava Gods and Goddesses worshipped in the Vaishnava cult are Narasimha, Venkataramana of Tirupati, Rama, Parashurama, Lakshmi, etc. Other popular deities include Beerappa of the Kurubas, Holeyavva at Duggewadi of Mahars, Maruti, etc. Agni Archana or fire walking is one of the types of worship found in some villages of the district, practised during special occasions. Near Khanapur, water of the river Malaprabha is worshipped on every new-moon day when four to five hundred people congregate. So also the river Malaprabha is worshipped at Asoga in Khanapur taluk and at M K Hubli. On Makara Sankranti people take a holy dip in the sacred rivers. On Shravana Somavara days, people visit Shiva temples in large numbers. There are Surya shrines or images in the district at Holenagalapur (Sampgaon taluk), Sirasangi, Devara Sigihalli and Ramathirtha indicating the existence of Surya worship in the earlier days.

The Theosophical Lodge, a branch of the Theosophical Society started in 1901 is functioning in Belgaum which is affiliated to the Maratha Theosophical Federation, Akola near Nagpur, are a part of the Indian section of the Theosophical Society, Varanasi. The

Lodge has 50 members, maintains a library and a reading room and arranges discourses and lectures on religion and spiritualism. Other religious and philosophical movements such as Ramakrishna Mission, Inchageri Sampradaya, Shivananda Movement of Gadag, Chinmaya Mission, Prajapitha Brahmakumaris Eswariya Visvavidyalaya Movement of Mount Abu, Siddharudha Movement, Satya Sai Movement, and the Bahai Movement of the Iranian origin are also popular in the district. Vedanta Parishat, Harugeri, started in 1976, provides philosophical discourses by eminent philosophers and pontiff, to the people of the locality and outsiders for five days after Vijayadashami every year at Harugeri, Raybag taluk, which is attended by thousands of people. The tradition of Jogitis is found among the devotees of Yellamma of Saundatti. They are supposed to be dedicated personages to the Goddess.

Jainism : Jainism is one of the earliest religions of the district. Jainism must have made its entry into the district along with Chandragupta Maurya and the Saint, Bhadrabahu on their way to Shravanabelagola in the pre-Christian era. It is revealed from the inscriptions that Jaina saints had come into the district to preach the doctrines of the religion in about 225 BC. Halasi plates of Mrigesha Varman speak of Jinalaya built in memory of Shanti Varman, and granting of lands to *sanyasis* of the Yapaniya, Nirgrantha and Kurchaka sects of Jains. The Rattas were Jains and they built bastis at Saundatti, Belgaum and other places between the 10th and 13th centuries. Jainism was a very popular religion in the district during historical times and it declined subsequently due to spread of Veerashaivism. Stavanidhi near Nipani, Kothali near Chikodi, Raybag, Ugar Budruk, Kagwad, Shedbal and Bellada Bagewadi are some of the important centres of Jainism, where Jaina monuements are also found. To-day Jains are mostly found in Raybag, Athani, Chikodi, Belgaum, Hukeri and Bailhongal regions. The local Jains of the district are mostly Digambaras, and the Swethambars who are found in the urban areas are mostly immigrants from Gujarat and Rajastan. The famous Digambara saints Sri Vidyananda Swami and Sri Yelacharya Muni belong to this district. Many Kannada classical works of the Jains were also composed in the district.

Buddhism : Ashoka is believed to have sent Buddhist missionaries to Banavasi and there were hundreds of *viharas* and thousands of *bhikkus* in Banavasi country according to Hiuen-Tsang

who visited Karnataka in 640 AD. Buddhism penetrated into the district and must have had its influence on the people of the district. One Ratta inscription speaks of them. But to-day we find only the neo-Buddhists who numbered only 896 in 1971 as against 2,087 in 1961.

Sikhs numbering 513 in 1971 were the immigrants into the district.

Mathas

Sri Adaviswami Matha: Sri Adaviswami Matha, Ankalgi, Gokak taluk is one of the important religious centres in the district which attracts people belonging to all castes and religions sects. It seems to have been founded in the early years of the 19th century by Sri Adaviswami. The present buildings of the Matha were renovated by the previous Swamiji Sri Siddaramasri, who also started a high school. The present Swamiji is the sixth in line. It is running a hostel, a high school and a junior college. A cattle fair is also held during Feb/March every year.

Sri Balekundri Datta Samsthan: Sri Datta Samsthan, Balekundri popularly known as Panth Balekundri in Belgaum taluk was founded in 1905 by the brothers and direct disciples of Sri Panth Maharaj (1855-1905), a celebrated saint of the district. Since its establishment, it has been the centre of the preachings of 'Awadut Sampradaya'. Being a public trust and a charitable institution, it is developing not only as a religious institution but also as a socio-cultural centre. The trust has branches in the form of temples and institutions in eight places in the district and at about 50 places in Maharashtra State. It is running a kindergarten school, a charitable dispensary, and other charitable institutions. The main festival of the Samsthan is the birth day festival of Pant Maharaj in October-November, which attracts nearly one lakh devotees. A quarterly magazine *Prema-lahari* and religious books are published by the trust.

Sri Chidambareswara Kshetra: Sri Chidambareswara Moola Maha Kshetra, Kengeri, Murgod in Parasgad taluk was founded by Sri Diwakara Dixit, the eldest son of Sri Chidambara Dixit, in 1817. Sri Chidambara Dixit, a renowned saint, who is held to be the incarnation of Lord Shiva, had installed the image and *padukas* of Gods and Goddesses even earlier to 1817 and later Sri Chidambareswara Linga was installed. The activities of the Kshetra include,

bhajans, recital of *abhangs* and *pooja* throughout the year. Other activities include mass marriages, *upanyanas*, *aradhanas*, *jayantis*, etc. The annual car festival of Sri Chidambareswar takes place in the month of Margashira in December which lasts for six days every year with an assemblage of five to six thousand devotees.

Sri Duradundeswar Matha, Arabhavi: Sri Duradundeswar Matha (Arabhavi Matha), Arabhavi, Gokak taluk is founded by Sri Shivalingeswar Swamiji, said to have come from the Himalayas and stayed at Duradundi village near Arabhavi and exhibited his divine *leela* about 500 years ago. His disciples and successor Sri Koladaraiah Swamy has built a big stone structure of the Matha at Arabhavi. The Matha has branches at Duradundi, Kadoli, Rabakavi, Bagalkot, Murgod, Sampgaon, Murakumbi and Maradinagalapur. Sri Siddhamahalingaswamy, the present Swamiji is the 11th in the line. It is one of the popular Mathas in the district which attracts devotees from all over the State and is popularly known as 'Dasoha Kshetra'. An annual fair of Sri Duradundeswara is held every year which attracts large number of devotees. The Matha is running a high school and a college and maintains a library consisting of old palm leaf books. It has published many books and is running a magazine. The Murgod Matha has a standing of its own as it was founded by Sri Mahanta Shivayogi, an outstanding spiritual personage who belonged to the Arabhavi line.

Sri Jagadguru Shankaracharya Matha: Sri Jagadguru Shankaracharya Matha, Sankeshwar was founded by Sri Vidya Shankar Bharati (Devgosavi or Sringeri Swami) in 1578 in the temple premises of Sri Shankaralinga. Being one among the three Shankar Mathas of the State, it has developed as an important religious institution in the district. The present Swamiji Sri Abhinava Vidya Shankar Bharati is the 23rd in the line of the Peetha. It is running a Sanskrit Pathasala. It has extended its activity by managing a Pathasala and Kavati-matha in Goa. The Matha has various religious activities round the year. The annual fair is held in the month of Magha which attracts thousands of devotees.

Jaina Mathas: There are three Jain Mathas in the district and they are Sri Lakshmisena Maharaja Matha, Belgaum, Sri Lakshmisena Maharaj Matha, Raybag and Sri Jinasen Maharaj Matha, Hosur Shahapur, Belgaum. The Pancham Jains are the disciples of Sri Lakshmisena Maharaj Mathas and the Chathurtha Jains

are the decsiples of Sri Jinasen Maharaj Matha. The Matha at Raybag is maintaining a nursery, a primary and at high school. There are four Jaina *gurukulas* in the district at Bellad Bagewadi, Kothli, Shedbal and Stavanidhi. 108 Sri Acharyaratna Desha Bhushana Digambara Jaina Ashrama Trust, Kothli - Kuppanawadi, Chikodi taluk was founded by 108 Sri Acharyaratna Desha Bhushaha Swamiji and was registered in 1968. It maintains a high school and a *gurukula* in the premises and Shanthagiri, a hillock nearby has become a pilgrim centre for Digambara Jainas all over India. The trust maintains a centre for Jaina philosophy and a library. Stavanidhi, eight kilometres from Nipani is also a noted Digambara Jain religious centre having a temple complex and a *gurukula*. Scholars opine that this *kshetra* might have been in existence in the 8th or the 9th Century A D.

Sri Kaivalyashrama, Manoli: Sri Kaivalyashrama, Manoli, was originally founded at Gurlhosur by Sri Vishnubuva Krishna Kaviswar and Ramachandra Gopala Gramopadhya, in 1917. It was to commemorate Bothe Maharaja, a disciple of Sri Chidambara. It adheres to Chidambara Sampradaya. As Gurlhosur submerged under the Malaprabha dam, the Ashram was shifted to Manoli along with the *paduka* of Kaivalya Swamiji. A branch of the Ashram is at Belgaum. It maintains a library of philosophical books and the activities include *aradhanas* and birthday celebrations of Swamijis of the Ashram, conducting *yoga* classes and Geetha Jnana Yagna by the Chinmaya Mission.

Sri Muraghendraswami Matha: Sri Muraghendraswami Matha, Athani, popularly known as Gachchina Matha, founded by Sri Revanasiddha Swamy around 15th century, has developed into a famous charitable and religious institution. Though not connected with the Matha, Sri Murugendra Swamiji, popularly known as Athani Shivayogi (1856-1923) stayed in the Matha and practised Shivayoga. His deep devotion and learning attracted and inspired many devotees and scholars. Many books have been written on his life and mission. The Matha has its branches at Nipani, Basavan Bagewadi in Bijapur district, Bharamasagar of Chitradurga district and Kurubgod of Dharwad district. The present Swamiji, Sri Mahaling Swamiji is 11th in the line. The Matha conducts Shivanubhava classes and runs a Pathashala. The annual festival of Sri Murughendra Shivayogeswar attracts large number of people.

Sri Phalaharaswami Matha: Sri Phalaharaswami Matha of Awaradi in Ramdurg taluk was originally established in Kakanur of Bijapur district by Sri Shivamurthy Swami, locally called Phalaharaswami, as he lived only on fruits. The Matha was shifted to Awaradi around 1810 AD due to acute shortage of drinking water in Kakanur and also as per the wishes of the chiefs of Ramburg and Nargund principalities. The present Sri Mrithyunjaya Swamiji is the seventh in the line. The Matha has branches at Hanchinal in Parasgad taluk, Kakanur in Bijapur district and Konnur in Dharwad district. The Matha is maintaining hostels at Sureban, Menasigi in Dharwad district and at Ramdurg, a high school at Menasigi and a Junior College at Sureban. The religious activities of the Matha include *purana pravachanas*, *kirthanas*, etc. The car festival of Sri Phalahara Swami is held every year on full moon day in the month of December.

Sri Rangabodh Matha, Mudalgi: Sri Rangabodh Matha, Mudalgi, Gokak taluk was founded by Sri Rangabodha Swami of Takali as per the divine message received from his late father Sri Sahajbodh in the first half of 17th century. Sri Kalmeshbodh Shripadbodh Swami is the present swamiji, eleventh in the line. The Matha is maintaining all the literary works of its great Swamijis viz., Sri Rangabodh, Adwayabodh, Shivabodh, etc. Some of the important works are *Deshika Charitra*, *Viveksindhu*, *Rangabodhi*, *Indrajalopakhyan*, *Shabolikhopakhyan*, *Yoga Vasishta*, besides *arati* and *abhangs*.

Sri Rudrakshi Matha, Naganur: The Rudrakshi Matha at Naganur in Sampgaon taluk was founded by Sri Allamaprabhu Swamy and Sri Siddarameshwar Samiji in the first half of the 17th century. It is one among the seven Mathas of Naganur. The present Swamiji, Sri Shivabasavaswami, seventh in the line, has expanded the activities of the Matha, renovated the old Matha of Naganur and made Belgaum city as his centre of activity right from 1931. It has branches at Belgaum, Kamatanatti in Chikodi taluk and Bangalore. At present the Matha is running 22 educational institutions, including colleges, training and technical colleges in and outside the district. It is running a number of hostels for boys and girls and also for working women. The activities of the Matha among other things include religious discourses, festival celebrations, mass marriages, free feeding on important festivals, car festival, etc.

Sri Sambaiah Matha : The Sambaiah Matha, Hooli was established by the Sambaiah Swami and his sister Sangamma. They were wandering from place to place, came to Hooli, settled there 'after seeing 101 temples, 101 wells and 101 Lingas' at Hooli. Sambaiah Swami's sister's son became the next Swami of the Matha and thereafter the same tradition of one of the members of the family becoming a Swamy is continued. The present Sri Umeshaswami is the 13th in the line.

Sri Savalgi Matha : Sri Jagadguru Shivalingeswara Kumarendra Mahasannidhi Siddha Samsthana Peetha, Savalgi, Gokak taluk is a venerated place both for Hindus and Muslims. The Peetha is about three hundred years old. Sri Shivalingeswara who hailed from Kollur in Gulbarga district was a contemporary of Saint Bande Nawaz of Gulbarga. Here, the Swamy and his desciple Sharane Marulamma have been buried alive (*jeevantha samadhi*). The present Swamiji is the fifteenth in the line. The Peetha had 1,100 branches most of which are functioning now independently. About 8 to 10 thousand people gather on every new moon day to have the *darshan* of the Samadhi. A cattle fair is also held every year during April. It runs many educational and charitable institutions.

Sri Shivayogishwara Sadhu Samsthan Matha : Sri Shivayogishwar Sadhu Samasthan Matha, Inchal, Parasgad taluk was founded by Sri Shivayogishwar Swamiji of Sogal in the early years of this century. The Matha has developed as an Adwait Peetha, popular as Mukti Moola Sukshetra. Sri Shivanand Bharati, the present head is the fourth in the line. Sri Jadesiddha Ashram, Hubli, Sri Siddharudha Ashram, Bangalore, Sri Brahma Vidyashram, Alakundi (Bellary), Sri Shivaram Avadhut Ashram, Hemakuta (Hampi), Sri Channa Vrishabhendra Leela Matha, Harugeri (Raybag taluk) and their branches propagate the same philosophy. The activities of the Matha include celebration of Punya Tithis, Sri Guru Saptaha and other *utsavas* of regular nature. The Matha is running a Sanskrit Pathashala, a High School and a Junior College.

Sri Siddha Samsthana Matha, Nidasoshi : Sri Jagadguru Duradundeswar Siddha Samsthana Matha, Nidasoshi, Hukeri taluk is an ancient institution founded in around 1740 AD by Sri Nijalingeshwar I, a foremost desciple of Sri Duradundeswar. The Matha is famous as Siddha Samsthan Matha because the founder himself was a 'Siddha'.

The present Swamiji, Sri Nijalingeshwarswamiji, is the ninth in the line. It conducts Jnyanadasoha and Annadasoha. It is running a high school, a Samskrita Pathashala and two boarding homes. It encourages educational activities by giving donations to the needy institutions and organisations. It conducts religious discourses, Shivanubhava classes and celebrates various festivals.

Sri Tavagada Matha: Sri Balayya Swami Matha at Tavaga in Gokak taluk was founded in 1805, by Sri Balayya Swami of M Mallapur Village, a desciple of Sri Adavisiddeswar Swamy of Ankalgi Matha and his great ideals and pious life proved to be a great force in consolidating the faith in the Matha. Since its establishment three Swamijis have rendered their valuable service in developing the Matha into a centre of social and religious activities. The Matha has two branches, one at Kurni in Hukeri taluk and the other at M K Hubli and it is running two high schools, one at Kurni and the other at Ghodgeri. Two fairs are held annually during Ganesha Chaturthi and Mahashivaratri, and the *aradhanas* of Sri Balayya Swami and Siddalingayya Swami during the month of Shravana, which attracts a large number of devotees. The Matha is known as 'Nudi Kshetra' as people believe in the oracle announced at the *jatras*.

Sri Shivashankara Sastry of the Brihanmatha, Hooli, prepares an almanac *Hooli Siddhantha panchanga* every year, which is being published since 1921, and also maintains an astrological school at Hooli. The *Suryasiddhanta Panchanga* being compiled in Samskrita and Kannada by Sri Gopalacharya of Athani since a long time is followed by those belonging to the Uttaradi Matha.

Islam

Islam seems to have made its entry into the district through traders, religious leaders, mercenaries and military adventurers, who, before the begining of Muslim power found their way in to the courts of the early Hindu kings of Deccan and Karnataka. The first large arrival was probably with the armies of Alla-ud-din Khilji followed by the conquests of Mubarak Khilji in 1318 and Muhammad Tughlak. There was also a strain of Persian, Arab and East African blood introduced through the ports of the West Coast. The district was subject to the rule of the Bahmanis, Adilshahis and Mughuls during

whose rule Islam struck deep roots in Belgaum, Raybag, Hukeri and other parts. Except the Memans who speak Cutchi and the Bohras who speak Gujarathi at home, all other Muslims speak Hindustani at home, with a mixture of Kannada and Marathi words. The Bohras of the district belong to Ismaili branch of Shias and Ghair Mahdis or Ante-Mahdis is another sect of some consequence. The others are Sunnis of the Hanafi school, except Labbes who are Sunnis of Shafi or Arab School. Muslims believe in the unity of god, in His angels, in His books, His prophets, in His government of the world, in good and evil as coming from Him and in the last day of resurrection. Muslims are expected to pray five times a day, give part of their food to the poor, fast in the month of Ramzan and make a pilgrimage to Mecca. Muslim worship consists of a number of vows and prostrations accompanied with prayers and verses from the Koran. Few go to daily prayer but the Friday prayer is well attended. Muslims vow to fast, to repeat a certain number of prayers, to give in charity a certain sum of money, to feed a certain number of poor or to fund some religious or charitable building or institution. These vows are strictly in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law of Islam which are offered only by the pious. But the Indian Muslims have brought into existence a number of beliefs such as vows offered to the deceased saints. There are many *dargahs* or tombs of these deceased saints in places like Belgaum, Hukeri, Kudachi, Karoshi, Nipani and Hirebagewadi. Some of these are visited by non-Muslims too in large numbers, coming from far off places during annual *uruses*.

Christianity

The Catholic Christians migrated into this district after 1650 due to the raids of Shivaji and Sambhaji on Goa. Poverty, Inquisition and trade also brought immigrants to Godholi, Kakkeri, Bidi, Khanapur, Nandgad, Kittur, Shahapur and Belgaum. Belgaum Cantonment attracted the Goan and Tamil Catholic Christians and also European Anglicans and Methodists. Some of the important churches of the district are St. Anthony's Church, Belgaum (1971), Immaculate Conception Church, Belgaum (1852), Santa Stanika Arulappara Virakta Matha, Deshanur (1947), Our Lady of Miracle's Church, Khanapur (1600) and Cathedral of our Lady of the Family Rosary of Fathima, Belgaum (1957). The other Catholic churches are Sacred Heart Church, Gokak Falls (1913), Holy Family Church, Londa (1954), Immaculate Heart of Mary's Church, Santibastwad (1940),

Tiruhridayada Devalaya, Madanbhavi (1936), Japamale Rani Devalaya, Toranagatti (1968), St. Michael's Chapel, Hidkal Dam (1969) and Sarvajagatika Virakta Matha Rampur (Saundatti). There were about 11,370 Catholic Christians in the district during 1980. Prior to 1953, Belgaum district belonged to the Archdiocese of Goa and in 1953, the Belgaum Diocese was formed which included Bijapur, Dharwad, and Uttara Kannada. Later Uttara Kannada was separated. The Catholic Christians run educational institutions, destitute homes, and medical institutions in the district. There is a bishop in Belgaum having jurisdiction over the area.

There are about 10,000 Methodist Christians in Belgaum. In 1832 Rev Taylor who came from Bellary on the invitation of Captain Pristler started preaching the Gospel by starting a school in Khade Bazar in Belgaum City. Later three more Chaplains from Bellary, Rev. William Beynon, Rev James Smith and Rev W Hawker came to Belgaum for preaching the Gospel under London Missionary Society. In 1903, the Methodist Mission took up the work from the London Missionary Society and started schools, hostels and colleges in the City. Some of the Churches of the Mission are Belgaum Central Church (1947), Methodist Churches at Devarashigehalli (1967), Tegur (1940), Tegalli (1945), Marihal (1961), Devalapur (1969), Sutagatti (1970), Rainapur (1973), Sattigeri (1960) and Bailur (1958). The following are the other Presbyterian Missions at work in the district: American Presbyterian Mission with headquarters at Kolhapur is running Lafayette Hospital and a primary school at Nipani. The Australian Mission at Sankeshwar is running a hospital at Sankeshwar. The other missions are the Seventh Day Adventist, the Brothern Mission, New Apostolic Mission and the Church of North India.

The Belgaum Cantonment brought many Christian settlers to the region, and in the field of medicine and education, Christians have been doing substantial work.

TRIBES AND CASTES

The following are the Tribes and Castes found in the district. The number of persons belonging to each caste is the population in 1972 estimated by the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission under the Chairmanship of L G Havanur (Report Volume II, 1975) and the population of 1984 is estimated by the Second Karnataka Backward Classes Commission.

Agasa: The Agasas or washermen also called Madivals in Kannada, Parits in Marathi, Dhobis in Hindustani, are found over the whole district and are most numerous in Parasgad taluk. Their number in the district was estimated to be 1845 in 1984. There are Kannada, Marathi, Hindustani and Telugu speaking Agasas in the district. In the past, these groups were neither dining together nor inter-marrying. Among the Kannada speaking, there are two endogamous groups, the Lingayats and non-Lingayats. The Lingayat Agasas are non-Panchamasalis. There are exogamous sections among them known as Bedagus, some of which are Ambarakul, Adbhigotraja, Bhouparna, Dhautambar, Halagraha, Padata, Rajaka, Romapitra, Variduvalli, etc. The boy's father has to pay *tera* or bride price and a brahmin conducts the service in the marriage. Remarriage of widows, which was not allowed in the past is now permitted and is conducted by a Jangama at a simple ceremony. A widow cannot marry a member of her late husband's section. If a bachelor wants to marry a widow he is first married to a *shami* (*banni*) tree. Divorce is allowed and the divorced woman can marry again in the widow marriage form. The chief gods and goddesses of worship are Mallayya or Khandoba of Mangasuli, Tuljapur Amba Bhavani, Saundatti Yellamma and Maruthi. Except the Lingayat Agasas, the rest are non-vegetarians. The Rajaput washermen perform *upanayana* for boys. Cross cousin marriages are prohibited in this group.

Banjara: The Banjaras also called Lamanis or Vanjaras are found all over the district, especially in Parasgad, Chikodi and Gokak taluks. Their number in the district was estimated to be 2,927 in 1972. They say that they are Rajputs, who have come from Rajasthan and speak the Banjari dialect at home. They are divided into Chohans, Jhalots, Rathods and Parmars, who eat together. They are agriculturists, who also sell firewood on head-loads and salt. They live in clusters (*tandas*) of huts or houses and are non-vegetarians. Their women cover their arms from wrist to the elbows with bangles of ivory or horn. *Tera* is in practice. Widow marriage is allowed and a widow can marry her deceased husband's younger brother but not his elder brother. Deshasth brahmins officiate in marriages. Their family gods and goddesses are Tulja Bhavani, Krishna, Maruti, and Balaji. The social disputes are settled by the headman.

Bedaru: Bedaru are scattered all over the district but mostly

found in the hills around Pachapur and near Sutgati. Their number in the district was 1,30,836 in 1984. Bedaru are also called Berads (hunters), Naikmakkalu, Naikwadis and Valmiki, etc. Bedars are a warlike class, hard working and hospitable. Some are husbandmen, village watchmen, some are labourers, hunters and cartmen. Girls are generally tattooed at an early age. They have endogamous divisions like Naikmakkalu and Valmiki, Bhil, Bile or Halge, Jas, Nas, Myas, Kare or Durgamurgi, Kakkarmundi, etc. The Kare or Durgamurgi division travels about carrying an image of Goddess Durga Murgavva in a box on their heads. There are about 22 exogamous divisions (*Bedagus*) among them, which have their own bards, one for each *Bedagu*; their mother-tongue is Kannada. Chikkadinne, about 20 km north of Belgaum was the centre of a small Berad State under the Peshwas. The headman of the tribe is called Nadigye. Bride price or *tera* is in practice. Remarriage of widows is permitted and is conducted by a Lingayat priest. A widow can marry any member of her late husband's section except a brother or near cousin. Divorce is allowed and a divorced woman can marry again. The institution of *Basavi* or *Jogati* was prevalent among them. The family deities are Durgavva, Mallikarjuna, Maruthi, Venkatesha and Yellamma whose images are worshipped in their houses and they identify every deity with Rama. The patron saints of the tribe are Manappayya and Kannappayya. Their priests are Brahmins and in some places, Lingayat priests are employed to conduct burials. For the propitiation of the deceased ancestors, a dinner is given to the tribesmen by every family on the new moonday of Bhadrapad, or Asvij or Phalgun. They are non-vegetarians and eat meat except on Saturdays. There are Muslim Berads, converted by Haider Ali.

The Romoshis of the district claim that they are the same as Bedaru, with whom they eat but do not inter-marry. They are found in Belgaum, Sampgaon, Chikodi, Athani and Gokak taluks. They have five endogamous divisions Bandate, Berad, Halge, Kadu and Mang. Some Ramoshis are followers of Varkari sect. Their spiritual teachers are Gosavis. The devotees of Goddess Bolai among them do not eat goat's flesh.

Bhangis : The Bhangis are found in municipal towns and they appear to belong to Gujarat and some to upper India in the neighbourhood of Delhi and Kanpur, speaking Hindustani. There are also Kannada, Telugu and Marathi speaking persons, working

as Pourakarmikas. Their number in the district was 9,509 in 1971. They are non-vegetarians. The offer of marriage comes from either of the parents of the boy or girl. *Tera* is in practice. Widow marriage is allowed but she cannot marry her cross cousins but can marry any member of her late husband's family.

Bhois : The Bhois, the palanquin bearers, are fishermen found in villages on the banks of the Krishna, Malaprabha and Hiranyakeshi. Bhois of the district are divided into Maratha or Koli Bhois and Kannada Bhois. There are also other endogamous divisions like Kar Bhois, Masande Bhois and Paratgi Bhois who eat together but do not inter-marry. There are some Musalman Bhois also. Those who live in the north and the west of the district speak Marathi and the rest Kannada. Koli Bhois were palanquin bearers or litter bearers, the Masande Bhois are fishermen and the Paratgi Bhois are cement workers. Very few cultivate lands. Among the Maratha Bhois there are families having the same surname which are exogamous. *Tera* is prevalent and remarriage of widows permitted, but a widow cannot marry a person of her husband's or father's surname. Maratha Bhois worship Mahadev, Maruti and Vithoba. The family deities are Khandoba of Jejuri, Bhavani of Tuljapur, Bahairoba and Mahasoba. Their religious guides are Nathapanthi Gosavis whom they call Bavas. They employ Brahmins in marriages and Gosavis in funerals. The dead are usually burnt but the poor bury.

The Kannada speaking Bhois are similar to the Ambigas. Brahmin or Jangam priests officiate in their religious ceremonies. Their spiritual teacher was a Ramanuja Brahmin whose Matha is at Govindarajapattana.

Brahmins : The Brahmins are found all over the district and their estimated population in 1984 was 53,963. Most of the Brahmins in the district are divided into the Smarthas, the followers of Shankaracharya and the Madhwas, the followers of Madhwacharya. The mother tongues of the Brahmins are Kannada, Marathi and Konkani. Most of the Madhwas of the district speak Kannada at home. Among the Marathi speaking, a few are Chitpavans (or Kokanasthas) and Karhades and most of them are Deshasthas. The Chitpavans have 14 Gotras and their family god is Jogeswari. The Karhades are the followers of Rigveda and belong to the Smartha sect. The Deshastha Brahmins are either Rigvedis or Yajurvedis and

only a few are Atharvavedis. The Kanva Shankar Deshastha Brahmins are found mostly in Paragad and Sampgaon taluks, who speak Kannada at home and are the followers of Shankaracharya. Shenvis, an endogamous division of the Gauda Saraswats are also found mostly in Belgaum and Khanapur taluks and a few in Sampgaon taluk who have come from Goa and speak Konkani at home. The older settlers of Shenvis in the district were Deshpandes and Inamdars. There are Madhwa Saraswats from Kannada coast. Other than these divisions, there are Madhyandins found mostly in Paragad, Sampgaon and Athani, a few Gujarathi Brahmins in Chikodi and Belgaum, the Golaks or Govardhans in Athani, Gokak and Belgaum and a few Marwari Brahmins also found in Belgaum. Migration of Brahmins of other sub-sects from the neighbouring districts in search of employment and livelihood had also occurred in the district.

Brahmins are family priests to others. They are also landholders, government servants, cooks, water bearers, etc. Brahmins are either *Vaidiks*, priestly class or *grihastas* who are the businessmen, contractors, etc. They may follow any of the three Vedas and their Shakhas and belong to different exogamous divisions called Gotras. Except the Shenvis all are strict vegetarians. Generally, the traditional orthodox have taboos in eating onion and garlic. Marriages are prohibited between *sapindas* and between members of the same *gotra* and *pravara*. Dowry system is prevalent among them. Widow marriage and divorce are strictly prohibited by the orthodox brahmins. In recent times, marriages are taking place between persons belonging to different sub-divisions and speaking different languages. There are two types of *samskaras* (sacraments) which a Brahmin should undergo. They are the sixteen *nitya samskaras* and the 24 *naimittika samskaras*. The thread ceremony or *upanayana* is a *nitya samskara*. Only the Brahma type of marriage is in practice. The traditional marriage ceremony is an elaborate one with many rituals, extending more than one day. The dead are cremated and the ash and *asti* (bones) are immersed in the holy rivers on the third day after which elaborate funeral rites follow.

Chalvadis: The Chalvadis or Channayyas speaking Kannada are found in significant numbers in the Belgaum district and are grouped under Scheduled Castes in the district. They are also called Tasegars and Kahaleyavaru in some parts of the district. The term Chalvadi in

its strict sense applies to a Holeya who carries a brass ladle bearing the figure of a bull and Linga under a cobra canopy on the occasion of marriage and funeral processions of the Lingayats. The Chalvadis have no sub-divisions. The traditional occupation of the Chalvadis is agricultural labour. They also attend to grave digging. In Belgaum district, their number in the 1971 census was 6,879 and are concentrated in the taluks of Khanapur and Chikodi. Their exogamous units known as Kula or Bedagu which have their own totem are held in high esteem. *Tera* or bride price is present and widow marriage is prevalent. Divorce is permitted and the divorced lady can marry again in the widow marriage style. The Chalvadis generally bury their dead with the services of Lingayat priest. The important female deities they worship are Yellavva, Dyamavva, Satyavati, Karevva and Marigevva. They do not eat meat and kill animals during Kartika.

Chamars: The Chamars or Chambars or Samagaras, the leather workers are found throughout the district. Their number in the district in 1971 was 76,647. They speak both Kannada and Marathi. Some of them are engaged in cotton weaving. Many of them are landless day labourers. They eat meat and widow marriage is permitted among them. The institution of *tera* is in vogue. The Maratha Chamars have endogamous divisions like Ahir, Chelvi, Ghati, Harali, Konkani and Dabholi. Marathi Chambars have no exogamous divisions but families with the same surname and worshipping the same *devak* cannot inter-marry. Their priests are Brahmins or Jangamas at marriages and only Jangamas at funerals. Tulasi plant is sacred to them and the dead are propitiated on Mahalaya.

Christians: The Christians of the district include the two main divisions, the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. The Catholics have come from Goa and the Southern parts of the country. The Madras Catholic Christians are found in Belgaum City connected with the British army. The Goan Catholics are found mostly in Khanapur, Bidi and other places, speaking Konkani at home. Syrian Catholics from Kerala are seen in Belgaum. The native Protestant Christians consists of those who came from Madras, the local converts from Hindus and few from among the Muslims. They are government servants, dyers, weavers, husbandmen, carpenters, etc. Some of them belong to London Missionary Society and some to English Episcopal Church, a number of them being Eurasians. The

London Missionary Society began its work in 1820. The local converts keep their old practices to some extent.

Dasaru: The Dasaru as a class are mendicants belonging to different castes. They are Vaishnavas as well as Shaivas. A man is either a hereditary Dasa or becomes so by vowing to devote himself to a God or Goddess. Though the Dasas form one religious order, the members belonging to different castes neither eat together nor inter-marry. The Dasas support themselves by begging, in addition to which some sing and play music and others perform dramatic plays. Each division of the Dasas has two sub-divisions, Tirmal and Gaud who eat together, but do not inter-marry. They allow widow marriage. Some Dasas are Kannada speaking who invest their sons with the sacred thread. The women sell beads, needles, etc. They were wanderers, now settled and their number in the district was 4,259 in 1984. They stitch beautiful *kavadis* or quilted covers. The Dandig Dasarus, who speak Telugu at home, look like Dasarus. They are non-vegetarian and Vaishnavas by faith.

Devanga: The people belonging to the Devanga caste are found mostly in Belgaum, Sulebhavi, Muthnal, Marihal, Hudali, Bailhongal, Dodwad, Kittur, M K Hubli, Neginhal, Sureban and other places. Their number in the district was estimated at 22,119 in 1984. Their traditional occupation is weaving. They have many Bedagus which are exogamous. They put on sacred thread, allow widow marriage and divorce. Brahmins officiate in marriages and religious ceremonies. They cremate the dead bodies. They worship Yellamma, Renukadevi, Veerabhadra, Kedarling, Mallayya and other gods and goddesses, the family goddess of the caste being Banashankari. They take non-vegetarian food. They have their caste panchayats called *daiva* which decide the religious functions and other matters of the caste. They speak Kannada at home. The religious head of the caste is at Hampi.

The Hatkars are also weavers and an endogamous group among Devanga; they do not inter-marry, but dine. Hatkars are weavers found all over the district except Khanapur. There are two divisions, Kulacharis, the followers of Devangadayya who wear the sacred thread and Shivacharis who wear *linga*. Their mother tongue is Kannada and they are vegetarians.

Dhors: The Dhors also known as Kakkayya or Kankayya are

hereditary tanners found in the district mostly in Ramdurg, Chikodi and Athani taluks. Of the endogamous divisions, the Marathi and Kannada speaking are prominent. Some of them follow Veerashaivism. Cultivation and agricultural labour are their subsidiary occupations. Their number in 1971 in the district was 5,382. There are many exogamous divisions which are identified by their surnames and *devaks*. *Tera* is prevalent. The Dhors pay allegiance to the Lingayat Mathas. Their gods and goddesses of worship are Mahadeva, Basaveswara, Pandharinatha, Vithoba, Khandoba, Tuljabai, Yellamma, Margamma, Durgamma, Dyamavva, Maruti, etc. They worship the images of the elders embossed on metal plates, along with other deities. Some pay homage to Nathapanthi Gosavis.

Ganigas : The Ganigas or oil pressers are found all over the district. Their number in the district was estimated to be 994 in 1984; a majority of them are Lingayats. There are nine endogamous divisions: (1) Bile or White, (2) Kare or Black, (3) Kempu or Red, (4) Panchama, (5) Paste, (6) Sajjan or Pure, (7) Tilwan, (8) Vaishnav, (9) Vantiyet or men with single bullock. The birth, death and marriage ceremonies of the Ganigas are performed by the Jangama priests.

Gollas : The Gopals or Gollas are Telugu speaking people found in Sampgaon and Athani taluks and their number was estimated to be 1,947 in 1972. They are non-vegetarians and dress like Kunbis. They prepare medicines from metals and herbs. They are clever at drawing out Guineaworms with a needle and at cupping. They worship specially Maruti, Venkoba, Narsoba and Yellamma. The dead are buried; divorce and widow marriages are in practice. The elders of the caste officiate as priests in marriages. Now they have taken up new callings like selling of tin vessels.

Gondhlis : The Gondhlis or Gondhaligas are found in Belgaum City, Nipani, Chikodi, Hukeri, Raybag, Sankeshwar, Kudachi, Yadwad, Kuligod, Ramdurg, Soundatti, Bailhongal, Kittur, Khanapur and other places. Their number was 3,469 in 1984. They are divided into several minstrels such as story tellers, Bud Budkis, Bhuthyar, Gilishastradavaru, Singad, Vasudevs, Chitrakathakararu, etc. Bhaats who tell the history of Akkasalis, also belong to this group. Gondhlis are originally Kannadigas says Dr Ninganna Sannakki and are from Northern Karnataka. He says that they have 92 *bedagus*; most of them are of Kannada origin. They look and dress like

Marathas. The only ceremonies the Gondhliis perform were the putting on of shell-necklace and marriage. Widow marriage is now allowed. Besides begging, a few are husbandmen. Their priests are Deshasth Brahmins. Their family Goddesses are Ambha Bhavani and Tulja Bhavani in honour of whom they fast on Tuesdays and Fridays. Gondhli dance is performed at Maratha Brahmin households in honour of Goddess Bhavani on the occasion of thread ceremony, marriage or on the seventh month of a woman's first pregnancy. Among others the dance is performed only at the time of marriage. The dance always takes place between midnight and sunrise. They have taken up new vocations of late.

The Pichatis are Renukrai Gondhalis are found in Chikodi and Athani. They have many *bedagus*. Their mother-tongue is Marathi, they look like Kunbis and cremate their dead.

Gosavis : The Gosavis are found all over the district. They are divided into Nath Gosavis, Dauri Gosavis and Balsanthoshis and their number was estimated to be 1,009 in 1984. The Nath Gosavis neither eat with the other two, nor inter-marry, but the other two eat together and inter-marry. They speak Marathi at home and are non-vegetarians. Their family God is Jothiba near Kolhapur. They live chiefly on mendicancy. Nath Gosavis besides begging, also cultivate. Gosavis bury their dead and mourn for ten days.

The Dauris are drummers found throughout the district especially in big towns, who beg by beating a drum called Daur. The women sell wooden combs, needles and beads. In Belgaum and Khanapur area, they speak Marathi and Kannada. They have no sub-divisions and eat fish and meat. They worship a metal image of Kedarling.

The Balasanthoshis are wandering groups who are fortune tellers and weather prophets. They look like Kunbis and wander in the streets in the early mornings and shower blessings on children always ending with Balasanthoshi. *Tera* is in practice among the Gosavis which is called *dej*. Brahmins officiate in marriages and other ceremonies but not in ear-boring ceremonies held during the 12th year, to which they invite their spiritual *guru*, who belongs to the Dauri sect of the Gosavis.

Kanphats or slit-eared Jogis, who speak Marathi at home are wanderers who live in temples or inns and rear buffaloes and dogs. From their left arm hangs a wallet and when they go on begging, they carry a trident or *trisul* in the right hand, a pale coloured gourd in the left. Some of them marry and others remain single. Some of them are husbandmen. They are non-vegetarians. Their house God is Gorakhnath.

Guravs: The Guravs are Kannada and Marathi speaking husbandmen now chiefly found in Athani, Chikodi and Gokak. They are also proficient in music, beating drums and playing fiddles and they are attached to temples. They are vegetarian. They have their own caste priests, their chief gods being Shiva, Ravalnath and Maruti. They allow widow marriages and bury their dead. They follow the usual Hindu festivals.

Hanabaru: Hanabaru who are also called Krishna Golla or Krishna Gaulis are found all over the district, and mostly in the hilly tracts of Belgaum, Khanapur and Chikodi. They are Kannada speaking, but some speak Marathi. They are divided into Hosa Hanabaru and Hale Hanabaru who inter-marry. Their number in the district in 1972 was 14,515. Those who live in villages and in the eastern parts of the district are either husbandmen or day-labourers. They are non-vegetarians. Their household gods are Yellamma, Vithala, Maruti, Mallayya, Dattatreya and Holeyva. They fast on Fridays. A Brahmin priest conducts marriages and other religious functions and the Jangams conduct the service at funerals; of late some cremate the dead. *Tera* was in practice in the past and they allow widow marriages.

Helavaru: Helavaru, who as a class of people are genealogists and their number in the district was estimated at 1,038 during 1984. Mendicancy is regarded as their characteristic profession. They profess to know the family history of their patrons and can repeat the names of all the Kulas of the castes of their patrons and in fact they are the custodians of family histories. They arrive at the villages mounted on a bullock with their legs concealed by woollen blankets and go from house to house narrating the family history. They are non-vegetarian, Shaivas and worship the bull. Their *gurus* are Lingayats and the family goddesses are Yellamma and Durgamma. A few are Vaishnavas who worship Venkataramana.

The bride price was in practice among them. Widow marriage and divorce are allowed. They bury the dead. They have *kattamanes* presided over by the caste Yajaman.

Holeyas : Under the name Holeyas, the Mahars or Mhars, Teral or Dhega Megu are included, who come under Scheduled Castes. Holers or Holeyas speak Kannada. Mahars speak Marathi. In 1971 their total number in the district was 1,05,480 (Holers 74,421 and Mahars 31,059). They have 53 endogamous divisions. Mahars are sub-divided into several exogamous units. Cross cousin marriages are permitted. Tattooing is practised. Agricultural labour and cultivation are the twin occupations for Mahars. In the former days the custom of dedicating women for the service of some Goddess was common among Mahars. In some villages in the past village exogamy was in vogue. The custom of *mane aliyatana* is in practice, according to which the husband moves over to his wife's household and manages her parental property. *Tera* is in practice. Widow marriage and divorce are permitted. A bachelor can marry a widow after being first married to a plant. Among Mahars the dead are usually buried. They worship Hanuman, Rama, Krishna, Eswara Basavanna, Bhavani, Durga, Maramma, Yellamma, etc.

Jains : The Jains are found in all taluks of the district. They are divided into Swethambaras and Digambaras. The Swethambaras are immigrants from Gujarat, Rajastan and other North Indian States and the Digambaras are the local inhabitants of the district. The Digambaras are divided into Shravaks and Upadhye, the priestly class. The Shravaks are divided into Pancham Jains, who are traders, Chathurth Jains who are cultivators, Shetwal Jains and Kasar-Bogar Jains, who are traders in bangles and utensils. The mother-tongue of Digambara Jains is Kannada except Shetwals who speak Marathi at home. Inter-marriage was not in practice among these various sections in the earlier days, but now it is allowed. Widow marriages were formerly prohibited. Divorce is not allowed. There are three Mathas of the Digambara Jains of which the Jains of the district are the followers, and they are Bhattaraka Pattacharya Sri Lakshmisena Maharaj at Kolhapur, Belgaum and at Raybag. The Chathurtha Jains are the devotees of Sri Jinasena Bhattarka Pattacharya Mahaswamiji, Nandina Matha, Kolhapur. They observe Deepavali, Dasara, Yugadi, Sankranti and other festivals. Dhanalakshmi *pūja* for ten days during Bhadrpada after

Chaturti (*Paryushan parva*) is called Dasha Dharma Puja, a speciality among Jains. In most of the festivals they fast and follow austerities. Jaina community is considerably educated. The Jains take their supper before sun-set and are pure vegetarians. The dead bodies are cremated. They go on pilgrimage to Shravanabelgola and Samedhagiri in Bihar.

Jinagars : The Jinagars who are also called Chitragars, are found all over the district chiefly in large villages, and were estimated to be 1,475 in 1972. Their hereditary calling in the earlier days was to make saddles, cloth scabbards and harness but now they work as carpenters, black-smiths, copper-smiths, book binders, picture painters and makers of clay and wood toys. The Jinagars of Gokak and Deshnur are famous for their wood toys, imitation fruits and statues of men and animals. The earthen images of Ganapathi are made by these people. They have *Gotras* which are exogamous. The Jinagars of Belgaum city make only the clay toys and images. They gird their boys with sacred thread. Widow marriages and divorces are forbidden. They speak Kannada and Marathi and are non-vegetarians. Their chief Goddess is Shakti and they observe all Hindu fasts and feasts. Deshastha Brahmins are their priests. They cremate the dead.

Khatiks . The Khatiks (Katukaru or Kasayis) are the mutton sellers, found all over the district. Their number in the district was estimated at 5,888 in 1984. They have *gotras* which are exogamous like Durvasa, Bharadhwaj, Lomasha, Goutama, etc. which are indicated by their surnames. They speak Marathi and Kannada at home and are non-vegetarians. Widow marriage is allowed among some *kuls*. Divorce is very rare. *Tera* was in practice. Brahmins as well as Jangams officiate in marriages. Girding of the sacred thread was also in practice which is continued by a few today. The family gods and goddesses are Khandoba of Jejuri, Ambabai of Kolhapur and Tuljapur, Mallayya of Mangasuli. The dead are mostly cremated while the young are buried.

Kshatriyas : The Kshatriyas or Chatreru are found all over the district, are speaking Kannada and work as husbandmen, and labourers. Their customs do not differ much from Kunbis and are non-vegetarians. They have surnames and persons with the same surnames do not inter-marry. Their family Gods are Venkoba

and Maruti. Formerly they were village headmen. Their number was estimated at 32,198 in 1984, in the district.

Kolis : People belonging to the Koli caste are found all over the district but mostly in the villages on the banks of Krishna, Malaprabha, Ghataprabha and the Hiranyakeshi. They are called by various names such as Kabbers, Kabbalgars, Ambigs, Chunaris, and Jalgars or Zarekaris. Except in occupation, there is no difference in the sub-divisions; they eat together and inter-marry. They have several Kuls or Bedagus which are exogamous. They speak Kannada, but a few, Marathi at home. The traditional occupation of Kabbers is fishing that of Ambigs boating, that of Chunaris lime burning and of Jalgars searching for gold and silver in the dust. Koli is the Marathi word for fishermen. Bhois who were palanquin bearers have taken up fishing, cultivation and other occupations and are grouped among the Kolis. Those who were in service as village watchmen and messengers are called Talawaras. They employ Brahmins as well as Jangamas to officiate in marriages and other religious ceremonies. *Tera* is in practice. They are non-vegetarians excepting some Lingayat Ambigs who are pure vegetarians. The dead are mostly buried. Busto of the deceased are worshipped at home along with other gods and goddesses. The family gods and goddesses are Bhavani, Kedarling, Khandoba and Yellamma.

Koravis : The Koravis (also Korama and Korasa) are found all over the district. They speak a mixed language of Kannada, Telugu and Tamil. Their number in the district was estimated as 9,219 in 1972. They are divided into Sanadis, Konchis, Advis or Kal Kaikadis and Modi Koravis, of whom Sanadis consider themselves superior to others and do not eat with others and inter-marry. They are musicians and makers of baskets, cornbins, slings and grass ropes. The Modis play on a pipe called *pungi*. The Konchis were in the past catching and selling peacocks and partridges. Those who have given up wandering life live in or outside the villages in small houses. The wandering people keep dogs and asses to watch and carry goods. They are non-vegetarians. *Tera* is in practice. The Koravis bury their dead and the married are carried by bier and the unmarried by hand. They worship Maruti, Yellamma, Mailaraling, Margavva or Lakshmi. They fast on Saturdays.

Kumbars : The Kumbars are found throughout the district but chiefly in large villages and towns. Their number in the district

was estimated to be 4,984 in 1984. They are divided into Gore Marathe, Pradeshi and Karnataka or Pancham Kumbars, who neither ate together nor inter-married. They make bricks, tiles and earthen vessels. The Gore Marathis were a wandering tribe. *Tera* is present among them and they allow widow marriage also. All are non-vegetarians and dress like Kunbis. They either bury or cremate the dead. There are Lingayat Kumbars who follow the customs and traditions of Lingayats.

Kunbis: The Kunbis are found in Athani, Belgaum, Chikodi and Khanapur taluks and are divided into Konkanis known as Detale or Kale Kunbis and Marathis known as Kunbis or Kulwadis, who do not inter-marry. Their number in the district during 1972 was estimated as 7,179. The Kunbis are land holders or field labourers. They are skilled husbandmen especially in raising fruits and vegetables. The Detale Kunbis are found mostly in Khanapur taluk and are non-vegetarians. The Konkan Kunbis did not eat with the Kulwadis but the latter ate with the former. The Konkan Kumbis contract marriages only with certain families which have been fixed by their forefathers. An undivided Kunbi family was generally large and they did not allow widow marriage. The family gods are Biramani, Sateri and Panchamaya. The Kulwadis have 292 surnames, 102 trace their origin to the moon, 78 to the sun, 81 to the God Brahma and the remaining are said to belong to miscellaneous tribes. Marriage among persons of the same surname is forbidden. Both *tera* and dowry are in practice now-a-days and widow marriage is allowed. The family deities of Kulwadis are Jothiba, Tulja Bhavani, Somanath, Khandoba and Yellamma of Saundatti. Some Kunbis have Gurus or teachers and they are called *Gurumargis*.

Kurubaru: The Kurubaru or Dhanagars are found all over the district. Their estimated number in the district in 1984 was 8,66,247. Their traditional occupation is rearing sheep, weaving blankets and agriculture. They use *keravu* (high-heeled chappals) and can easily be identified by their axe (*kodli*) and woollen blanket (*kambli*) which they carry always. They are divided into Hatti Kankan and Unne Kankan, depending upon the custom of wearing the *kankana* during marriages. They were endogamous groups in the past but now marriages are taking place between them. These groups are further divided into exogamous divisions, called Bedagus, the chief of which are Jaggalaru, Gondinavaru, Bommehonnadavaru, Honnebannenavaru,

etc. A few days before marriage a ceremony called *aitan* corresponding to the thread girding ceremony is performed. A *udiki* form of marriage of widows is permitted and the widow cannot marry her late husband's brothers or cousins. The practice of *tera* is in vogue. Though divorce is allowed, it is rare. Their religious *gurus* are the Wodeyar and Wodeyaramma, who are also their priests, but some times a Brahmin conducts the religious ceremonies. Marriages with Wodeyars and other sub-castes, which were prohibited in earlier days are now allowed. The other two sub-castes, Hande Kurub and Jhande Kurub are synonyms of Hatti Kankan and Unni Kankan respectively. They worship Beerappa, Mallayya or Khandoba, Kariyavva, Halasiddhanath, Mayakka, Yellamma and Amogasiddha in Saundatti area. Halasiddhanath of Appachiwadi near Nipani is a famous place of pilgrimage. They go on pilgrimage to Mailaralinga of Devaragudda and Mangsuli. They eat fish and meat but a few especially, Wodeyars are pure vegetarians. The dead are buried, if married in sitting posture, facing North or East and if unmarried in lying posture with head towards North or East. The dead bodies of those suffering from leucoderma and woman who dies after delivery within ten days are cremated. Some Kurubas who rear sheep are semi-wanderers. Those who are agriculturists are permanent settlers in villages.

Lads: The Lads are found all over the district who follow various callings such as betel-leaf selling, grain selling, making and selling of attar of rose and pastils, mutton selling in Belgaum and Athani. The Khatik Ladaru are butchers by profession. Ladaru are said to have come to the south from 'Lat Desh' (South Gujarat) during the Durgadevi famine in the 14th century. They were formerly cavalymen and were trading in horses. Some of them are husbandmen. Their number in the district in 1972 was 1,984. They are non-vegetarians. They are divided into Brahmakshatri Lads, Sav Lads, Halvekari Lads and Khatik Lads who do not eat together nor inter-marry. Their home tongue is Marathi. They gird their boys with sacred thread without performing any ceremony. *Tera* was in practice among them. Widow marriage is not allowed among some division. They traditionally burn the dead. Their chief God of worship is Surya but they also worship Venkoba, Khandoba and Tulja Bhavani. After a marriage they arrange the performance of a Gondhali dance in honour of Khandoba. They used to observe Gopal feast, when on certain days of the week they go round

begging in groups and cooked and ate the grain so collected. Their priests are Marathi Brahmins.

Lingayats: The Lingayats, also called Veerashaivas denote a faith and not a caste who are found all over the district. Their estimated population in 1984 in the district was 8,06,463. The principal divisions in Lingayats found in the district are Jangams or Ayyanavar, Panchamsalis, Adibanajigas and Arebanajigas or traders, Agasas or Washermen, Hoogars, Shivashimpigar or tailors, Malgars or fruit and vegetable sellers, Kudu Vokkaligas, Kumbars or Potters and Banagars or Cotton thread dyers, Shilvants and Padsaligas or coarse white cloth weavers, Niikants or weavers, Reddys, Saiburs (flower sellers), Badigers, Totagars, Ganigar, Ambigar, Kurubar, Hadapadavar, etc. They are vegetarians and speak Kannada at home. There are some, speaking Marathi. Of the Jangams there are celebrated *viraktas*, and those with families. They are the *gurus* of the Jangams and they officiate as priests. On the day the child is born or on the fifth or 13th day, a Jangam or a priest fastens a small *Ishta* Linga round its neck. The offer of marriage comes from the boy's side and the marriage in the olden days used to take place for five days and now is reduced to a couple of days. In some of the sub-divisions, there is the practice of *tera* or bride price. Cross-cousin marriage is permitted. Widow marriage is allowed among some excepting the Jangams. The dead are carried in an ornamental litter with *vachana bhajane* and are buried in sitting posture, except those who commit suicide. A feast is held on the tenth or 11th day. The married are carried to the burial ground in the sitting position and the unmarried in the lying position. Lingayat faith prescribes very few after-death ceremonies. *Ashtavarnas*, *panchacharas* and *shatssthalas* form the fundamental structure of the Lingayat faith. The cult's origin is sometimes traced to the Shaiva Agamas. Basaveswara is described as the reviver of an old form of worship rather than the founder of a new faith. Traditionally it is believed that the Panchacharyas-Renuka, Panditaradhya, Marularadhya, Ekorama and Viswaradhya are the originators of the Lingayat faith, but some others feel that Basaveswara is the founder of the new faith. Veerashaivism is considered to be a full-blown offshoot of Shaivism. Lingayats believe in one God and feel that there is no need for performing sacrifices, penances or fasts. Those who wear Linga are believed to be always pure and therefore, birth and death cause no impurity and so also

the menstruation of a woman. After death, the soul merges with the universal soul and does not wander like a spirit and needs no funeral rites, according to the faith.

Madigas : The Madigas or Mangs are grouped under Scheduled Castes. The other synonyms for Madigas are Matang and Mini Madiga. In the district they are divided into Madiga, Mochi, Madigas and Mang Rauts who do not eat together or inter-marry. Madigas are Kannada speaking and they have many sub-divisions like Asadaru, Channa Holey, Dakaleru, Dakke Madiga, Dalya Dhors, Gadderu, Mang Gadiga, Mochigar or Mochi, Ped or Phed, Mang Raut, Sanadi or Vajantri. Some like Bhanna Holey, Dhors and Mochis are independent castes. Asal Mangs work on leather, Mini Madigs are traditional rope makers. Mang Rauts are Marathi speaking snake charmers and Sanadis are traditional musicians. During 1971, their number in the district was 6,767. They are highly concentrated in Chikodi taluk. Mangs are Marathi speaking. They are subdivided into endogamous divisions known as *bedagus* or *devaks*. Cross-cousin marriages are prevalent. They are non-vegetarian. *Tera* is in vogue. Any elderly woman is chosen at the time of the marriage from among the guests to conduct the marriage. Though re-marriage of widows and divorced women is permitted, widows are not permitted to marry from their husbands' section. The dead are buried. The images of the dead are worshipped along with the family deities. They worship Mahadeva, Bahiroba, Khandoba, Mahoba, Ambabai, Janai, Takai and Vithoba. The favourite deities of Madigas are Yellamma, Durgavva, Dyamavva, Taladavva, Margai, Dharmamah, Mailar and Maruti. Some fast on the Mondays of Shravan and Shivaratri. They abstain from eating meat or killing fowls during Kartika.

Marathas : The Marathas are found all over the district and seem to have come from Satara and other parts of Maharashtra. Chatrapati Shivaji belonged to this clan. Their estimated number in the district was 3,20,550 in 1984. Their mother tongue is Marathi. Marathas are divided into Asal or Kulin Maratha, considered superior, Lankavale, Shinde or Kharchi of the lower strata and the mixed Marathas go by no particular name. Asal Marathas trace their descent to some ancient respectable family and claim to belong to four main branches or *vamshas* each containing 24 *kuls* or families. They are Brahmavamsha, Sheshavamsha, Somavamsha and Surya

Vamsha. They wear sacred thread and ladies once observed *purdah*. They claim to have gotras like Brahmins but marriage in the Gotra is not a bar, the chief restriction being *kul* and *devak*. Marriages among the members of the same *devak* or *kul* is allowed now-a-days in rare cases. Widow marriage and divorce were strictly prohibited in the past but now allowed. There are exogamous groups among the Marathas which are called *devaks*, equivalent to *balis* in Kannada which are described as 82 in number. Arya or Areru, who are found in the district is a synonym of Marathas, many of whom speak Kannada at home. They worship Shiva in various forms such as Jothiba, Khandoba, Bairav, Ravloba, etc., and Parvati as Amba Bhavani, Durga, Lakshmi, Jogai, Bolai, and observe vows to these deities. They also worship Yellamma of Saundatti. Those who visit Pandharpur are called Varkaris and those who visit in Ashad are Ashad Varkaris and those during Kartik are Kartik Varkaris. Deshastha Brahmins conduct ceremonies in their houses and perform the daily worship of the house gods of the well-to-do. Now-a-days there are Maratha priests who conduct religious ceremonies. The dead among them are cremated with nearly the same rites as of Brahmins. The dead body of the well-to-do Marathas are carried in sitting position in a palanquin or chair accompanied by kinsmen and preceded by Mahar pipe players. The funeral ceremony ends on the 14th day. They are generally non-vegetarian. They are land holders, traders, pleaders, soldiers, husbandmen and professionals.

Medaru : The Medaru also known as Buruds, are found all over the district chiefly in big villages and towns. Their number was 3,606 in 1984, in the district. The traditional occupation of the caste is weaving bamboos into mats, baskets, winnowing fans, birds' cages, cradles, etc. Many of them are trading in bamboo. They speak Kannada at home and a few Marathi. The Marathi speaking Medarus are called Buruds. Basket weavers among Kaikadis, Mangs and similar tribes or castes are not Medaru. There are Lingayat Medars who wear Linga. The Medars are non-vegetarians. The Marathi speaking Medaru worship Khandoba, Jothiba, Bahiroba, Bhavani, Rama, Maruti and Vithala. Brahmins and Jangams officiate in the religious ceremonies.

Muslims : The Muslims are found all over the district and their number as per 1971 census was 2,23,449. Many of them are immigrants or their descendants and others are converted Hindus. There

are three well defined groups among Muslims in the district. They are (1) the Immigrants and their descendants known as Syeds, Shaiks, Mughals and Pathans, Boharas and Memons, (2) Hindu converts marrying freely with other Muslims i.e. Attars, Maniyars, Bagwans, Kalaigars, Kharadis, Nalbands and Bedars and (3) Hindu converts retaining their former prohibition of marriage outside the caste. The Syeds or Pirzadas also known as Mashaiks are a few in number in the district, who claim their descent from the Belgaum saints, Syed Muhammad bin Syed Ali Katali and Syed Umar Idras Basheban, who came from Arabia as missionaries during the rule of the Adilshahis of Bijapur. Men have the prefix Syed or Mir and the suffix Shah to their names. They marry among themselves and occasionally marry their daughters to rich Shaiks. They speak Hindustani at home and are Sunnis of the Hanafi School. The Shaiks or elders are found throughout the district who are divided into the Sidikis, who trace their descent to the Abubakar Sidik and the Farukis, who trace their descent to Umeral-Faruk. Some are local converts who have received the title Shaik from their master, who caused their conversion. The Mughals, a few in number are found in the district, who add Mirza to their names and speak Hindustani. They marry with all classes of Musalmans and are husbandmen and servants. The *Pathans* or warriors, are found in large numbers throughout the district, who represent the Afghans who came to Deccan in the service of Bijapur kings and the Mughal emperors. Some of them are local converts also. Some of the villagers abstain from the use of beef and offer vows to Hindu Gods. Among the local converts the Attars, Maniyars, Kalaigars, Khardis, Nalbands and the Bedars marry among themselves or with any of the regular class of Musalmans, and speak Hindustani at home. Attars or perfumers, local converts from Hindus of the same name, are found in small numbers in large towns of the district and are the sellers of perfumes and tooth powder and they do not form a separate community. The Maniyars, dealers in hardware and glass bangles are found in Belgaum and other towns in smaller numbers, who have now taken up trading in hardware and miscellaneous articles. The Kalaigars or tinsmiths call themselves Shaiks and are engaged in coating copper and brass vessels with tin. The Kharadis who are wood turners are the converts from Sutar caste. Nalbands are fixers of shoes to draught animals. The *Bedars*, the converts from the local tribe found in Belgaum in small numbers call themselves Khans who were servants and messengers. All these are Sunnis of the Hanafi school.

The only Shia sect in the district are the Boharas, who are found in small number in Belgaum and also Gokak. They are partly descendants of immigrants from Bombay and partly local Hindu converts, speak Gujarathi at home and are Ismaili Shias in religion. They are traders. They lay in the hands of the dead a paper written by the Chief Mulla praying the Almighty to have pity on the dead man's soul.

The other local converts and immigrants of the district have formed their own separate communities and marry among themselves only. Many of these sects have their own headmen. The Gaokasabs found in Belgaum Cantonment, believed to be the descendents of Abyssinian are Siddis and are immigrants to the district. Their women appear unveiled in public. The Kakars who originally belonged to the Kakarzahi tribe of Afghans are found in Belgaum, speak a dialect, which is a mixture of Hindustani, Brij, Malvi and Marathi. The men were servants, pony keepers and the women sold poultry and fuel on head load. The Labbeys are migrants to the district, who trade in skin and leather and speak Tamil at home. They follow the Arab Shafi School of the Sunnis. The Mehmans who are trades are the migrants from Cutch and Kathiawar and are found in Belgaum City only. The Mukris who are grain sellers and grocers are local converts of the Vanjars found in Belgaum in small numbers. The Ghairmadhis are very few in Belgaum who are Sunnis and hold that their Saint was the last Imam. The Bagwans are gardeners who sell fruits and vegetables, and are found all over the district. The Tambolis are betel sellers and also retailers of tobacco and snuff and are found throughout the district. The Kanjars are found in Belgaum in small number, who speak a dialect which is a mixture of Hindustani and Marathi. They employ *kazi* only to register their marriages. The Pendharis are partly local converts, who speak at home a dialect which is a mixture of Hindustani, Malvi and Marathi. The Bajgars are found in Belgaum and other large town who were millet brewers. The Gaundis, who are masons are found in Belgaum and other larger towns of the district. The Jharekars are dust washers who collect gold and silver. The Kasabs or butchers who call themselves Sultanis, are found all over the district. The Momens are the local converts of the Hindu Salis, said to have been converted by Bande Nawaz of Gulbarga. They are weavers. The Patvegars or silk-tassel makers are found in towns, who prepare waist band, deck golden beads and pearl necklaces and other

ornaments, with silk. The Pinjars or Nadafs are cotton cleaners found in larger towns. Those Pinjars living in Gokak and Saundatti area vow to Hindu Gods and Goddesses and observe Hindu festivals. The Shikalgars grind knives on a stone wheel and work for Blacksmiths also. They observe no Musalman rites except circumcision and employ Kazi to register marriages only. The Bhatyaras are cooks. The Darvesis are religious mendicants and are a wandering class, who have of late become husbandmen. They are local converts of the Shikari caste by Khwaja Bande Nawaz of Gulbarga. A small number of Tashis are also found in Belgaum and other larger towns who are kettle drummers. The Jathigararu are Muslims by religion and are wandering entertainers. A few of them are found in Mudalgi, Harugeri, Kudachi and other places of the district. Their home tongue is Hindustani and they observe both Hindu and Muslim festivals, but Muslim rites and rituals at births and deaths. They exhibit physical feats like lifting big boulders, fencing, drawing carts by hair, etc. They are also mimics. Of late, they are trading in cattle.

Naikdas : Naikdas also known as Naiks, Naikda or Little Naik, numbering 49,427 in 1971 are found in the district who have been classified under Scheduled Tribes. There are no endogamous or exogamous divisions among them. They worship goddesses like Kalika, Ambabai and Mahakali. They respect tiger and swear by its name. *Tera* is in practice among them. Marriages are conducted by two old men one each from the two parties of the bride and the bridegroom. Widow marriages, divorce and remarriage of the divorced women are allowed and practiced. They cremate the dead bodies. They work as labourers and wood-cutters. They eat fish and meat.

Nayinda : The Nayindas also known as the Nadigs, Kshauriks, Napits, Variks and Hajams are the barbers. Their estimated number in the district was 8,493 in 1972. In the district they are divided into Maratha Nhavis and Lingayat Nhavis who neither eat together nor inter-marry. The family Gods of the Maratha Nhavis are Jothiba, Kedarling and Tulja Bhavani and their priests are Marathi Brahmins. There are also Konkani Nhavis among whom there are two divisions, the proper and the Shindes. Konkani Nhavis have Maratha surnames which are exogamous divisions based on *devaks*. Widow marriage is allowed among Konkani Nhavis.

Parsis: There are 80 people belonging to Parsi Zoroastrian community in Belgaum. There are no sub-castes among Parsis but there are two divisions, the priestly class (Athornan) and the non-priestly class (Behedin) which are not endogamous. They have the thread girding ceremony (*Navjote*) both for boys and girls at the age of eight years. They wear the sacred thread called *sadreh* and the shirt *kasti*. The marriages and divorces are governed by the Parsee Marriages and Divorce Act. The religious ceremonies are officiated by a priest. A divorced lady can marry. The two major festivals among Parsees are the Parsee new-year's day and Jamshede-Navroze on 21st March every year. They worship only one supreme deity in the name of god. Fire is worshipped as a symbol of purity. Their mother tongue is Gujarati. They go on pilgrimage to Ugwada in Gujarat. In Belgaum, they have no tower of silence and hence bury the dead bodies. They offer prayer to every departed during the last 10 days of the year which precedes the new year. There is one committee called the Belgaum Parsi-Zoroastrian Anjuman which looks after the fire temple, including *musafar khana* for Parsis in Belgaum and the burial ground. The ladies wear saris in the Gujarati style. Avesta-Pahlevi is the language used in the religious rites. Some of the rituals at marriage are similar to that of Hindus.

Rajaputs: The Rajaputs are found scattered all over the district but are chiefly found in large villages in Parasgad and Chikodi taluks. They belong to several tribes like Ahirs, Bahiriyas, Baris, Karib, Lad, etc., who neither eat together nor inter-marry. The Rajaputs of the Deccan form a distinct community from those of Kathiawar and Gujarat and are the descendants of those Rajaputs who came to the South in search of military service. Some of them claim to have Gotras such as Bharadwaj, Mahirao, Kasyap, Garga, etc. They have surnames also and the persons of the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their marriage ceremony resembles that of the Marathas. They are Smarthas and their religious Guru is Shankaracharya of Sankeshwar. They worship Shiva in preference. There are Marathi speaking, Hindustani speaking and Kannada speaking Rajaputs in the district. Brahmin priests conduct marriages. Widow marriage and divorce are allowed and practised. They celebrate the Upanayanam at the time of marriage. The dead are cremated. Their number in the district was 4,562 in 1984.

Reddys: The Reddys are numerous in Gokak, Ramdurg,

Parasgad and Athani taluks. There are many endogamous divisions among them. They seem to have been connected with Rashtrakuta or Ratta dynasty. Their number in the district was 17,534 in 1984. The Namada Reddys among them are non-Lingayats and are divided into 36 exogamous divisions known as Bedagus and speak Kannada at home. Namada Reddys are Vaishnavas and their family God is Venkateswara of Tirupathi. They also worship Yellamma of Saundatti, Maruthi, Dyamavva, Karevva and Mallayya. Local Brahmins are the priests of Namada Reddys. The offer of marriage comes from either side. Widow marriage and divorce are permitted. Cremation is the common practice among them. A brass or silver plate with figure of the deceased is placed with the Gods and worshipped in homes. Their hereditary occupation is agriculture. The Namada Reddys are vegetarians. The *Lingayat Reddys* differ from the Namada Reddys and follow Veerashaiva tradition.

Salis : Among the Salis, Swakula Salis only are found in the district. Their mother tongue is Marathi. They have *devaks* which are exogamous. They have Gotras like Parashara, Goutham, Jamadagni, etc., which can be identified by their surnames. Their number in the district was estimated at 3,253 in 1984, mostly found at Chikodi, Nipani, Gokak and Belgaum. Their traditional occupation is weaving, and now-a-days they are engaged in other occupations also. Widow marriage and divorce are allowed among them. Their family gods and goddesses are Venkateswara, Shiva, Mahadeva, Ekanath, Siddeswara, Yellamma, etc. They are non-vegetarians. The dead are cremated. They have their own caste priests. Brahmins are also invited for marriages. Dasara is a special festival for them.

Shimpis : The Shimpis or tailors are distributed all over the district. They are called by various names such as Darji, Sai, Mirai, Rangari, Nelari etc. They are an occupational caste and their number in the district was estimated at 11,283 in 1984. Originally Shimpis were both tailors and dyers. They are divided into Namdev's, the followers of the saint Namdev, Yektates, Gopal Kalis or Rangaris or dyers, Shivashimpigars (who are Lingayats) and Bhavsar Kshatriyas. None of these divisions ate together or inter-married in the past. They have numerous exogamous groups which go by their surnames. The Devaks of the Shimpis worshipped at marriage are a pair of scissors, some needles and a measuring rod and leaves of five trees. The

deities of worship are Bahiroba, Venkateswara of Tirupati, Bhavani, Jotiba, Janai, Khandoba, Satvai and Vithoba. Their priests are local brahmins. The dead are cremated. They are non-vegetarians and speak Marathi and Kannada in their houses. Many of them have taken to trade, of late.

Uppars : The Uppars (salt makers) are found mostly in large villages and towns. Now they have taken up stone cutting, lime making and masonry after salt making became a Government monopoly. Formerly they were also making images of Hindu gods and saints and sold them at considerable profit. Now some are cultivators and some are day labourers. Their population in the district was estimated at 67,990 in 1984. They are also called Beldar, Gavandi, Chunar and Gavadi. Their mother tongue is Kannada. The caste contains nine exogamous sub-divisions known as *bedagus*, named after nine sons of one Namagopal believed to be the common ancestor of the caste. Brahmin or Jangam priest conducts the service in marriages and *tera* is prevalent. Widow marriage is permitted. They worship Venkateswara of Tirupati, Hulideva, Hanuman, Veerabhadra and Yellamma of Saundatti. Uppars bury the dead. Silver busts of the deceased ancestors are installed amongst household Gods. The Uppars are non-vegetarians.

Vaddars : The Vaddars or Woddas or Bhovis are quarriers and masons found over the whole district, but mostly in the eastern parts. Their estimated number in the district in 1972 was 18,460. They claim Kshatriya origin. The word Vadda is said to be derived from Kannada word *oddu* meaning a bund. They are divided into Bhoj Vaddars (Uru Vaddars), Mannu Vaddars, Kallu Vaddars and Bhandi Vaddars. The Bhoj (Uru) Vaddars make and sell charcoal, Kallu Vaddars are stone cutters, Mannu Vaddars are diggers and Bhandi Vaddars are cartmen. Now they are engaged in house building and other construction work. They also make stone hand mills for grinding corn. Bhoj Vaddars did not dine or inter-marry with the other divisions, but the other three divisions ate together but did not inter-marry. Kannada Vaddars have exogamous divisions known as *bedagus*. As a rule the marriage among Voddars takes place at sunset and *tera* is prevalent. The service at marriage is conducted by the caste elders. Widow marriage and divorce are allowed. The family deities are Venkateswara of Tirupati, Narsoba, Mahadeva, Maruti, Janai, Satvai, Murugavva, Nagamma and

Yellamma. They are non-vegetarians. Except the very old, who are cremated the dead are buried.

Vaishyas: The number of Vaishyas was estimated to be 2,858 in 1984, and many of them are sarafs, money lenders and traders. They are of Telugu origin, belong to the group of Komatis, and speak Kannada, a few Marathi. They wear sacred thread, are vegetarians and follow Vedic rituals. Widow marriages are not permitted.

Vanis: The Gujarati Vanis and Marvadis or Marvadi Vanis are found in Belgaum, Nipani, Chikodi and other places. They are shop-keepers, grocers, money lenders, jewellers, grain and cloth dealers and some are agriculturists. They are said to have come into the district about 250 years ago. The Gujarati and Marvadi Vanis dine together, worship in the same temple but do not inter-marry. Parents of the brides go in search of the bridegrooms. Most of the Gujarati Vanis of Chikodi speak Marathi at home and a few speak Gujarati. A survey conducted in 1967 indicates that there were nearly 500 families in the district. They are strict vegetarians and do not allow widow marriage and divorce traditionally. The non-Jains are Vaishnava Hindus of the Vallabhacharya sect and are called Mesbris. The dead are cremated.

Viswakarma: People belonging to Viswakarma caste are called by various names such as Akkasali, Kammar, Badiga, Panchal, Viswa Brahmana etc., some of which are the names of sub-castes among them. They claim descent from Manu, Maya, Twashta, Shilpi and Daivagnya, the five sons of Viswakarma. Their total number in the district was estimated at 42,899 in 1984. The five traditional artisans among them are Badagi (Carpenters), Akkasali (Goldsmith), Kammara (Iron workers), Kasar or Kanchugara (Copper and brass-smith) and Shilpis (Sculptors). Kammara belongs to Sanag Gotra, Badagis to the Santham Gotra, Kasars to the Ahabhuvan Gotra, Shilpis to the Pratna Gotra and the Akkasalis to the Suparna Gotra. These five Gotras have been further divided into 125 Gotras. Marriages are prohibited between the members of the same Gotra. The Panchals are the followers of the five Vedas, the fifth being Pranava Veda. They worship Mouneswara at Thinthini in Gulbarga district, Viswakarma and other gods. The tutelary goddess of the caste is Kalikamba of Sirasangi and they also worship Dyamavva, Yellamma and other

Shakti deities. Many of them are priests of local village deities. The five Dharma Peethas are located at Kanchi, Kalahasti, Sirasangi, Hampi and Hastinavati. Priests belong to their own caste. They are pure vegetarians. They speak Kannada at home but there are Konkani and Marathi speaking people also in the district. They celebrate *upanayana* ceremony and wear sacred thread. They cremate the dead and do not allow widow marriages. They worship their instruments on newmoon days and do not work for the rest of the day. Their customs and ceremonies are Vedic. The Konkani speaking people are called Daivagna Brahmins and they have Gotras like Atri, Bharadhwaj, etc. They have come from Uttara Kannada and a few from Goa. They have priests among them. They work as silver and gold smiths. The Bail Kammars who are called Ghisadis were wandering blacksmiths and are found all over the district. They are said to have come from Rajasthan. Their chief goddesses are Kalamma and Amba Bai. They allow widow marriage, have surnames, take non-vegetarian food and cremate the dead.

The following castes and tribes have lesser number of population in the district and in some cases the number is not available.

Bagdis: The Bagdis are wandering people who occasionally visit the district from Kolhapur, whose occupation is blanket weaving, fishing and begging. They have exogamous divisions which are indicated by their surnames. They speak Marathi and are non-vegetarians. Their family God is Mhasoba. *Tera* is in practice and they allow widow marriage and divorce. Brahmins officiate as priests in their religious ceremonies. They cremate the dead. They are hawkers of vessels and old clothes.

Bahurupi: Bahurupigalu or Veshagararu who are wanderers are found in Vakkund, Arabhavi and other villages of the district. Originally they seem to be Shaivas by faith. They tend horses and cows. They are divided into exogamous *bedagus*. *Tera* is in practice. Brahmins officiate in marriages. Widow marriage is allowed. The children learn the trade of art at the age of eight years for which an initiation ceremony is celebrated. The dead are buried. They are strolling actors and enact dramas.

Bandekars: The Bandekars, traders of Goa settled in the district,

and are found mostly in big towns speaking Konkani with Marathi accent and are divided into endogamous groups of Bandekars Panavres, Sangameswaris and Patanevanis. They are sellers of grains and provisions and are non-vegetarians. Their priests are Deshastha Barhmins and worship Ravalnath, Nagesh and Lakshmi. They are the followers of Shankaracharya of Sankeshwar.

Bardas : The Bardas are basket makers and wandering cultivators, whose number was 704 in 1961. They are grouped under Scheduled Tribes.

Beldars : The Beldars are quarrymen of Gujarati origin, looking, like Kunbis and speaking Gujarati. They worship Vithoba with special reverence. Their customs are similar to Kunbis and they bury their dead.

Bhats : The Maratha Bhats (not Gujarati Bhats) found in the district are divided into Maratha or Brahmin Bhats and Thakur or Joshi Bhats, who neither eat together nor inter-marry. Their number in the district was estimated to be 59 in 1972. The Brahmin Bhats repeat the name of Brahma before beginning to sing and Joshi Bhats foretell the future. They look like Kunbis and are non-vegetarians. Their favourite deity is Maruti. Their priests are Brahmins. At home they keep the images of Sidoba and Mayarani.

Bhatias : The Bhatias are traders, brokers, bankers and found in Belgaum and Chikodi, and have come from Cutch in the past. They speak Cutchi at home and are strict vegetarians. The exogamous divisions of the caste are known as *nukhs*. They are Vaishnavas of the Vallabhacharya sect. The Deshastha Brahmins officiate in their religious ceremonies including cremating the dead. They do not allow divorce and widow marriages.

Bhandaris : The Bhandaris, the palm tree tappers, have come from Ratnagiri district. They have a number of exogamous divisions. Some Bhandaris claim to belong to Brahminic gotras. They allow remarriage of widows and divorced women. Their family Gods are Mahadeva, Shivanath, Ravalnath, Mahamaye, Kalika etc. Most of them are now husbandmen, labourers, traders and contractors. They are non-vegetarian.

Deshawaris: The Deshawaris are craftsmen, in iron, wood, gold and silver works found in the district who are different from Panchals. They speak both Kannada and Marathi at home, perform thread girding ceremony (*upanayana*), have *gotras*, do not allow widow marriage, worship Yellamma and Handi Badaganath. They bury the dead.

Devlis: The Devlis or Bhavins, also known as Naikins and Naiks are temple servants found in Belgaum, Khanapur and Gokak. Their mother tongue is Marathi and most of them are husbandmen and labourers. In the caste the males are known as Devlis or Naiks and the females as Bhavins or Naikins. The Bhavins were dedicated to the Gods. They have no sub-divisions. Their marriage and other ceremonies resemble those of the Konkani. Widow marriage is allowed. They worship local and Brahminical Gods, their special deities being Mhalsa, Venkateswara, Ramnath, Ravalnath, Mahuli, Mallikarjuna and Shakti. Their religious teacher is the head of Sringeri monastery. They are non-vegetarians. They bury the dead.

Dombars: The Dombars, who wander from place to place, are found throughout the district. They are divided into Holia Dombars who are also called Vale or Valiar speaking Kannada, Gopalagane Dombars who perform feats on Gopalaganes or long bamboo poles and speaking Marathi and Musلمان Dombars, speaking Hindustani. The Gopalaganes perform rope dancing and other athletic feats. The Vales make combs and other articles of horn while the Musلمان Dombars earn their living by performing athletic feats. Hindu Dombars worship Yelloba and Yellamma. *Tera* is present among them. The dead are buried.

Kolatis: Mixed Marathi and Hindustani speaking Kolatis live generally outside the villages and wander from place to place in groups of four or five families. They use donkey as means of transport. They are non-vegetarians and live by begging. They are tumblers and rope dancers, They worship Khandoba and Mari.

Garudis: The Garudis are itinerant jugglers and snake charmers who speak Gujarati at home. They allow widow marriages, call Brahmins to officiate in marriages and worship goddess Bhavani. There are Muslims also who are converts.

Gauli: The Gaulis are milkmen found throughout the district especially in big villages and towns. Their number in 1972 was 476 in the district. Of the various endogamous divisions Rajput, Maratha and Lingayat Gaulis are found in the district. These divisions have nothing in common except a common occupation. The Maratha Gaulis found in Khanapur taluk speak Marathi, the Rajputs Hindustani and Lingayats Kannada. Families with the same surnames form exogamous groups. The offer of marriage comes from the boy's father who has to pay *tera*, known as *dej*. Widow marriage is allowed. They worship local deities and cows. They bury the dead. They eat flesh. Among the Lingayat Gaulis who are vegetarians, a Jangam officiates as a priest.

Ghadsis: The Ghadsis were estimated to be 132 in the district in 1972 and are hereditary musicians. They play the drum, sanai and pipes and are good singers. They take flesh. They follow Vedic rites.

Ilgers: The Ilgers, also called Shindigars are found in large villages of the district and are toddy tappers. They speak Kannada at home, have great respect for Vithoba, and bury their dead.

Jadaru. Jadaru is not a caste but an occupational group. All those who have taken up weaving as their traditional occupation are called Jadaru. Among them there are Hatgar, Kuruhina Setty, Patsali, Swakulasali, Padmasali and Bili Jadaru. Those who are Lingayats among them wear Linga and are pure vegetarians while others take non-vegetarian food. Most of them speak Kannada at home.

Joshis: The Joshis are fortune-tellers who wander from place to place with families in groups of 10 to 20. They are found in Khanapur and Belgaum. They are Marathi speaking people, who beg from door to door playing *budbudki*. They are non-vegetarians. Jotiba, Sidoba and Kedareshwara are their family Gods. They allow widow marriage and bury the dead. Joshi is the Sanskritised form of Dosiga, a minstrel group of Gondhaligaru.

Kaikadis: The Kaikadis are found in Chikodi, Gokak and Athani taluks. They make baskets of wild date leaves and some are husbandmen and field labourers. They are non-vegetarians.

Their house God is Yellamma. The marriage agreement among them had the unusual condition that the son-in-law must live with his wife's family and help to support them until his wife gave birth to three children.

Kalals: The Kalals are Hindi speaking people, who sell liquor and are found in large villages and towns of the district. The men wear sacred thread and they are non-vegetarians. They work as labourers and cultivators also. They worship Shiva, Vishnu and Maruti. Their marriage and death ceremonies are similar to that of Kunbis. They burn the dead and do not allow widow marriages.

Kavalettinavaru: Kavalettinavaru also called Gangettinavaru are found in some villages. They perform fake marriages of cattle and beg. The women folk sell needles, thread, black-beads, etc. They also trade in cattle. Widow marriages are allowed and the dead are buried. *Tera* is present. They take non-vegetarian food. They worship Mallikarjuna of Sri Saila, Amba Bhavani and Venkata-ramana. Their family god is Ramanatha whose festival is observed five days after Nagapanchami.

Kayasth Prabhus: The Kayasth Prabhus who are immigrants into the district from the districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri are land-holders and government officials. They take non-vegetarian food, worship Khandoba and Bhavani, call Deshastha Brahmins for religious ceremonies, traditionally do not allow widow marriage and cremate the dead.

Kille Kyathas: Some families of the Kille Kyatha caste are found in Sampgaon, Chikodi, Parasgad, Gokak and Athani. They have no sub-divisions, speak Marathi at home and generally live outside the villages. Every family owns a dog, two to four buffaloes, cows and goats and are non-vegetarians. Their chief occupation is shadow puppet shows, their puppets being drawn out of deer skins. Their women are experts in tattooing. Their family deities are Yellamma and Mayavva. They bury the dead. Widow marriage and divorce are prevalent and now they have taken up other callings like fishing.

Lonaris: The Lonaris are Kannada and Marathi speaking saltmen found in Belgaum, Chikodi, Athani and Gokak. They are divided into Mith Lonaris and Chune Lonaris or mortar makers who

ate together but did not inter-marry. Their number in the district was estimated at 1,240 in 1972. Mith Lonaris made nitre and work as husbandmen, whereas Chune Lonaris make and sell charcoal and firewood. They formerly carried stones on horses. They worship Khandoba and Yellamma in their houses and observe Hindu festivals. They allow widow marriage and the dead are buried. They have now taken to agriculture.

Narvekars : The Narvekars are the migrants from Narve in Goa, who speak Konkani and Marathi and are found in Khanapur, Belgaum, Chikodi, Sampgaon and Parasgad. They are money lenders and grocers. They are non-vegetarians and Shaivas by faith. They do not allow widow marriage. They worship Mahadeva, Ganapati, Venkatapati, Yellamma and Samadevi at Belgaum.

Otaris : The Otaris are metal workers, who are scattered all over the district. Their number in the district was estimated at 172 in 1972. They make molten images. Their mother tongue is Marathi. Divorce is allowed with the sanction of the caste panch. Their family Gods are Kalikadevi of Paithan, Ambabai of Aundh, Jothiba of Ratnagiri, Khandoba of Jejuri. The dead are either cremated or buried and they are non-vegetarians.

Patvegars : The Patvegars or Pattegars take their name from silk weaving. A few of them are found in Belgaum but many in Gokak. As per 1972 estimation, their number was 636 in the district. They worship Amba Bhavani and Yellamma. They are said to have come from Gujarat and speak Gujarathi mixed with Marathi and Urdu. To every proper name of men they add 'sa' standing for Shah. The names of family stock are Bharadwaj, Gautam, Kashyap and Naradik. They also call themselves as Somavamsha Sahasrarjuna Kshatriyas. Their family priests are Deshasth Brahmins.

Pingles : The Pingles are wandering fortune tellers by the help of *pingla* or little spotted owl and whose number in the district was estimated at 36 in 1972. They speak Marathi, take non-vegetarian food and allow widow marriage.

Ravals : The Ravals are found all over the district. They seem to have been migrants from Gujarat. These Ravals speaking Marathi are some times known as Jogis. Their number was estimated at 286

in 1984. Their traditional occupation was begging and weaving of tape. They worship Mahadev, Bahiroba, Bhavani of Tuljapur, Shatashringi Gorakhnath, Khandoba, etc., at home. Their priests are ascetic Sadhus of their own caste. Raval bury their dead in a sitting position. They are non-vegetarians.

Shikaris : The Pardhis also called Shikaris or snarers, a wandering tribe seem to be the same as the Gujarati Vaghris. The tribe is also known by the name Phanse Pardhi and Adivichanchar. The tribe had offered asylum to individual outcastes. They speak Kannada or Marathi. The birds they generally catch are peafowl, partridges, rockquail and parrots. The Korachars of them, besides hunting make baskets. They are non-vegetarians. The marriage of widow is permitted and she can marry a younger brother of her deceased husband. Their favourite deities are Amba Bhavani and Khandoba, but the Pardhis of the Belgaum District chiefly worship Lakshmi, Durgavva and Dyamavva. All their ceremonies are conducted by Brahmins but the funeral rites by their caste elder. The dead are buried in a lying position with head to the south.

Sudagadu Siddaru : The Sudagadu Siddaru who are mendicants and jugglers, having many exogamous septs are found a few in number in the district. They take non-vegetarian food, do not invite Brahmins for religious ceremonies, bury the dead and worship the busts of deceased ancestors along with household Gods. Huliavva is their family deity and they are expert hunters.

Vasudevs : The Vasudevs, who are professional beggars, are found over the whole district. They speak Marathi at home and have surnames like Dhruve, Gouli, Reke and Salunke. They go from village to village all the year round carrying *talas*, two wooden pincers or *ciplyas*, brass bells, jingling rings and a wooden whistle. They halt in temples and rest houses and are non-vegetarians. They begin their marriage by invoking the aid of the Goddess Bhavani and end with a Gondhali dance. They allow widow marriages and cremate the dead. They worship Bhairoba, Jothiba, Khandoba and Goddess Bhavani. They invite Brahmins for marriages and when a youth is invested with his begging robes. It is said that they are minstrels belonging to Gondhaligaru group.

SOCIAL LIFE

The Hindus follow the Hindu Law of Inheritance. The Hindu Succession Act of 1956, provides for a share to every daughter in her father's property. Patriarchal system of family lineage is reckoned. The Muslims follow their personal law and also customs prevailing among the Hindus. The custom of adoption is prevalent and it is clearly revealed by the village survey conducted by the Census Department in 1961. During 1985-86, 475 wills and 351 adoptions were registered in the district as against 453 wills and 286 adoptions in 1984-85 and 416 wills and 342 adoptions in 1983-84.

The traditional joint family system is losing its importance. The Kunbis in the early days were noted for their joint family system, which consisted of fifty members or even more. The Villages Umrani, Turnur and Balekundri which were surveyed by the Census Department in 1961 reveal that simple families consisting of husband, wife and unmarried children were more and that the joint families consisting of parents and their married and unmarried sons and daughters were less, indicating the preference to the simple families by the newer generation.

Pregnancy and Birth: There are many customs, traditions and rituals clustered round pregnancy and child birth. The pregnant lady has to observe many customs, as for e.g., she should not come out of the house at the time of solar and lunar eclipses, her longings (desires) in pregnancy are to be satisfied, etc. *Seemanta* is performed among the Hindus during the seventh or eighth month of first pregnancy. For the first confinement, the young wife goes to her parents' house. The new born baby is first sipped with honey. The fifth and sixth days after delivery are considered to be full of danger due to the evil spirits and they can only be avoided by worshipping the Mother fifth and the Mother sixth who are called Panchayi and Satvai. On the fifth day a few children are fed, and in the lying-in-room a betelnut, a sword or sickle, some flowers and sandal paste are set on a wooden plank and the mother bows before the Goddess with the child in her arms and prays to save the child from the evil spirits. On the sixth day a blank sheet of paper and a pen are kept on a wooden plank and worshipped since Satvai (Settevva) is believed to write the child's future. But the Kunbis, instead of pen and paper keep a *kalasha* (a cocoanut placed on a pot). A purificatory bath is given on the eleventh day and generally the baby is named

and cradled on the 11th or on the 12th day, the child's father's sister playing a notable role in the ritual. In recent times the practice of admitting ladies to the hospitals and nursing homes has become common and after delivery, they generally remain there for one week or ten days as a result of which many of the old customs are disappearing. The mother and the family are held impure for ten days from the day of the child birth. The Brahmins and other castes in the Vedic religion perform thread ceremony at the 12th year for a boy and among the *jangams*, *ayyachara* is performed as an initiation for priestly duties for a boy. Certain rituals are performed on a girl attaining maturity.

Among the Musalmans, the servant who brings the news of the child birth gets a gift from the father of the child. Many customary acts are performed to keep the evils away from the child soon after the birth. The child is named on the morning of the sixth day and on that day for the propitiation of the female relatives that have died during delivery, a ceremony is also performed. On the seventh, fourteenth or the twenty first day of the child's birth, the right of sacrifice of *akika* is celebrated which consists of two parts, the shaving of the child's head and killing of one or two goats. *Namak-chashi*, the salt-tasting or the mutton sucking ceremony is celebrated when the child is 4½ months old and Bismillah, the initiation ceremony is celebrated when the boy attains four years, four months and four days followed by the circumcision at the age of seven years, and the first Ramzan.

Marriage

Marriage is a sacrament among the Hindus and is clustered round many religious sanctions and rituals, besides many customs, traditions and practices that have developed. Marriage in the earlier days used to extend over a week, but now the duration has been reduced to a day or two. The customs and practices among many castes do not differ much in details. The endogamy of the caste and sub-caste and the exogamy of Gotra, Pravara, Kula or *Bedagu* is the rule but the caste and sub-caste endogamy as a rule is becoming less and less rigid. Either bride price or dowry is prevalent in almost all castes in some form or the other but dowry has been prohibited by law. Generally the marriage is negotiated by the elders and an auspicious day is fixed by an astrologer. Where there is the practice of bride price or *tera* the parents of the boy initiate

the marriage negotiations. Marriage among agnates and parallel cousins is prohibited but allowed among cross cousins, except the Marathi brahmins. In many cases including the brahmins, a maternal uncle marries his niece. Monogamy is the rule among all castes and tribes but polygamy was allowed under certain conditions in the past which has now been prohibited by law. Child marriage which was very common in the earlier days has also been prohibited by law. The marriages generally take place in bride's residence in rural areas and in choultries and temples in urban areas. The ceremony, among other things, include various items, the chief of which are *nishchitartha* or engagement ceremony; *sijjige muhurta* among the brahmins is feeding of the brahmins at the houses of bride and the bridegroom; *devasamaradhana*, worship of the family god and the dinner for the propitiation of the gods; *nandi* or rite to ward off impurities caused by births or deaths in family; *simanta pujana* or boundary worship, welcoming bridegroom on his arrival to the bride's place by washing the feet of the bridegroom by the father-in-law, performing *varapooja* and serving dinner for bridegroom's party; *mangalashtaka* or reciting the eight lucky hymns; tying of the *mangalasutra*; *dhare* or pouring milk in the joined hands of the couple; *sese*, sprinkling of rice on each other's heads by the couple; *bhuma*, eating together by the newly married couple; *lajahoma*, putting of clarified butter and popped grains into the sacred fire and *saptapadi* or walking seven steps together round the fire altar. Gondhala dance will be played after a marriage among the Smartha Brahmins, mostly whose family deity is Amba Bhavani. Among Lingayats, there is a little change. Instead of the sacred fire, *pancha kalashas* are used and *halagamba* or cactus plant erection is a ritual of the previous day. The other rituals are the *nishchitartha*, *devata karya* when the worshipping of the family deity is performed, *guggula* is observed by those whose family deity is Veerabhadra. Tying of the *mangalasutra* follows. On the wedding day, the bride and the bridegroom are seated on a rice strewn black blanket spread over a raised seat in front of whom lines of rice are arranged in the form of a square placing five *kalashas*, one each at the four corners and the fifth in the middle with betel leaves and nuts. Earlier, the *mangalasutra* is kept in the middle in a cup with *vibhuti* or ghee in front. Other Hindus also follow this pattern with minor variations.

Widow marriage : Widow marriage is allowed in most of the castes and tribes in the district, which is locally called *udike* or *kudike*.

A widow marriage generally takes place at the night in the latter half of the lunar months and is generally conducted by a priest or a Jangama in the presence of widows and widowers, mostly on Wednesdays and generally avoiding Mondays and Saturdays. Married ladies who are *sumangalis* do not attend such marriages. The married widows did not enjoy the same religious status as those of unwidowed married women (*sumangalis*) in the past, but now the differences are dying out. Children born of such marriages are treated as legitimate. Generally bachelors are not allowed to marry widows; in case a bachelor is to marry a widow, he is first married to a tree or bush before marrying the widow, such as a *shami* tree or an *ekke* plant. This marriage is very simple and takes place outside the residence. To avoid the evil spirit of the deceased husband of the widow a cock is sacrificed on her way to the marriage and another on her way back after the marriage in some castes. To encourage widow marriage the State Government is granting Rs 3,000 to a couple where the bride is a destitute widow of 18 to 35 years of the age with income less than Rs 200 a month.

Mass marriage is a recent phenomenon which is gaining popularity. Social organisations like the Lions Clubs, the Rotary Clubs, religious institutions like the Mathas and individual philanthropists are evincing interest in organising mass marriages. The Taliya Bhagya Scheme initiated by the State Government also advocates such functions to reduce the cost of marriages. Such marriage functions are taking place in the district in places like Bailhongal, M K Hubli, Gokak and other places. Inter-caste marriages are not rare. The State Government is encouraging the inter-caste marriages in cases where one of the parties should belong to the Scheduled Castes, by granting a financial assistance of Rs 5,000 subject to an income limit of Rs 8,000 per annum.

Marriages are allowed among agnates in Muslims. Polygamy is permitted and so is divorce. Marriage is a contract. The offer of marriage is initiated by the parents of the boys through a match maker. The next stage is betrothal. The friends and relative of the bridegroom go to the bride's residence where gifts are exchanged and an agreement is reached regarding 'Mehtar' and other details. On the wedding day the bridegroom is dressed in the wedding robes and his face is covered by *sehra* or streams of flower garlands and he rides on the horse (now a days in motor cars) to the bride's residence

where the marriage rites begin. The Kazi gets the consent from the bride and the bridegroom and over the *mehar* to be paid. The proceedings are recorded in the presence of witnesses, and then the Kazi reads out the nikah. Among some of the Muslims there is the custom of tying *lachha* (black beads) round the bride's neck by some married women. The rest of the day and night is spent in merriment. On each of the first four Fridays or Char Jumagis, after marriage, the bride and the bridegroom are asked to dine at the house of the bride's father. The new moon day of the first Moharram after marriage is considered unlucky for the married couple.

In Christian marriages, the parties who agree to unite in wedlock have a formal meeting at the bride's residence followed by a betrothal ceremony usually at the bridegroom's parish church. Pastor in the case of Protestants bears a witness to the ceremony, where rings are exchanged followed by a lunch or dinner hosted by the bride's side. The date of marriage is announced by the priest in full detail on three consecutive Sundays called banns to avoid impediments and future complications. The priest solemnises the marriage which is usually conducted in the parish church to which the bridegroom belongs. Exchange of rings was the common practice earlier especially among the Anglo-Indians, but with Indianisation, people of the community invariably prefer the tying of *mangalasutra* after exchanging mutual promises to be man and wife for life. The bride and the bridegroom sign the marriage register with witnesses which is followed by a dinner accompanied by light music. Under the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1969, 399 marriages have been registered in the district during 1985-86 as against 342 in 1984-85, 323 in 1983-84 and 335 in 1982-83.

Traditionally divorce is not allowed among certain castes like Brahmins, Marathas, Vaishyas, etc., and allowed among many other castes on proper grounds. Where *tera* is in existence, the divorced woman has to pay it back to the husband. Now-a-days divorce is allowed legally among the Hindus under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. The number of divorces registered in the district during 1985-86 was 183 as against 183 in 1984-85, 174 in 1983-84 and 219 in 1982-83.

Funeral rites

Hindus: Among the Hindus, the dead are disposed of either

by cremation or burial as per the caste practices. Generally the dead are carried on a bier made of bamboo poles. Among Brahmins, at the time of death, the dying person is given a few drops of *Panchagavya* and *Gangajala* and in ears are uttered the name of God. After death, a fire is lit in front of the house. The body is wrapped in a new white cloth and carried on a bier on the shoulders of four persons, the chief mourner carrying the consecrated fire in an earthen pot in the front. Of late vehicles are also used for the carriage. The pyre is lit by the chief mourner. All return home from the crematorium to see the lamp lit at the spot of death. Children under three years of age and the ascetics are buried. A holy personage is carried on a cart decorated with leaves and flowers drawn by men and bullocks to the cremation ground and burnt. The ashes and bones are immersed in the holy water on the third day of death, while the rest of the funeral rites start from third, fifth, seventh or ninth day of death. Pollution is observed by the agnates for 10 days and on the 13th and 14th days *Vaikuntha samaradhana* and sweetening ceremonies are performed respectively. During the first year, *shraddha* is held every month (*masika*) and afterwards annually on the day of death according to the lunar calendar. The chief mourner avoids holydays and does not attend marriages and festivals during the period of mourning for one year.

Among those who bury the dead, the body is generally carried on a bier to the burial ground in the usual manner either in a sitting posture or in the lying posture. At the burial ground some are buried in the sitting and some in the lying posture with the head to the North, East or any other direction according to their caste practices. On the third day milk and cooked food are taken to the grave and placed near it. The castemen are feasted on some day-either the tenth, eleventh, thirteenth or fourteenth according to caste practices. The dead ancestors are remembered every year in the *Mahalaya Paksha* i.e. the second fortnight of Bhadrapad in September-October and for the propitiation of the dead ancestors provision of food is given to Brahmins or Jangams.

Lingayats always bury the dead and at the time of death, the body is laid on a white cloth and a few drops of *teertha* (holy water) is put into the mouth of the dying person and the body is smeared with *vibhuthi* (holy ashes). A priest or Jangam is called for and he performs the rites. The dead body is washed and laid cross-legged

against a wall for some time and taken in a procession to the graveyard, well dressed and decorated with flowers in the sitting position, on an ornamental bier, with *vachana bhajane*. The body is carried into the grave and buried in the sitting posture with face towards East or North. The mourners bathe and go home, wash the feet of the Jangam and sprinkle the water around. A feast is given to the friends and relatives on the eleventh day. This is called Shivagana Aradhana.

Muslims: At the time of death among Muslims, a few drops of honey are put into the dying persons mouth and the *Koran* is read. After death, the eyes and mouth are closed, the body is placed on a platform after washing and perfuming and covered with a white cloth. It is believed to be good to die on a Thursday, Friday or on any day in the month of Ramzan and on any other holiday. Death on Wednesday is considered unlucky. The body is laid on the bier and lifted on to the shoulders of the bearers and carried to the grave. At the mosque the bier is set down and the mourners offer prayer. Then the body is laid in the grave with head to the north and leaning on the right side turning the face towards Mecca. Till the third day food is not cooked in the house of mourning and on the morning of the third *ziarat*, the death feast is held. Other death feasts are held on the 40th day, in the fourth month, in the sixth month, in the ninth month and on the last day of the first year. The only form of mourning laid down in the Muslim law is the seclusion of the widow of the head of the house on his death which lasts for four months and ten days during which time she never comes out of the house.

Christians: On the death bed, the parish priest administers the Extreme Unction, one of the seven sacraments. The dead body is washed clean and dressed up for the last journey and placed in a coffin. The elite call for the hearse, which is accompanied by the pall bearers dressed in black. The hearse is moved to the parish church, where the priest over a thanksgiving mass, sprinkles holy water over the body, blesses it and then the body is taken to the cemetery for burial. Others Christians who are not well-to-do hire vans or horse driven carriages which are meant for the purpose, place the dead in it and bury in the same manner as mentioned above.

Home life

Houses: Except in towns and occasionally in the villages, the houses are generally single storeyed. The houses of the rich are large, with Mangalore tile roofs and walls of stone and those of the poor are small with country tiled roofs and mud walls. The houses of the poor generally will have two compartments and rarely three, the inner compartment being the kitchen. Most of the village houses in the eastern side of the district have flat mud roofing having openings called *belkhindis*. Generally houses have fewer number of small windows making them ill-ventilated. In houses without a central open yard, the rooms open into one another and the central passage runs between the front door and backyard. In the rainy parts of the district in the west, most of the houses are gable roofed, covered with tiles. In many places, the *wada* of the *desai* or the headman of the village is surrounded by a fortification, and the house itself is a magnificent building as can be seen at Shirasangi, Chachadi Nerli, Nanadi, Ankali, etc. The houses of Brahmins generally have a backyard and sometimes a front yard, a kitchen, a middle hall and one or two rooms. Some houses will have a separate room for God's worship and in the rest at least a place will have been provided in the kitchen itself. Invariably in all the Brahmin houses there will be a sweet basil plant grown either in front or at the back of the house in an elevated platform or *vrindavana*, which is worshipped by the women-folk daily. The poorest in the villages live in thatched huts. The ground is generally of mud which is smeared with cowdung periodically. The houses of the husbandmen will generally have a cattle shed which is attached to the living room and some times kept separate. The urban dwellings are small but clean. In urban areas there will be multi-storeyed buildings divided into many compartments to house a number of families. They are brick walled with cement plastering and tiled or cement flooring. The roof is of cement concrete.

The houses of the rich contain cots, tables, benches, chairs, boxes and carpets and cooking and dining vessels of metal. A poorman's house will have a cot made of ropes (*horasu*) or a mat and some earthenwares to cook and a few brass plates to dine. In recent times, the earthenwares are replaced by aluminium or plastic vessels and the brass and copper vessels by stainless steel utensils. Some of the utensils in use are *haravi*, *koda* or *bindige*, (of late, of plastic or iron), *gadige*, *tambige*, *bogani*, *parata*, *tatu*, *gindi*, *bani* etc.

Food: The rural folk generally take three meals a day, the first meal at about eight o'clock in the morning before going to the fields consisting of jowar *rotti*. The second meal is taken in the afternoon mostly in the fields consisting of jowar *rotti* and a little rice occasionally, and the third meal of jowar *rotti* is taken in the night at home. The field labourers, who work hard in the fields take the supper and go to bed early. Jowar forms the staple food of all the households in the rural areas and is consumed in the form of *rotti* with hot curries made of vegetables and pulses, brinjal and onion appearing to be the favoured ones. Gruel (*ambli*) or *nucchu* made of jowar is also taken often for the morning meal or the second meal in the after-noon. There is not much variation in the menu of the three meals. *Chatni*, a paste consisting of chillies, salt and tamarind is invariably prepared. In summer more butter-milk is consumed and generally the consumption of milk is low in all the households. Groundnut oil is generally used for cooking. On special occasions and festivals sweets like *holige*, *kadabu*, *payasa*, *shavige* and *huggi* are prepared. Rice is occasionally eaten on festive days when they entertain guests. Most of the castes observe one day in a week as auspicious, by fasting on that day and non-vegetarians do not take the non-vegetarian food.

The non-vegetarian households take non-vegetarian food only occasionally. People sometimes vow to offer an animal to a deity and after offering, eat its flesh. Generally the dietary pattern of both vegetarians and non-vegetarians is the same.

The daily food of the Brahmins, Lingayats and Jains include rice, jowar, pulse, curry, butter, curds, milk, etc. There is not much difference in food of the urban and rural households except that in the urban households a little more varieties of dishes are prepared and *chapati* instead of *rotti*, and also rice are consumed. The poor mostly consume maize which is relatively cheaper than jowar. Villagers use *amasolada* or *vate kai* in the place of tamarind in western taluks. Common side dishes prepared are *amate* (soup from pulses), *palya* or curry, *usli* of pulses, *jhunaka*, and *chatney*, both wet and dry (powder). In the urban areas labourers go to hotels for the morning tiffin and generally take *chapati* or *puri* and *bhaji*. They carry with them the mid-day meal and eat at the working site.

The dishes of the Muslims do not differ much from the dishes of Hindus excepting the holiday dishes. The rich among Muslims

take *biryani* mostly and the poor *palav* and pulses and mutton curry. Many rich families eat mutton daily. Except Boharas, Mehmans and members of four main divisions the Syeds, Shaiks, Mughuls and Pathans, almost all Muslims of Belgaum prefer mutton to beef and many local converts do not touch beef. An animal becomes lawful food for Muslims only if it is killed by cutting the throat and repeating the words 'Bismillahi Allah o Akbar' at that time. Fish and locusts may be taken without being killed in this manner.

The hotel preparations are *idli*, *sambar*, *mirchi*, *bhaji*, *chapati*, *puri*, *dosai*, *vade*, *srikhand*, *pedha*, *sira*, etc. Belgaum is famous for *kunda* (a sweet prepared out of milk) and Gokak for sweet called *kardantu*. The people of the district prefer tea to coffee. It has almost become customary to drink tea in the morning before and after breakfast.

Smoking and drinking is common as is found in the other parts of the State. Chewing tobacco is very common in the district. Among students of urban areas eating *pan beeda* has become very popular.

Dress: The traditional dress of the people of the district varied slightly from caste to caste with a generality of a head scarf, waist cloth (*dhoti* worn in *katche* fashion) and a shoulder cloth. At home they wore only a waist cloth and sometimes a shoulder cloth. While going out generally people of all castes used to wear a head scarf or *rumal* of varying length, size and shape or a cap. The upper garment consisted of a coat, a waist coat and a shoulder cloth of the well to do and merely a shoulder cloth of the poor people. The poor man wore the minimum of clothing which consisted of a loin-cloth and a blanket or *kambli* which served as a cloth by day and bedding by night and occasionally drawers reaching half the thigh. The peasants in malnad (Belgaum-Khanapur belt), prefer drawers to *dhotis*. The dress of the women consisted of a *sari* and *kuppasa*. The common and village women draw the *palav* to cover their heads. Brahmin and Maratha women wear the saree in *katche* fashion.

The dress of the old men to-day does not differ much from the traditional dress. The influence of modernisation is quite visible among the youngsters even in the rural areas. Young boys wear knickers, *pajamas* and shirts or T-shirts while girls wear skirts and

blouses. Among men the turban, in the more popular form of *pataga* and the other *rumal* form, is worn and often is replaced by a white cap. The upper garment consists of a shirt with full or half sleeves and is generally made of mill cloth and the lower garment is a *dhoti*. At work the *dhoti* is usually tucked up to the knees. *Kambli*, a coarse woollen blanket is an all weather companion of a farmer. Most people use footwear. Among the business class a *dhoti*, full sleeved shirts called *jubbas* and a cap are very common.

Muslims of the four leading divisions wear Muslim turban, coat, shirt, waist-coat and trousers. The other classes of Muslims wear dresses in Hindu style. But they wear a cap and grow beard. Women of almost all classes wear robes in Hindu style. Muslim urban women observe *purdah* when they go out.

Ornaments : Men wear fewer ornaments than women. Some wear *khudka*, the ornament for the ear, finger rings and *udidara* of silver for the waist. Some wear a crescent shaped gold ear ornament called *bavali*. Women in general wear different ornaments of gold and silver on different parts of the body. The material of the ornaments is gold or silver depending upon the economic condition of the family and in the case of poorer class the urge of ornamenting the body is satisfied with gold cheaper covered ornaments. For a married lady *tali* or *mangalasutra* made of gold is a sacred symbol indicating the marital status. The common ornaments the women wear are *julpi*, *nattu*, *jade pilli*, etc., all of gold for the head and hair; *benduvalli*, *bugadi* and *karnaphod*, all of gold for the ear; *muthina hoovu* of pearls studded in gold, *ujare* for the upper rim of the ear; *moogati*, *moogabattu*, *nattu*, all of gold for the nose. The ornaments of the neck are *teeki* of various shapes, *eksari*, *melagundu*, *saragi*, *chopalahara*, *boramala*, etc., all of gold and for girls *halsi* of silver. For the wrist the ornaments are *bangles*, *bilvar*, *vali* of gold and silver and glass bangles and for the arms *bajuband* and *vanki* or *sarige* of gold and silver. *Patti* or *gejje patti* of silver are the ornaments of the waist. *Pilli* or *varameenu* for the smallest toe, *kalungura*, *tode*, *minchu*, *painjana*, *pendara gejje* (for children), *mavinakai gejje*, *godambi gejje*, *kalgadaga*, of silver are the ornaments for the legs and toes. The poorer classes have ear studs, glass bangles, nose screws, toe rings and *eksara*.

Festivals

Hindus have several festivals or holy days and most of them

being occasions of feast and fast. In addition to these there are *vratas* also. The following are some of the important festivals observed in the district.

Ugadi, the first day of the new year in the lunar calendar is observed during March-April every year. On this day people decorate the frames of the doors with mango leaves, raise a coloured flag at the house top, take oil bath and wear new clothes and eat *bevu-bella* (neem leaves and jaggery) after worshipping the house Gods. In the evening or at night in the rural areas *panchanga shravana* (hearing of the new year almanac) is in practice. The next day is observed as the day of hunt by the non-vegetarians. The ninth bright day of Chaitra in April is observed as Sri Ramanavami, the birth day of Sri Rama. Gouri or the Goddess Parvati is worshipped on many occasions. On the bright third day of Chaitra in March-April, on the third of the dark half of Chaitra, Gouri is worshipped. Mangala Gauri is worshipped in the month of Ashadha and again on the bright third day in Bhadrapada in August-September; Hanuman Jayanthi is observed on the full moon day of Chaitra, when a *utsava* (festival) is arranged in the Hanuman temples by the devotees at sun rise. The newmoon day of Chaitra is observed as Karagada Amavasya, on which day the rural people dine in their fields. Basava Jayanthi and Shivaji Jayanthi are celebrated on the third day of the bright half of Vaishakha (*Akshaya tritiya*). On *Akshaya tritiya*, Gouri is also worshipped and cultivators do some spade work in their fields as the day is considered the auspicious to start anything new. The full-moon day of Jyeshtha is known as *Karahunnive* which is observed with pomp and pleasure by the cultivating class in particular. The bullocks are washed on the previous day evening and in the morning of the *hunnive* and are applied with *kumkum* on their foreheads. They are decorated in the best possible manner and feasted with *huggi* and other sweet dishes. In the evening two bullocks decorated in red and white with copra garlands in their neck and neem leaves entwined round their horns are taken outside the village in a procession with music and let free to enter the village through the gate with shouts and cries to increase their speed. People prophesy the good *rabi* or kharif crops on the entrance of the red or white decorated bullocks first into the village. The full moon day of Jyeshtha is observed as Vata Pournima by the women folk praying for long life of their husbands by invoking Savitri. The newmoon day of Jyeshtha is called Mannettina Amavasye on which day a pair of earthen bullocks are worshipped. Gullavva is a festival of

women peculiar to the Northern Karnataka. An image in the form of a female is made of mud by the girls and young women on the river sides or at water sources in the villages on every Tuesday in the month of Ashadha. They sing, play and dance round the image. On the last Tuesday the images are brought home, worshipped in groups and immersed in water in the night after worshipping and offering sweet dishes to the image. The eleventh day of the bright half of Ashadha is the Prathama Ekadashi or Ashadha Ekadashi, a day of fast to many and a few feast on dainties prepared out of things other than jowar, rice and wheat. Naga Panchami is the fifth day on the bright half of Shravana, an important holiday for all sections of the Hindus. On that day or a day earlier a serpent made out of mud or an ant-hill is worshipped. *Tambittu*, a variety of *undis* and *kadabu* are the special dishes of the feast. Swing play and other games are common on the day. *Gokulashtami*, the birth day of Lord Krishna is observed on the eighth day of Shravana. On this day the image of Krishna is worshipped at midnight, the time of his birth. Ganesha Chaturthi, on the bright fourth day of Bhadrapada in August-September is one of the most popular festivals, both domestic and public in the district.

Jokumara seems to be a folk character of the villages of the area like Gullavva, who appear to be a king later turned out to be a detestable libertine. His festival is observed from the sixth to the fourteenth of the bright half of Bhadrapad in August-September and his birth day on the eighth. The village fisher women carry on their heads from house to house a basket with grotesque male image made of clay called Jokumara, singing songs on him and collecting coins. On the Fourteenth day the clay images are taken to the stream and dashed against stones and then drowned. Navaratri begins from the first bright day of Asvina and lasts for 10 days. During these days a *kalasha* (cocoanut placed on a metal pot) is kept in the house and worshipped with a *nandadeepa* (a perpetual lamp). Saraswati, the goddess of learning is worshipped on the seventh day; on the eighth day called Durgashtami, *Shakti* deity is worshipped. Implements and machinery are worshipped (*ayudha pooja*) on the ninth day, the Mahanavami. On Vijayadashami, the tenth day, the village gods are taken out to the *Shami* tree in the evening and are worshipped there with the offering of the Shami leaves (*banni*) which marks the end of Navaratri. People exchange *shami* or some other leaves calling it gold, and greet each other. On *Shigi Hunnive*, the full moon

day of Asvina people dress in their best, go to the fields with fried dainties like *kodubales* and *kadabus*, worship Pandavas in the form of five stones, dine there, take rest and return home in the evening. *Deepavali* starts from the thirteenth day of the second half of the month Asvina and ends on the *panchami*, the fifth day of bright half of Kartika. On these days the Pandavas are worshipped in the form of cow dung balls, two on the first day and adding two each on the succeeding days. On the new moon day Goddess Lakshmi is worshipped and on the next day the King Bali. The last day of the festival is Pandava Panchami, on which day all the balls of cow dung are worshipped and the family dines on a river bank or near a water source, returning home in the evening. The balls are dried on the roof and burnt into ashes. Tulasi Lagna (Tulasi being married to Vishnu) is another important festival observed on the twelfth lunar day of Kartika, when basil plant is worshipped. The festival *sankranti* is observed on the 14th or 15th of January every year by exchanging *yellu-bella* or gingelly and jaggery.

Goddess Yellamma is worshipped on the full moon day of Magha. *Mahashivaratre* is observed on the day previous to the new moon day of Magha. It is a very auspicious day of Shiva's worship when people fast and undertake *jagarane* on the night. The full moon day of Phalguna is the Holi festival. The images of Kamanna and Rati are placed at cross roads in the night and burnt with all sorts of vociferous shouts. Coloured water is sprinkled on others on the fifth day of the second half of Phalguna (*ranga panchami*).

The following are the important Jaina festivals: Yugadi, the new years' day is celebrated as Srimukha Darshana day. Mahavira Jayanti on the thirteenth day of the first half of Chaitra. *Akshaya tritiya* and *Shruta panchami* are also observed. Upakarma is observed on the full moon day of Shravana; Gauri festival on the third day of first half Bhadrapada (Gauri is the Yakshi of the eleventh Tirthankara). During Dasara, Jeevadayshtami is observed on the eighth day as the day of non-injury to animals. Special *poojas* are offered to Padmavati Yakshi on the ninth day i.e., Mahanavami, and on Vijayadashami day gifts are distributed to the poor. Deepavali is observed as the Mahanirvana day of Mahavira and Shivaratri as the day of Jinaratri. On most of these days they observe fast and austerities. In addition to these festivals Jains observe fasts and feasts on other holydays and take up *nompis* or *vratas* also.

Muslim festivals and holidays : The common festivals for both Sunnis and Shiahs are Muharrum, Ramzan and Bakrid. The other festivals and holidays of Sunnis are the following. *Tera* or *Tezi* is observed in honour of the Prophet's recovery from a severe sickness on the 13th day of Safar. In memory of a recovery of the Prophet from a dangerous illness the Sunnis observe *aakhri charshumbah*, on the last Wednesday of Safar, when they go out to the fields and gardens and eat sweets. The 12th day of Rabi-ul-awwal is observed as the day of the Prophet's death, which is the greatest day for the Sunnis next to Id, on which day prayers are offered and the dishes which the Prophet was fond of are cooked. The birth day of the Saint of Baghdad is observed on the 12th day of the Rabi-us-Sani. The Sunni sermons are preached on the 11th night of Rajab, the sixth month in honour of the Prophet's birth. The 14th evening of Shaban, the eighth month is the night of record *Shab-i-barat*, the night on which the fates of unborn souls are registered in heaven. The 19th and 21st day of Ramzan, the Shiahs observe as *Katli Iman Ali* and *Hazrat Ali*, and on the 18th of *Zilhajj*, Shiahs observe *Id-b-quadir*. *Ramzan Id* is observed on the first day of *Shawwal*, which is one of the greatest Muslim festivals. On this day, Muslims give alms to the poor, take a light meal, proceed to the *Idga maidan* in a procession and offer prayer together. Then they return home and feast. *Bakr* or *Id-uz-Zuha* is observed on the tenth day of *Zilhajj*. On this day Muslims put on their best clothes, go to *Idgas* in procession, offer prayer and feast.

The Christian festivals : The Christian festivals are a few in number and they are New Year's Day on the First of January every year, Good Friday, Easter Sunday (the day of Resurrection), birth day of Mary on the eighth September, the Christmas day, on the 25th December, etc. On these days Christians go to Church and offer prayer to the Lord. On the Christmas day Christmas tree is erected and a manger is raised in homes.

Yatras : Yatras or pilgrimages form an important aspect of social life. There are some pilgrim centres in the district. They are the Yellamma of Saundatti and Kokatnur the Mangalsuli Mallayya, the Kalikadevi in Sirasangi, the Mayakka of Chinchali, the *samadhi* of Pant Balekundri Maharaj at Pant Balekundri in Belgaum taluk, the Veerabhadra shrine in Yedur in Chikodi taluk and Godachi in Ramdurg taluk, and the Mathas at Murgod, Savalgi, Arabhavi,

Nidsosi, Athani, Tavandi, Sankeshwar, Kothli, etc. The people of the district go on pilgrimage to places outside the district, viz, Ulvi in Uttara Kannada, Dharmasthala in Dakshina Kannada, Jothiba in Kolhapur district, Ganagapur in Gulbarga district, Narsobachiwadi in Kolhapur district, Amba Bhavani of Tuljapur, Mahalakshmi of Kolhapur, Vithoba of Pandharapur, Mailara at Jejuri near Pune, Devaragudda near Ranebennur, Gokarna, Rameshwar, Tirupati, Benares, Prayaga, Gaya, Badarinath, Kedarnath, Srishaila, and place in Goa like Narve and Mangeshi.

Jatras

Jatras (Fairs) are festivals in which people participate and worship the deity/saint in temples or *dargahs*. In many cases there will be ceremonial procession of the image in a *ratha*. Cattle fairs are also held in some *jatras* and there are centres of large trade and commerce, attracting large number of people of all sects and religions. Temporary shandys to sell bangles, sweet meats, clothes, vessels, toys and other items also are organised during the *jatras*, and in good old days they were the only major annual fairs, organised for marketing goods. Dramas, merry-go-round and other means provide fun, frolic and entertainment. Jatras are usually held after the harvest and are helpful in building up inter-community, inter-religious harmony. A good number of *jatras* and *uruses* are held in the district both in rural and urban areas with congregations ranging from 500 to over a lakh of people. Some are bi-annual, some tri-annual and some are organised once in 12 years also. (See list from next page).

GALLANTRY

Some of the castes in Belgaum are noted for their martial traditions. During the freedom movement, the district was in the forefront. Considerable number of persons from the district have been joining the military forces. The Government of India instituted the Gallantry Awards for the servicemen. The top awards are the Asoka Chakra, Kirti Chakra and Sourya Chakra, which are awardable for the most conspicuous bravery of some daring or pre-eminent valour of self sacrifice or for conspicuous gallantry or acts of gallantry. The Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra and Vir Chakra are awardable for acts of gallantry, whether on land, at sea or in the air. The winners of the decoration are also eligible for monetary allowance. The other awards are Parama Vishista Seva Medal, Ati

Taluk wise table of some important Jatras

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KARNATAKA STATE GAZETTEER

<i>Place</i>	<i>Name of the Deity/Saint</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Duration No. of days</i>	<i>Approximate attendance</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Athani Taluk					
Ainapur	Siddeswar	January	7	50,000	Cattle fair
Athani	Shivayogi	January/February	1	More than 50,000	Cattle fair for 7 days
Gundevadi	Kadasiddeswar	—	2	10,000	
Hulagbali	Beerederaru	October	1	10,000	
Kagwad	Santubai	February	7	50,000	Cattle fair
Kodaganur	Peersab	April	1	6,000	Urus
Kokatnur	Yellamma Devi	January/February	15	Approx 1 lakh	
Khilegaon	Basavanna	August	1	10,000	
Mangsuli	Khandoba	April/May	4	More than 50,000	Cattle fair
Mole	Siddeswar	August	3	10,000	
Savadi	Inam Jaffar	—	1	—	Urus
Ugar Khurd	Laxmidevi	May	5	25,000	Cattle fair
Belgaum Taluk					
Balekundri (BK)	Pant Maharaj	October	3	10,000	
Bastavad	Kalmeswar	April	2	5,000	
Hirebagewadi	(i) Gousia Khadri	April	5	15,000	Urus
	(ii) Phadi Basavanna	May	7	15,000	
Honage	Bhairdev	March	2	5,000	
Kakati	Siddeswar	April	3	10,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kudachi	Basavanna	April	3	10,000	
Muchandi	Siddeswar	May	9	15,000	
Tarihal	Nagendraswamy	August/March	5	10,000	Twice a year
Vadagaon	Kalmeswar	—		12,000	
(Belgaum)	Banashankari	February	1	12,000	
	Magayi	July	1	10,000	
Chikodi Taluk					
Adi	Mallayyaswamy	August/September	2	10,000	
Akol	Panth Balekundri deva	December	5	20,000	
Ankali	Siddeswara	February	3	15,000	Cattle fair
Appachiwadi	Halasiddeswar	April	2	15,000	Twice a year
		October	3	20,000	
Benadi	Siddeswara	November	3	31,000	
Boregaon	Peer baba Darga	January	3	5,000	Urus
Bedkihal	Siddeswara	—	3	12,000	
Chikalwal	Bairoba, Mahalakshmi	January	—	10,000	
Chinchani	Allamaprabhu	August/September	—	10,000	
	Ramalinga	November	—	5,000	
	Brahmadeva	March	—	6,000	
Donawada	Kalmeswara	February	5	5,000	
Eksamba	Beeradevaru	January	3	20,000	
Galataga	Yellamma	April	2	15,000	
Hirekudi	Basaveswara	August	1	8,000	
	Bilal Saheb	July	3	10,000	Urus
Janwad	Mahadevswamy	March	5	25,000	Cattle fair

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kabbur	Lakshmidēvi	August	7	10,000	
	Mallikarjuna	August	2	10,000	
	Bhutala Siddeswar	November	2	5,000	
Karadaga	Bengali Peer	April	1	10,000	
Karagaon	Karisiddeswara	November	3	5,000	
Karoshi	Rajenoor Saheb	Shaban	3	12,000	Urus
Kerur	Aranyasiddeswar	February/March	5	30,000	
Kodani	Vitala Rukmini	—	1	10,000	
Konganolli	Beerdevāru	October/November	5	10,000	
Kunnur	Sangameswara	January	5	15,000	
	Gatti Basavanna	August	2	15,000	Cattle fair
Manjari	Lakshmidēvi	February	1	10,000	
Naganur	Ambikadevi	April	3	10,000	
Nagarmanoli	Siddeswar	November	5	10,000	
Nanadi	Halasiddeswar	April	3	10,000	Cattle fair
Nipani	Dastagir	Rafi-ul-Ahkar	4	50,000	Urus
Pattanakudi	Mahalakshmi	September	3	8,000	
Sadalga	Shamna Meer Urs	March	3	8,000	Urus
Saundalga	Yellammadevi	March	3	30,000	
Shiraswad	Chandpeer	February/March	1	5,000	Urus
Shirgaon	Basaveswar	April	1		Bi-annual
		& September	3	25,000	
Nej	Kadasiddeswara	February	2	10,000	
Yadur	Veerabhadra	January/February	7	25,000	Cattle fair
Yamagarni	Samasta gramadeva	April	3	50,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gokak Taluk					
Ankalgi	Adavi Siddeshwar	February/March	5	20,000	Cattle fair
Arabhavi	Duradundeswar	March/April	3	20,000	
	Hanumantadevaru	December	3	8,000	
Gokak Falls	Mahalingeswar	February	2	5,000	
Kallolli	Maruti	December	7	15,000	
Konnur	Kadasiddeswar	April	1	15,000	Cattle fair
Kuligod	Maruti	December/January	3	5,000	
Naganur	Mahalingeswar	May	2	5,000	
Savalgi	Shivalingeswar	April	9	50,000	Cattle fair
Shindikurbet	Vattusaheb	—		10,000	Urus
Yadwad	Ghattibasaveswar	March	5		Cattle fair
Hukeri Taluk					
Ammangi	Mallikarjuna	January	1	10,000	
Akkiwat	Mallikarjuna	May	1	10,000	
Badkundri	Holevvadevi	February	7	20,000	
Belavi	Laxmi	March		15,000	
	Parameswar	February			
Ghodgeri	Laxmidevi	February		10,000	
Hukeri	Masabi	November		10,000	Urus
Hattargi	Siddeswara	March	3		Cattle fair
	Laxmi	February		10,000	once in 3 Years

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kotabagi	Durgadevi	July	3	10,000	
Modage	Bakavvadevi	February		10,000	
Sankeshwar	Shankarling	February	5	30,000	
Yadagud	Laxmi	March			
	Beer Siddeswar	April		15,000	
		Khanapur Taluk			
Gunji	Mahulidevi	October	3	6,000	
Halashi	Narasimha	November	3	10,000	
Handi Badaganath	Kalbhairava	February/March	2	10,000	
Kakkeri	Bhistamma	October	3	20,000	
Kumbharde	Handi Badaganath	March	2	5,000	
Kanakumbi	Mahulidevi	February	3	5,000	
Kapoli	Mahulidevi	October	3	5,000	
Londa	Shandilya Maharaj	February	3	10,000	
		Parasgad Taluk			
Asundi	Peer Dilavar	October	3	5,000	
Itanal	Devayyaswami	March	3	6,000	Urus
Murgod	Chidambareswar	November	7	10,000	
	Duradundeswar	March	3	8,000	
Saundatti	Chidambareswar	November	1	5,000	
Sirasangi	Kalamma	April	2	20,000	
Sogal	Someshwar	March	3	10,000	
Ugargol	Yellamma	March/April		2,00,000	
(Saundatti)		November/December		2,00,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Yakkundi	Dilavar Sab	Zilhajj	1	5,000	Urus
Ramdurg Taluk					
Awaradi	Phalahateswar	December	3	7,000	
Godachi	Veerabhadra	December	5	30,000	
Hale Toragal	Dargha			6,000	Urus
Kallur	Siddeswar	December	1	8,000	
Kullur	Shivayogeswar	March	1	10,000	
Manihal	Manigeramma	May	1	5,000	
Ramdurg	Venkateswar	April	1	10,000	
Sunnal	Maruti	April	1	6,000	
Sureban	Shabari	February	1	5,000	
Tondikatti	Galappaiah Swami	January/February	1	8,000	
Kalhal	Siddheshwar	March/April	2	5,000	
Raybag Taluk					
Bhendwad	Revansiddeswar	April	2	6,000	
Bommanal	Bhairdev	April	3	6,000	
Chincholi	Mayakkadevi	February	7	60,000	Cattle fair
Kankanvadi	Halsiddeswar	April	2	5,000	
Kudachi	Shirajuddin	—	5	10,000	Urus
	Jainuddin Peer				
Mekhali	Yellamma	November	3	10,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Mugalkhod	Ellingswami	April	7	60,000	
Raybag	Langoti Baba	October	1	3,000	Urus
	Lakshmidēvi	January		10,000	Cattle fair
Saundatti	Sugandadevi	March	5	5,000	Cattle fair
Sampgaon Taluk					
Bailhongal	Maradi Basaveswar	October	2	5,000	
	Maruti	April	1	5,000	
	Ramalingeswar	October	2	5,000	
Belawadi	Veerabhadreswar	May	1	8,000	
Dodwad	Maradi Basaveswar	May	1	5,000	
Hannikeri	Siddeswar	April	1	6,000	
Kadrolli	Adrishyappa	January	7	8,000	
Kittur	Gurusiddeswar	August	1	5,000	
M K Hubli	Mught Shavali	September	2	5,000	Urus

Visishth Medal and Visishta Seva Medal for distinguished services of varying degrees. Sena Medal series (Sena Medal, Nav Sena Medal and Vayu Sena Medal) are awardable in recognition of individual acts of exceptional devotion to duty or courage. Mention in dispatches are given to persons in recognition of meritorious service in operational areas and act of gallantry. The following are the persons from the district who are recipients of different decorations.

Bahadur (O. B. I.) : A N Pawar Desai, Athani.

Vir Chakra : B R Naik, Hindwadi, Belgaum.

Military Cross : Baburao Khanvilkar, Raybag.

Order of the British Empire : Baburao Ghorpade, Belgaum City.

Shourya Chakra : Narayan Attimarad, Shahapur, Belgaum.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal : 1) Harry David, Belgaum, 2) Ganapati Kale, Belgaum and 3) Balu B Powar, Shinal, Athani Taluk.

Sena Medal : 1) Krishna Sawalekar, Belgaum, 2) Bacharam Patil Sindur, Taluk Chikodi, 3) Fernandez, Belgaum, 4) Prahladarao Toro, Ainapur, Taluk Athani, 5) V A Misal, Belgaum, 6) M S Gadagkar, Belgaum and 7) Manohar Rane, Olmani, Khanapur Taluk.

Military Medals : Appa Desai, Kagani, Belgaum taluk, Manohar Chavan, Belgaum, J F X L Philips, Belgaum, Pandurang Jadhav, Shinal, Athani taluk and Soma Mahajik, Chorla, Khanapur taluk.

Mention In Dispatches : Satyappa Kamble, Belgaum; Lokanat Setty, Sampgaon; Ganapat Kale, Nanawadi, Belgaum; Sadashiv Padadale, Kadapur, Chikodi taluk; Satappa Kamble, Sarapur, Hukeri taluk; Gurappa Bagimani, Kuligod, Gokak taluk and Sripati P Khade, Manjari, Chikodi taluk.

Roll of Honour : Bhima Kamble, Belgaum, Maruti Kamble, Guwani, Belgaum, Krishna Shinde Belgaum and Bhimsar Wallhe, Belgaum.

Videsh Seva Medal : Venkat Chavan, Kiranje, Athani taluk; U N Muli, Shahpur, Belgaum; Tukaram Baodekar, Belgaum; Anant

Chavan, Belgaum; Hussain Patel, (Namdar), Belgaum; Babu D Jadhav, Nanadi, Chikodi taluk; Shamsuddin Kalifa, Belgaum; Sidram Desai, Kurli, Chikodi taluk; Niwarati Jadhav, Rashing, Hukeri taluk and Parashuram Patil, Ugar Budruk, Athani taluk.

General Service Medals 1947: Basavaraj Uppin, Hunasikatti, Sampgaon; Mahadev Halagekar, Kudachi, Belgaum taluk; Baptista Kolkar, Belgaum; Basappa Karvinkoppa, Udakeri, Sampgaon taluk; Eshwar Jadhav, Shedbal, Athani taluk; Dashrath Bhosle, Khotanatti, Athani taluk; Govind Desai, Eksamba, Chikodi taluk; Ashok Gurav, Belgaum; Parappa Parti, Darur, Belgaum taluk; G Mohiddin, Belgaum; D Happikar, Samuolli, Belgaum; Abdul Gani, Belgaum; D B Malge, Manakapur, Chikodi taluk; Shankar Shinde, Belgaum; Swamirao Nimbalkar, Nanawadi, Belgaum; Yashwant Gaikwad, Belgaum; Ganapat Kale, Belgaum; Prahlad Londhe, Belgaum; Viswasrao Chavan, Vadgaon; Rajaram Chavan, Belgaum; Somnath Veturkar, Belgaum; Yashwant Shinde, Ugar, Athani taluk; Kedur Mali, Dhonewadi, Chikodi taluk; Mahadeo Langarkhande, Belgaum; Ramnat Naik, Belgaum; and Shankar Ghorpade, Soundalga, Chikodi taluk.

Sainya Seva Medal: B U Muttappa, Belgaum; Parashuram Hudlikar, Belgaum; Ramgouda Patil, Sankeshwar; Rangarao Kagalkar, Belgaum; Shamrao Khate, Belgaum; Pandurang Shindhe, Matiwade, Chikodi tq; Pandurang Shahapurkar, Belgaum; Kallappa Nakade, Shahapur, Vithal Jadhav, Vadgaon, Belgaum; Ganapati Sathe, Appachiwadi, Chikodi tq; Gurunath Hongal, Belgaum; Dasharath Bhosle, Khotanatti, Athani tq; Vasant P Savant, Belgaum; Vasant M Giri, Belgaum; Anna P Chougule, Pandegaon, Athani taluk; Pandu S Patil, Mathiwadi, Hukeri taluk; Gopal K Bhosle, Chandur, Chikodi tq; Dinakar Bandawade, Ankle, Hukeri tq; Thammanna B Gudenavar, Nadingalgaon, Athani taluk; Mohammed R Sayed, Belgaum, Shabrekah H Patel, Belgaum taluk; Tukaram A Jadhav, K Kittur, Athani taluk; Ganapati A Jadhav, Belgaum; Daulat S Abdagiri, Nipani; Balasaheb G Shinde, Naikwadi, Gokak taluk; Jayawant P Urankar, and Siddu Karele, Belgaum; Basappa Karavinkar, Udakeri, Sampgaon; Maruti K Kadam, Hosur, Belgaum; Maruti K Kokitkar, Hindalga, Belgaum; Yashwant B Salvi, Belgaum; Mahadev F Langarkhande, Belgaum; Krishna D Savant, Belgaum; Vasant D Patil, Belgaum; Balu K Athapadkar, Belgaum; Shamu Havildar, Navalihal, Chikodi taluk; Tukaram Salunke, Padatharwadi, Athani taluk; Bhanudas S Waghchure, Belgaum; Chankappa Patil, Nakund, Sampgaon taluk; Gurpadgiri

Padgol, Khilegaon, Athani taluk; Swamy, Belgaum; Irayya Yevgambli, Udakeri, Belgaum; Konappa Waggar, Alwad, Belgaum; B G Patil, Candur, Chikodi taluk; A G Desai, Basapur, Belgaum; Shankar Kadalgi, Belgaum; Krishna Naik, Belgaum; Rudrappa Chalwad, Hireangrolli, Khanapur taluk; Shivaji Arbale, Gokak and Bhima Kurbar, Kirangi, Athani taluk.

Samar Seva Star 1965 : A S Nadaf, Neginhal, Sampgaon taluk; Rajaram R Mumse, Eksamba, Chikodi tq; Makha Dyave, Belgaum; Basavaraj, Sampgaon; A Bhagavan, Nipani; N S Nair, Shahapur, Belgaum; J Francis, Belgaum; G M Fernandes, Belgaum; M S Prasad, Yakkudi, Parasgad taluk; Ganapati Chavan, Shirguppi, Athani taluk; Sidram Desai, Kurli, Chikodi taluk; Niwrat Jadhav, Rashingh, Hukeri taluk; Dattaji Ghorpade, Kanvikarvinkop, Belgaum taluk; Keshav Patil, Gokak Falls, Gokak; Shankar Kanjaonkar, Sambre, Belgaum taluk; Janardhana R Jadhav, Ullegaddiwade, Eksamba, Chikodi taluk; Parasuram Patil, Ugar, Athani taluk and Narayan Bhatkhande, Kadoli, Belgaum.

The following persons have been awarded Raksha Medal 1965 in the district : Athani taluk – Parashuram Patil, Ugar, Veerabhadra Bhadgund, Jainapur, Subbarao Bhosle, Padatharwadi, Tatoba Jadhav, Shedbal, Vittal Patil, Mangsuli, Sripathi Patil, Mangsuli, Sadashiva Landage, Kagwad, G G Gole Khilegaon; Hanuman Poldar, Desai-wadi, Sadashiv Jadhav, Kadamwadi, Annappa Akiwate, Shirguppi, Belgaum taluk – Shivaji Avali, Belgaum, Kallappa Birje, Sanmati, Balakrishna Desai, Belgaum, Srikanta Gaurannavar, Mazagaon, Babu Agasagekar, Hindalga, Suresh Mane, Belgaum, Shankar Khangaonkar, Sambre, Shankar Kugji, Yellur, Baptista Kolkar, Belgaum, Sheik M Khalifa, Belgaum, Mohammed Sharif, Belgaum, Channappa Koli, Muchandi, Kallappa Birje, Sangamatti, Jyothiba Shahapurkar, Shahapur, Biddanda Uthaia, Belgaum, Chandappa Birje, Khadirwadi, Raghunath More, Belgaum, Sriram Bhosle, Belgaum, Shamarao Katte, Belgaum, Bhujanga Hallannavar, Belgaum, Sudhakar Shedeekar, Belgaum, Laxman Patil, Belgaum, Tukaram Punde, Karjige, Govind Chavan, Belgaum, Jayawant Urunkar, Belgaum, M H Sheik, Belgaum, Ramaswamy Julia, Belgaum, Dattajirao Nimbalkar, Belgaum, Yusuf Sharif, Belgaum, Laxman Desai, Uchagaon, Jagannath Lad, Belgaum, R Lazarus Rajamani, Belgaum, Ismail Bami, Kadoli, Hussain N Desai, Belgaum, Balu Bhosle, Belgaum, Gopinath Damle, Belgaum, Amar Vantmuri,

Belgaum, M K Naik, Belgaum, B G Inamdar, Shahapur, D M Rangraj, Belgaum, Dhaklu Halgekar, Vadagaon, Baba Saheb, Belgaum, R G Ambekar, Belgaum, Nabhi Raj Magadum, Shahapur, Makadgave, Belgaum, Bhajanlal, Belgaum, Appayya Y Kademani, Hosur, Shahapur, M K Adhikeri, Belgaum, Parashuram Karmure, Belgaum, Purushothaman, Belgaum, S K Patil, Belgaum, G R Hosamani, Belgaum, Abdul Gani Desai, Belgaum, M Lobo, Shahapur, Sitaram Pawar, Belgaum, *Chikodi taluk* - Annappa Koli, Kunnur, Govind G Desai, Eksamba, Shankar Patil, Chikalwal, Rajaram Mangesh, Eksamba, Balu Todkar, Shendur, Sidram Desai, Nipani, Janardhan Jadav, Ullegaddiwadi, Kedari Shevale, Nipani, Jaisingh Patil, Shiraguppi, Akaram Patil, Takli, Sadashiv Sokande, Sadalga, Bapu Patil, Nipani, Babu Kharde, Takli, Nemgauda Patil, Sadalga, Narayana Athodkar, Chikalwal, Anand Jodande, Dhorgalli, Mahadevwadi, Nipani, Sitappa Mane, Kodni, Eknath Gondhali, Nipani, Shivaji Patil, Yarnal, Shankar Walke, Eksamba, Parashuram Karanure, Nipani; *Gokak taluk* - Keshav Patil, Gokak Falls, K Jayapal, Gokak, Jaiwant Ankalgi, Ankalgi, Prabhu Kadate, Ghataprabha, Fakirappa, Kuligod, N Nadaf, Hannakupp, *Hukeri taluk* - Niwрати Jadav, Rashing, Basavanthappa, Nerli, Mohammed Mulla, Ammangi, Basappa Agasar, Manoli, M L Sheik, Pachapur, Mallappa Magandum, Amminbhavi, Raghu Wandre, Hukeri, *Khanapur taluk* - Budhaji Gawade, Kalkumbi, Rama Belgundkar, Khanapur, Abdar Joseph D Mello, Londa; *Parasgad taluk* - Sohayya Pujari, Chachadi, Shivappa Shettannavar, Inchal, M S Shivaprasad, Yakkundi; *Sampgaon taluk* - Basappa Karvinkopp, Udakeri, Babu Toranagatti, Neginhal, Appasab Nadaf, Neginhal.

Gururaj Krishna Burli of Belgaum was awarded '*Ati Vishista Seva Padaka*'; B R Naik of Daddi Village in Hukeri taluk was awarded '*Veera Chakra*'; Prahlad Thoro, Jugal village, Athani taluk, M S Gadkar of Belgaum, and V S Misal of Belgaum were awarded '*Sena Padaka*' for their gallantry in Bangladesh War in 1971. Sadashiva Balinga Padadale of Kadapura village of Chikodi taluk died in the Bangla War.

The benefits granted to the families of those who were killed in war/operations including those who died while performing their duties are a) out right cash grant of Rs 5,000, b) built houses, c) land grants, d) employment assistance, e) maintenance grants and marriage grants. The following persons of the district have

been granted various benefits which have been mentioned against their names in brackets :

Indo-Pakistan War 1965: Smt Prabhavati, wife of Krishna Sawalekar, Shahapur (H, R Rs 3,000, AMG Rs 1000) Belgaum, Smt Leelavati P O Garde Shahapur, Belgaum (H R Rs 3,000 AMG Rs 1,000); Smt Bimalabai, wife of Siddappa Chiminer, Yamaganawadi (H G Rs 15,000, AMG Rs 1,000); Smt Shakuntala, wife of Ganapat Chavan, Siraguppi, Athani taluk (HG Rs 15,000 AMG Rs 1,000); Smt Mallavva, mother of Surendra Bommannavar, Shahapur, Belgaum (H); Smt Yellubai, mother of Parashuram Sutar, Shahapur, Belgaum (H); Smt Gandhari, wife of Krishna Kamble (HR Rs 3,000 L 6 acres, AMG Rs 1,000) Krishna Kittur; Smt Prabhavathi, wife of Parasuram Birje, Yallur, Belgaum taluk killed while fighting against Mizo hostiles in 1967 (HG Rs 15,000 AMG Rs 1,000); Smt Champabai, wife of Maruti Kamble, Lakhanapur, Chikodi taluk killed while fighting against Naga hostiles (HG Rs 15,000 AMG Rs 1,000 M Rs 2,000).

Indo-Pakistan War 1971: Sri C D Mahajan, father of S C Mahajan, M M Extension, Belgaum (H, E); Smt Shantha Bai, wife of Dattaram Sindholkar, M M Extension, Belgaum (out right grant Rs 5,000, H, C Rs 10,000, AMG Rs 1,000 M Rs 2,000); Smt Vimala, wife of Babu Mangaonkar, M M Extension, Belgaum (O Rs 5,000 H, C Rs 10,000 AMG Rs 1,000); Smt Kenchamma, wife of Ramachandra Hipparagi, M M Extension, Belgaum (O Rs 5,000 H, L 8 acres, AMG Rs 1,000); Smt Leela, wife of Sadashiv Padadale, M M Extension, Belgaum (O Rs 5,000, H, C Rs 10,000, AMG Rs 1,000); Smt Gothara, mother of F R Gajapati, M M Extension, Belgaum (O Rs 5,000, H); Smt Chaya, wife of Shyamrao Shindhe, M M Extension, Belgaum (O Rs 5,000, H, C Rs 10,000 AMG Rs 1,000); Smt Hirabai, wife of Dinkar Bandewade, M M Extension, Belgaum (O Rs 5,000, H, C Rs 7,500 Rs 2,500, AMG 1,000); Smt Shantha Bai, wife of Yasha Chougule, M M Extension, Belgaum (O Rs 5,000, H, C Rs 10,000, AMG Rs 1,000); Smt Shantha Bai, wife of Bhima Kamble, M M Extension, Belgaum (O Rs 5,000, H, C Rs 10,000, AMG Rs 1,000); Sri Babu, father of Basappa Bangi, M M Extension, Belgaum (O Rs 5,000, H, C Rs 10,000); Sona Bai, wife of Fakira Angolkar, M M Extension, Belgaum (O Rs 5,000, H, C Rs 10,000, AMG Rs 1,000, M Rs 4,000); Smt Srimathi, wife of Dashrath Ningapgol, M M Extension, Belgaum (O Rs 5,000, H, C Rs 10,000,

AMG Rs 1,000); Smt Sugandha, wife of Sadashiv Jadhav, M M Extension, Belgaum (O Rs 5,000, H, C Rs 10,000, AMG 1,000); Smt Chanda, wife of Jayawant Patil (O Rs 5,000, H, C 10,000, AMG Rs 1,000); Smt Sushilabai, mother of Shashikant Badkar, M M Extn., Belgaum (O Rs 5,000, H, L 6 acres, E); Hounsabai, mother of Ramukalabire, M M Extension, Belgaum (O Rs 5,000 H); Smt Yellavva, mother of Mohan Kamble, M M Extension, Belgaum (O Rs 5,000, H, C Rs 10,000); Smt Subhadra, mother of Krishna Kabbur, M M Extension, Belgaum (O Rs 5,000, H); Smt G D Deshmukh, mother of V Deshmukh Belgaum (O Rs 5,000, H, C Rs 10,000); Smt Krishnabai alias Ratnabai, mother of Tukaram Chavan, M M Extension, Belgaum (O Rs 5,000, H); Smt Mala, wife of Ullavappa Hattihol Chikbellikatti, Sampgaon taluk, died in operation Meghdoot 1985 (O Rs 5,000); Smt Ujwala, wife of Jotiram S Chougule, Kurli, Chikodi tq died in operation Meghdoot 1985 (O Rs 5,000); Smt Daxayani, wife of Veerangouda Doddagoudar, Madanbhavi, Sampgaon taluk, died in operation 'Blue Star' 1984 (O Rs 5000).

Note—O—Outright cash grant, H Allotment of built house, R—House repair grant of Rs 3,000 one time, HG house grant of Rs 15,000, L—Land grant, C—Cash grant, in lieu of land, E—Employment assistance to dependents, AMG—Annual Maintenance grant of Rs 1,000, M—Marriage grant to daughters.

SPORTS, GAMES AND RECREATION

Sports and recreations are an inseparable part of human life. Historical records have revealed that *dyuta* (gambling), wrestling and hunting of wild animals received greater prominence and physical education was mostly informal in nature, imparted without any rigidity of curriculum except for soldiers and princes. Exercises such as *yogasana*, *pranayama*, *surya-namaskara* were also in vogue. Village youths used to build their physical strength in *garadimanes* (gymnasia). Wrestling, cart race, horse riding and gambling were common. Even to-day competitions are held in these events during festivals and *jatras*. Among the villagers sports events like *hututu* (*kabadi*), *tilli*, limping, *kolata*, *gidamangyana ata*, *kannamuchchale*, etc., are inexpensive group games. In the olden days wrestling and acrobatic feats received royal patronage. Khanapur, Raybag, Belgaum, Ramdurg and Paragad taluks were noted for horse riding, hunting and wrestling bouts from time immemorial. Apart from

indigenous games, modern exotic games are attracting the urban folk.

Indigenous games: Many traditional games with limited number of participants are being played by the boys and girls of the district. They have survived mostly in rural areas. Among the indoor games, dice, *pagade* with *kavade*, *chaukabara*, *haralumane* (using tamarind seeds), snake and ladder play, story-telling, riddle solving, etc., are popular. Among the out-door games *bagari* (top), *goli* (marble), *hanchipille*, *anekallu*, *gajaga*, etc., are seasonal games. *Chini phani*, *lagori*, *gidamangyanata*, kite flying, hide and seek, *tilli*, *chandu ata*, stick and stone, *muttata*, etc., are played in winter and summer seasons. *Hututu* (*kabaddi*), *kho-kho*, skipping, *anekir*, *kunta-halpi*, *kuntata*, are some of the indigenous games. Flying the kites during *ashadha* is popular. During Nagarpanchami (popular as Jokali Habba) people of all ages enjoy swinging.

With the advent of Britishers several modern and exotic games such as cricket, tennis, table-tennis, volley ball, basket ball, tenikoit, hockey, gymnastics, chess, carrom, etc., have become popular in the towns. Some of these which are less expensive have attracted the enthusiasts of the rural youth. In order to popularise the indigenous and modern games government as well as private agencies such as District Youth Services and Sports Department, Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Sports Clubs and Associations like Lions Clubs, Rotary Clubs, etc., are providing encouragement. At the rural level many Yuvak Mandals, Yuvathi Mandals, Mahila Mandals and hobby clubs, etc., have been established for the promotion of sports also.

Youth Services and Sports

The office of the District Youth Services and Sports was established in 1975 at Belgaum with the District Youth Services and Sports Officer as its head. Among its activities are included conducting sports and cultural activities from taluk level to district level, formation of Youth clubs, Yuvathi clubs and other voluntary organisations, running sports hostel etc. To look after the sports and cultural activities of each taluk, one post of Assistant Youth Services and Sports Officer was created in 1976. From 1976 onwards this office is conducting Rural Sports, Government Servants Sports, Dasara, Sports, Women's Sports and Youth Rallies. Besides these it has conducted the State-level Athletic meet in 1977, a National level

All-India Civil Services Wrestling Tournament in 1979 and State Level Hockey Tournament in 1982, etc. The District Youth Services and Sports Officer is also the Secretary of District Youth Services Board formed in 1975 replacing the District Sports Council.

A District Stadium in Belgaum at an estimated cost of Rs 12.5 lakhs, having a 400 metres track is almost completed by the joint efforts of the department, Belgaum City Corporation and the public. Under the scheme of constructing one stadium in every taluk, a stadium at Gokak has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs 2.27 lakhs. Since 1982, one Sports Division and a sports hostel are functioning at Belgaum.

There are 12 Rural Sports Centres functioning in the rural areas of the district attached to local educational institutions. The physical education teacher of the institution looks after the Rural Sports Centre, and he conducts the coaching camps in all the sports events. The instructor is paid Rs 50 p.m. as honorarium by the Youth Services Department.

Vyayam Shalas

The Vyayam Shalas, the traditional body building centres (*garadimane*) are generally found in villages and towns of the district, equipped with wooden dumb bells, heavy boulders, *malkhams* and sand bags, etc. Training in traditional wrestling is also imparted here. Prior to Independence some of the *garadimanes* had been centres of nationalist activities. Wrestling, one of the most primitive sports activities, known to us as *mallavidya* has now become one of the most spectacular sport. The district has the credit of producing many eminent wrestlers, like Chamba Mutnal of Belgaum taluk who has nation-wide reputation of winning the title of Hind Keshari and also veterans like Sripati Kanchanal of Examba, Chikodi taluk, Rajasaheb Ugargol of Parasgad taluk and Basappa Chouhan of Sampgaon taluk. Other eminent persons of the district include Shankar Hanchinal, B P Thorvakar, Gopal Patil and G T Bajannavar. The traditional wrestling in open field (*bayalu kusti*) was in vogue since the early times. Wrestling competitions are held during the time of *jatras*, *okalis* and on important festival days like Dasara, Ugadi, etc. Most of the taluks of the district have wrestling *akhadas*. Anandwadi Akhada of Hindwadi, Belgaum has become popular and the principal *akhada* where important and major

wrestling competitions are held. The XI All India Civil Services Wrestling Tournament under the auspicious of District Youth Services Board, Belgaum was held in 1980 in this *akhada*. A separate Sports Division is functioning under the District Youth Services and Sports Officer at Belgaum to impart regular training in wrestling to students. As on April 1985 there were nine registered Vyayamashalas viz., (1) Hanuman Vyayamshala, Uchagaon, Belgaum taluk (2) Hanuman Vyayam Mandal, Rajahansgad, Belgaum taluk (3) Hukeri Gymkhana, Hukeri (4) Hanuman Vyayamshala, Yelabail, Belgaum (5) Union Gymkhana Tennis Club, Belgaum (6) Hanuman Akhada Kendra Mandali, Kurli, Chikodi taluk (7) Samarth Vyayam Mandal, Khadaklat, Chikodi taluk (8) Shivashakti Vyayam Mandal, Kalkhamb, Belgaum taluk and (9) Brahmling Yuvak Vyayam Mandal, Wagawade, Belgaum taluk. Besides these there are many unregistered Vyayamashalas actively functioning in the district.

Nehru Yuvak Kendra : The Nehru Yuvak Kendra was established in Belgaum in 1973 under the Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Sports) to promote youth leadership, sports, folk arts and cultural activities to the rural youth of the district. It is headed by the youth co-ordinator who organises leadership training, workshop camps, folk art festivals, conferences, vocational training, Adult Education Classes, sport competitions etc. During 1984-85, the Kendra spent Rs 68,200 for its various activities received as grants. It has constructed 7½ km road in Belgaum, Ramdurg and Khanapur taluks during the last four years. It organises tailoring classes for poor women, enabling them to appear for craft course examination in tailoring and to assist the deserving for self employment.

A co-operative residential sports school has been started at Chandargi, Ramdurg taluk, a unique venture.

Rural Pastime

Besides indigenous games and sports the rural folk of the district relieve the monotony of their hard work by attending a number of entertaining programmes on folk art, etc. During festivals and *jatra* days various programmes like Bayalata, Dodddata, Lavanis, Geegipadas, Bhajans etc, are arranged in villages. Sangya Balya, Krishnaparijata noted in Sampgaon taluk, Geegimela, Choudki songs in Ramdurg taluk, Datti Kunita, Honnata, Veeragase, Lambani dance, Kolukudure, Dollukunita, Damaru Vadya, Karadi Majalu, Goggayyana Kunita, Kolata, etc, of other taluks are some noted folk

arts. Villagers derive much pleasure in several competitions like cock fight, cart race, ram fight, cattle race, etc. Dombarata (Acrobatic play), Karadi Kunita, Snake Charming, Tamed monkey's play, Sudugadu Siddara Ata, Killekyatar Ata, Impersonation (*sogu*), Suggi Kunita, etc., are some other amusements of the people. Folk songs like Suggihadu, Hantihadu, Shobhana songs, Grinding songs, Gullavva songs, Jokumar *padas*, Lambani songs, Holi festival songs Karbal songs, Lavani, Gondhali, Chaudki, Goraji and Hadaga songs and Tamasha, playing of instruments like, *pungi*, *halige*, *dollu*, *damaru*, *shankha*, *karadimajalu*, *ranahalige*, etc., keep the rural mass cheerful.

Elders and orthodox people spend their evening time listening to Puranas, Harikathas, Pravachanas and Bhajans. But in the recent years dramas, cinemas, film shows have also become very popular means of entertainment.

Eminent Sportsmen

The district has an important place in the sports map of Karnataka and India. Many sportsmen of the district have made their name in the national and international arena. P D Chougale (Padeppa Dhareppa Chougule) of Belgaum had the credit of being the first Olympian of the nation having participated in the 1920 Olympic marathon race held at Antwerp of Belgium. He finished the race with 19th place in two hours, 50 minutes, 45.4 seconds. A few months earlier i.e., in November, he had competed in the marathon race held at Pune and finished it in two hrs, 48 minutes, 49 seconds, which was an Asian record. It is nothing strange that the admirers credited him with the tittle "Pavananjaya" (one who could overtake the wind) on account of his International achievements in the running races. Tarabai Nimbalkar of Khadaklat, Chikodi taluk was a noted gymnast and had shown an unusual physical strength and gymnastic skill, in the early part of this century through her circus company. Bandu Patil of Belgaum, a noted Hockey player played for India in the Olympics of Rome (1960) and Tokyo (1964); his team won the Gold Medal in the Tokyo Olympics. He had also represented India in Asian Games of 1962 in Indonesia and toured with the Indian team in Europe (1959), New Zealand, Australia and Ceylon in 1961. In the field of best physique as well Belgaum youths have made their name. Bharat Kagati won the titles of 'Sri Olympic' and 'Sri Karnataka' and Krishna Borkur of Belgaum secured the title of 'Yuva Karnataka'. In Wrestling Chamba Mutnal, Sripati Kanchanal, Basappa Chauhan

and Rajasaheb Ugargol have their name in National and State level competitions by winning the 'Hindkesari' or 'Karnataka Kesari' titles.

The atmosphere created by the Government and Private agencies in the district for the promotion of sports and games, the existing coaching personnel, well-equipped stadia and play fields, enthusiastic efforts of the Department of Youth Services, tournaments and competitions at various levels together with institutionalised facilities can bring out more talented sportsmen to light in the district, particularly in contesting in Swimming, Archery, Kabaddi, Cycling and such other fields requiring skill strength and stamina. A bright future awaits the district if intensified efforts are made in the field by all the concerned agencies.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION*

Belgaum is an agriculturally advanced district in Karnataka, served with moderate rainfall. One-fifth of its cultivable land is provided with irrigational facilities. Its soil is also comparatively rich. There were good number of tanks, their number being over 1,500 fifty years ago, and even for the present there are 688 tanks watering over 29,000 hectares of land.

The district took advantage of the cotton boom of 1860s (of the American Civil War days) and there are spinning units too taking advantage of its cotton crop. Other agro-based industries like sugar have provided fillip to sugarcane cultivation. Tobacco and chillies, introduced by the Portuguese into India are grown in considerable tracts of the north-western parts of the district, Nipani being the marketing centre for the former and Sankeshwar for the latter. Rice, jowar, wheat, pulses and oil seeds were raised in major parts of the district in the past, and groundnut has been an addition to this list in recent centuries and soyabeans and sunflower in recent decades. Horticulture also flourished and continues to flourish, and the district is famous for its vegetable crops, especially the exotics like tomato, cabbage and knolkol. Brinjals from the Krishna banks and from Gorabal are known for their special taste. Raybag has its banana gardens and Belgaum and Khanapur taluks their mango groves. Italian traveller Careri in 1695 speaks of grapes as tasty as those grown in Europe, raised at Kalliguddi in Gokak taluk. The British soldiers and Captains during the 18th century report that "country round Murgod was as rich as the best garden mould" and

* This Chapter also includes Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.

they also make a mention of mango groves at Arabhavi and Yedur. The rich flower gardens at Raybag are also spoken by them. The avenue of mango trees leading from Athani to the Krishna, 10 miles in length, raised by Raste of Anantpur is also mentioned by them. But the vagaries of monsoon has been causing drought and famines too and major parts of the district fall in the drought-prone belt.

Even in historical times Belgaum district was renowned for its agricultural progress. Raybag was called Huvinabage, famous for its flower gardens and Persian record of the Muslim period speaks of a particular fruit garden exempted from tax. Hukeri was the flower town of the Adilshahi times, supplying rose and other fragrant flowers to Bijapur daily. The description of the Gavan's army passing through the district in the 1470's speaks of the rich cane gardens, and the town Belgaum is called Ikshugrama or cane town in some records. Modern Kabbur in Chikodi taluk, Karmburu of the inscriptions, must have been a centre of sugarcane cultivation. The name Yelemunoli in Hukeri taluk speaks of its betel leaf gardens and a record from Khangaon (Kannagave) speaks of the flower garden of the place. Places like Manoli had also betel leaf gardens during the Kalyana Chalukyan times and the people who plucked the betel leaves had their own guild called *ugura munnurwar* (Uguru-300). Two records from Manoli dated 1222 and 1252 speak of plantations of coconut, cloves and betelnut and also of orchards of mango, jackfruit, lime, *madala*, orange, *nerilu*, grapes and other fruits and also gardens of betel leaves, sugarcane and of flowers like *parijata*, *ashoka*, *punnaga*, etc. The gardens of the place are described as famous. The records also speak of the guilds of gatherers of fruits called *gale munnurwar* (Gale-300), *gale* standing for the bamboo stick used to reach and pluck the fruit. Flower gardens were also attached to temples and *bastis* and devotees also donated flower gardens to such institutions. Garden of the *basti* at Konnur (1171), the temple at Ramateertha (1167), Badli (1246) and many other places are spoken of by records. A record from Kokatnur (1235) speaks of Siddhanathadevara *tonta*. The Belgaum *basti* record of 1204 speaks of flower garden of two *mattars* and 276 *kammas*. There are many more such instances. The Krishna valley is famous for its milk-yielding cattle and curds from the region is in great demand in Maharashtra. Sheep breeding is equally popular, especially in Athani taluk. The irrigation projects of the Malaprabha and the Ghataprabha have been a boon to the district. The

industrious agriculturists of Belgaum have been very quick in adopting modern methods and ideas in agriculture.

Agricultural Population

As per 1981 census, the total population of Belgaum District was 29,80,440 and the main workers numbered 10,74,785, of which 4,84,851 (45.11 per cent) were cultivators and 2,79,867 (26.04 per cent) were agricultural labourers. Among the male workers 48.76 per cent were cultivators and 19.13 per cent were agricultural labourers. Among female workers 31.94 per cent are participating as cultivators and 63.77 per cent were agricultural labourers. In addition the district has 1,56,785 marginal workers, being 5.26% of the total population and they work only for less than 183 days in a year. The net area sown per agricultural worker in the district was 1.20 hectares in 1981 and 1.48 hectares in 1971. The taluk-wise figures of total number of workers, agricultural labourers and their percentage are given in the following table.

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Total Main workers</i>	<i>Cultivators</i>	<i>Agricultural labourers</i>
Athani	1,17,744	58,670 (49.83)*	38,638 (32.82)**
Belgaum	1,82,780	60,793 (33.26)	17,983 (9.84)
Chikodi	1,47,666	78,654 (53.26)	29,163 (19.75)
Gokak	1,27,509	53,167 (41.70)	38,268 (30.01)
Hukeri	96,487	50,992 (52.85)	19,544 (20.26)
Khanapur	69,869	40,617 (58.13)	13,955 (19.97)
Parasgad	90,877	36,617 (40.29)	36,561 (40.23)
Ramdurg	69,530	25,895 (37.24)	22,736 (32.70)
Raybag	76,218	40,274 (52.84)	25,263 (33.15)
Sampgaon	96,105	39,172 (40.76)	37,756 (39.29)
Total	10,74,785	4,84,851 (45.11)	2,79,867 (26.04)

*Percentage of cultivators to main workers given in brackets.

**Percentage of agricultural labourers to main workers given in brackets.

Land Utilisation

The total geographical area of the district was 13,45,026 hectares as computed by the Survey of India. The total cropped area

as in 1982-83 was 9,49,055 hectares which formed about 70.5 per cent of the total geographical area. The percentage of net area sown to total geographical area was 70.1 in 1960-61, 70.9 in 1968-69, 67.3 in 1979-80 and 67 in 1983-84. The following table gives particulars of land utilisation in the district for the years 1955-56, 1970-71 and 1982-83 in hectares.

Land utilisation in Belgaum District (Area in '000 hectares)

Category	1955-56	1970-71	1982-83
Geographical area as per professional survey	1337.9	1346.4	1345.0
Reporting area	1338.6 (100)	1346.4 (100)	1345.0 (100)
Area under forests	188.3 (14)	192.1 (14.27)	191.5 (14.24)
Land put to non-agricultural uses	1.7 (0.1)	43.3 (3.29)	67.7 (5.03)
Area under barren and un-cultivable land	66.1 (4.9)	50.5 (3.75)	44.4 (3.30)
Area under permanent pastures and grazing land	46.2 (3.4)	35.0 (2.6)	25.0 (1.86)
Area under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	1.0 (0.1)	2.1 (0.16)	1.5 (0.11)
Area under cultivable waste	19.9 (1.5)	18.6 (1.38)	13.5 (1.0)
Area under current fallows	9.0 (0.6)	65.8 (4.88)	79.0 (5.87)
Area under other fallow land	73.0 (5.6)	26.1 (1.94)	13.8 (1.03)
Net sown area	933.4 (69.8)	912.0 (67.73)	908.6 (67.56)
Total cropped area	954.8	926.4	949.1

(Figures in the brackets indicate the percentage distribution of the areas under different land use to total geographical area)

The taluk-wise break-up of total cropped area in hectares with area sown more than once given in brackets for the year 1983-84 is as follows: Athani 1,60,060 (560), Belgaum 64,617 (4,148), Chikodi 1,02,618 (2,291), Gokak 1,21,000 (5,872), Hukeri 66,192 (1,642), Khanapur 52,560 (90), Parasgad 1,12,262 (8,776), Ramdurg 91,903 (5,077), Raybag 72,539 (4,653), and Sampgaon 94,320 (4,677). District's total : 9,38,071 (37,786).

Land holdings

According to 1980-81 agricultural census, the average size of land holdings of below one hectare was 0.49 hectare, small holdings of one to two hectares being 1.44 hectare, semi-medium holdings of two to four hectares being 2.80 hectares, medium holdings of four to ten hectares being 6.02 hectares, large holdings of ten hectares and above being 15.54 hectares. The average size of land holdings in Belgaum district is 2.88 hectares. The total number of land holdings and the total area (in hectares) of land holdings taluk-wise are, Athani 49,021 and 1,99,555; Belgaum 42,003 and 70,595; Sampgaon 34,840 and 90,453; Chikodi 46,781 and 1,08,463; Gokak 44,087 and 1,21,076; Hukeri 32,726 and 68,238; Khanapur 25,172 and 63,929; Raybag 24,241 and 83,156; Ramdurg 21,932 and 90,975; and Parasgad 30,533 and 1,15,519. The number of agricultural individual holdings, agricultural joint holdings and agricultural institutional holdings in the district are 2,25,469, 1,24,848 and 1,019 respectively, the area held by them is 6,32,977, 3,72,796 and 6,186 hectares respectively. The number of holdings and the area operated (in hectares) in Belgaum district during 1970-71 was 2,98,345 and 9,79,679 and in 1980-81 was 3,51,336 and 10,11,959 respectively. During 1980-81, Belgaum district had 8.15 per cent of number of holdings and 8.62 per cent of area operated in the State. The table in p 267 gives the number, area and average size of operational holdings during 1976-77 and 1980-81 in Belgaum district.

Agricultural Zones and Soils

According to the agro-climatic conditions, the district can be classified into three regions namely, North Dry Zone, Northern Transitional Zone and Hilly Zone.

North Dry Zone: It consists of five taluks viz., Athani, Raybag, Ramdurg, Gokak and Parasgad which occupies about 54.25 per cent of the total area of the district. The rainfall is most

Category	Size class in hectares	Number of holdings		Percentage variation	Area of holdings		Percentage variation	Average size	
		1976-77	1980-81		1976-77	1980-81		1976-77	1980-81
	Below 0.5	56,083	54,204	-3.35	14,107	15,014	6.43	0.25	0.28
	0.5-1.0	47,475	50,935	7.29	34,950	36,957	5.74	0.74	0.73
Marginal	Below 1.0	1,03,558	1,05,139	1.53	49,057	51,971	5.94	0.47	0.49
Small	1.0-2.0	71,676	86,521	20.71	1,04,417	1,24,778	19.50	1.46	1.44
	2.0-3.0	44,303	51,562	16.38	1,07,622	1,24,720	15.89	2.43	2.42
	3.0-4.0	28,618	31,205	9.04	97,834	1,06,713	9.08	3.42	3.42
Semi-med	2.0-4.0	72,921	82,767	13.50	2,05,456	2,31,433	12.64	2.82	2.80
	4.0-5.0	19,264	20,713	7.52	86,263	91,816	6.44	4.48	4.43
	5.0-7.5	26,139	28,328	8.37	1,57,864	1,70,054	7.72	6.04	6.00
	7.5-10.0	13,380	13,050	-2.17	1,15,034	1,11,671	-2.92	8.60	8.56
Medium	4.0-10.0	58,783	62,091	5.63	3,59,161	3,73,541	4.00	6.11	6.02
	10.0-20.0	13,759	12,938	-5.97	1,81,976	1,68,347	-7.49	13.23	13.01
	20.0-30.0	1,705	1,396	-18.12	39,368	31,939	-18.87	23.09	22.88
	30.0-40.0	347	241	-30.55	11,752	8,160	-30.57	33.87	33.86
	40.0-50.0	107	95	-11.21	4,734	4,116	-13.05	44.24	43.32
	50.0 & above	176	148	-15.91	23,758	17,674	-25.61	133.99	119.42
Large	10.0 & above	16,094	14,818	-7.93	2,61,588	2,30,236	-11.99	16.25	15.54
	Total	3,23,032	3,51,336	8.76	9,79,679	10,11,959	3.29	3.03	2.88

Source : Agricultural Census, 1980-81, issued by State Agricultural Commissioner, Bangalore.

variable at Athani and least variable at Parasgad. Athani has moderate or severe droughts with annual rainfall deficiency exceeding 25 per cent to 20 per cent of the years, Raybag and Ramdurg is 15 per cent of the years and Parasgad is 12 per cent of the years. The lowest rainfall recorded in the area was 198 mm at Raybag in 1965. The annual average rainfall of the region is 500 to 620 mm. Nearly 80 per cent of the rainfall occurs from June to October. Shallow to medium black soils and deep to very deep black soils are found in Athani, Raybag, Gokak and Ramdurg taluks. Deep to very deep black soils are found mainly in Ramdurg, Parasgad and parts of Gokak taluks. Nitrogen status is medium, the available phosphorous content is low, the available potash content is high, the availability of total soluble salts are normal and the soils are normal to alkaline in this region. This region is predominantly a rabi area in which the major crops grown are jowar, bajra, wheat, cotton, sugarcane, etc.

Northern Transitional Zone: It consists of four taluks namely Chikodi, Hukeri, Sampgaon and Belgaum taluks forming 32.88 per cent of the total area of the district. The annual average rainfall of the region is 632 to 1,303 mm. Nearly 60 per cent of the rainfall occurs during April to October. Shallow to medium black soils are found in Chikodi, Hukeri, Sampgaon and Belgaum, deep to very deep black soils in Sampgaon, red sandy loams in Hukeri, Sampgaon and Belgaum, and red laterites in Chikodi and Belgaum taluks. Nitrogen content is high in Belgaum and moderate in Chikodi, Hukeri and Sampgaon taluks, available phosphorous is low, available potash is high, the availability of total soluble salts are normal and the soils are normal in Hukeri, Chikodi, Sampgaon and Belgaum taluks. Acidic soils are also noticed in parts of Belgaum taluk. This area is mainly a kharif area and the main crops grown are paddy, jowar, groundnut, sugarcane, tobacco and chillies.

Hilly Zone: It comprises of Khanapur taluk covering 12.87 per cent of the total area of the district. The annual average rainfall of this region is 1,686 mm and 75 per cent of the total rainfall occurs mainly during Kharif well distributed from June to October. Soils are acidic, total soluble salts are normal, nitrogen content is high, available phosphorous is low and the available potash is moderate in this region. This region is mainly a kharif area and major crops grown are paddy and sugarcane.

Lateritic soils, occurring in Khanapur and parts of Belgaum

taluks, are red to pale yellow in colour due to predominance of hydrated oxides of iron and aluminium. These soils are friable and easy to cultivate when moist. They are acidic in nature and are deficient in lime and other nutrients. Red loamy soils are poor in retaining soil moisture but possess good internal drainage and are easy to cultivate. The depth of these soils varies from few inches to several feet and these soils are noticed in Ramdurg, Parasgad, parts of Gokak, Hukeri, Sampgaon, Belgaum and Khanapur taluks. Mixed red and black soils are found in association with each other. Usually red soils occur on uplands and black soils predominate in low lands. Both the soils are productive under favourable management practices.

Shallow black soils are severely eroded soils with dark brown to dark reddish in colour and the depth of these soils is less than 23 cm. These soils are well drained with moderate permeability. Medium black soils are found on gently sloping lands, retentive and well supplied with bases. They are moderately well drained with slow permeability. These soils are noticed in Athani, Raybag, Gokak, Ramdurg, Chikodi, Hukeri, Sampgaon and Belgaum taluks. Black soils are slaty black to dark brown in colour and contract to an unusual degree on drying. These soils are seen to exist in uniform extensive areas or inter-mixed with patches of red soils. The depth of black soils is highly variable and are deep extending upto six metres. They are highly retentive, fertile and moderately well drained to somewhat imperfectly drained with slow permeability. These soils are noticed in Athani, Raybag, Ramdurg, Gokak, Parasgad and Sampgaon taluks.

Soil Conservation

Soil conservation work was started in the district as early as in 1942. About 4,23,572 hectares of land is estimated to require soil conservation measures. In order to conserve soil, the Karnataka Land Improvement Act 1961 was brought into force. The taluk-wise contour bunded area in hectares in Belgaum District as on 31-3-1985 is given below: Athani 65,799, Belgaum 7,667, Sampgaon 314, Chikodi 10,127, Gokak 29,337, Hukeri 8,348, Khanapur 2,202, Raybag 10,959, Ramdurg 37,746 and Parasgad 42,619. About 2,16,918 hectares are covered under contour bunding in the district. Under Rural Landless Labourers Employment Guarantee Scheme introduced in 1983-84 an area of 765 hectares has been covered under contour bunding,

incurring an expenditure of Rs 4.05 lakhs from 1983-84 to 1984-85 in Athani, Chikodi, Raybag and Parasgad taluks. Four farm ponds were also developed under this scheme. Under Western Ghats Development Programme started in the district from 1974-75 in Khanapur, Belgaum, Sampgaon, Hukeri and Parasgad taluks, an area of 760 hectares and 724 hectares has been covered under contour bunding and bench terracing respectively with an expenditure of Rs 12.63 lakhs upto 1983-84. Contour bunding and bench terracing works were undertaken in 273 and 30 hectares respectively under special component plan started in 1981-82, incurring an expenditure of Rs 7.54 lakhs from 1981-82 to 1984-85. An area of 1,591 hectares has been covered under contour bunding incurring an expenditure of Rs 2.46 lakhs under Employment Affirmation Scheme which was in operation in Belgaum district from 1979-80 to 1981-82. Under National Rural Employment Programme which started its operation in the district from 1982-83, an area of 4,034 hectares was brought under contour bunding upto 1984-85 with an expenditure of Rs 20.83 lakhs. Under Drought Prone Area Programme, an area of 34,768 hectares has been covered under contour bunding since inception upto 1984-85 incurring an expenditure of about Rs 99 lakhs. About 51 lakhs Subabul seedlings were raised and distributed to needy farmers to overcome the scarcity of fodder and fuel in Athani, Raybag, Ramdurg, Gokak and Parasgad taluks.

Dry Land Development Project

Dry Land Development Project aims to minimise the risk in rain-fed farming. This project envisages utilisation of rain water to the maximum extent through improved crop management, arable land development and non-arable land management for forage and forestry. Besides, it supports the activities in the area of farm forestry, forage production, livestock development, dairying, wool industry, sericulture, poultry and piggery. Considering the objective of this project, Hirehalla watershed in Athani taluk has been selected for overall development. The watershed is spread over in 12 villages covering an area of 34,340 hectares. This watershed is divided into ten sub-watersheds and their development is being taken up in a phased manner. During 1984-85 Rs 1.77 lakhs were spent for the development of Telsang mini watershed for contour bunding, *nala* bunding, gully plugging and land smoothening works. In order to demonstrate and disseminate Dry Farming Technology, Dry Land

Agricultural Development, Rain-fed Farming Project and Vertisol Management Project are in operation in the district.

Dry Land Development Project and Rain-fed Farming Project were started during the year 1982-83 in eight taluks, leaving Belgaum and Khanapur. In this project, about 500 hectares of contour bunded fields in each taluk were selected and all the improved and advanced dry farming techniques were advocated to farmers. This project was continued during 1983-84 and 1984-85, selecting about 1,000 hectares of land in all the ten taluks of the district. Five taluks, namely Athani, Raybag, Gokak, Chikodi and Ramdurg, were covered under Dry Land Agricultural Project and Belgaum, Hukeri, Sampgaon, Khanapur and Parasgad taluks were covered under Rain-fed Farming Project. A few particulars are given below :

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Achievement</i>		
	<i>1982-83</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>
Area selected (ha)	4143	10342	10171
Contour bunded area (ha)	4143	10342	10171
Inter-bund management (ha)	4143	10342	10171
Supply of seeds (quintals)	1335	1482	1894
Supply of fertilisers (tonnes)	312	460	695
Crops coverage (ha)	2410	9601	9923
Supply of Agricultural Implements (Nos)	1246	770	482

Under Vertisol Management Project 63 hectares were given land treatment (broad bed and furrows) by using iron plough in Athani, Hukeri, Sampgaon and Belgaum taluks in 1983-84.

Crops near Rain-gauge Stations

Crop production in dry lands mainly depends on quantity of rainfall received and its distribution. The various agricultural operations are timed as per the receipt of rainfall. In this project, depending on the rainfall probability charts, various agricultural programmes like land preparation, inter-bund management, sowing, inter-cultural operations, harvesting, etc., are programmed well

Area in hectares, Production in tonnes and yield in kgs/hectare of Principal Crops in Belgaum District

Crops	1960-61			1970-71			1982-83		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
Jowar	3,06,024	1,89,870	659	2,38,158	1,67,998	742	2,42,173	1,56,304	679
Paddy	67,827	85,438	1,326	59,206	66,579	1,183	61,914	77,539	1,318
Maize	8,551	10,812	1,264	22,052	73,196	3,494	50,354	1,05,328	2,202
Bajra	77,142	21,274	290	84,922	16,736	207	72,273	15,539	226
Ragi	14,892	6,216	439	12,739	10,782	891	10,809	8,009	780
Wheat	46,244	13,985	318	56,506	14,833	276	56,059	28,754	540
Bengalgram	15,142	7,529	523	15,199	5,934	411	17,989	7,844	459
Tur	24,539	10,870	466	18,124	10,176	591	12,705	6,229	576
Sesamum	561	49	92	378	122	341	490	96	207
Groundnut	1,41,337	99,177	739	1,33,568	77,149	608	1,12,124	62,577	587
Sugarcane	15,891	92,297	68 tonnes	29,612	20,53,563	73 tonnes	58,378	44,36,728	80 tonnes
Cotton*	72,397	41,774 Bales of 180 Kgs	104	57,997	40,710 Bales of 180 Kgs	133	46,701	68,115 Bales of 170 Kgs	261
Tobacco	23,684	12,245	517	24,911	8,196	329	26,310	25,519	1,021

*Production of cotton is in terms of Lint Cotton

in advance so as to get maximum yields. This project was started during the year 1984-85. The station selected, the village proposed (in brackets) and the area covered are given hereunder : Athani M D (Athani) 103.94; Gokak (Maladinni) 105.91; Hukeri M D (Hukeri) 102.18; Khanapur (Manasapur) 100.15; Bailhongal (Bailhongal) 105.26; Belgaum City (Belgaum) 104.42; Saundatti Hospital (Saundatti) 100.00; Chikodi (Karoshi) 118.07; and Ramdurg (Kolachi) 101.88, total 941.81.

Cropping Pattern

Cropping activities go on all the year round in the district. There are three seasons viz, kharif (June to October), Rabi (November to February) and summer (March to May). The prevailing cropping systems are the cumulative results of past and present decisions taken by individuals, communities or government and their agencies. The main food crops are jowar, paddy and wheat among cereals, gram among pulses and groundnut, sugarcane and cotton are the chief non-food crops. The area, production and yield of important crops in the district are given in the table on p 272.

Jowar

Jowar, *Sorghum vulgars* is the most important food and fodder crop of the district. Area under jowar cultivation in Belgaum district is accounted to 2,41,631 hectares or 26.84 per cent of the net area sown during 1983-84, the district standing fourth in the State in this crop. The preparation of land with ploughs or blade harrows with least application of farm yard manure, line sowing with a seed drill in rows of 12"-18" apart and inter-culturing with bullock drawn implements continue to be practised. Kharif jowar is usually sown during May-June and rabi jowar during September-October. Irrigated crop is sown during January and continued upto May-June. The important varieties sown in Kharif season are CSH-1, CSH-2, CSH-5, CSH-6 (hybrid), SB 1079, SB 905 (improved) and in Rabi season CSH-8R, CSH-5 (hybrid) M 35-1, Muguti (5-4-1) and Annigeri-1. The duration of the crop is from 3½ to 4 months. An yield upto 60 q/hectares of grain and 12 t/hectares of fodder from an irrigated crop and 30 q/hectares of grain and 5 t/ha of fodder from rain-fed crop is expected. Hybrid jowar lends itself for ratooning and will be ready for harvest in about 3 months. Sequence cropping of greengram in kharif followed by rabi or kharif jowar followed by its ratoon or safflower, gram, etc., are also becoming

feasible particularly with the introduction of short duration varieties. Mixed cropping of jowar with pulses in kharif and with safflower during rabi is a common practice. Belgaum district is identified as an endemic area for earhead midge (*Contarinia sorghicola*) and plant protection measures are followed. Storing of grains in underground pits in streets and other places is in practice.

Paddy

Paddy (*Oryza sativa*) is the second important cereal crop of the district, covering an area of 61,062 hectares or 6.7 per cent of net sown area during 1983-84, and the district occupies the seventh place in the State in this crop. The chief areas raising paddy are Khanapur, Belgaum and Sampgaon taluks. Regular paddy fields are divided into level compartments varying in length and breadth according to the position of the ground. The slope of the ground is generally built-up into a series of terraces, each 30-60 cms high embankment forming part of the descending step. Mostly all paddy lands are ploughed just after harvesting of paddy crop and pulse is grown in low lying lands as a rabi crop. Many paddy varieties are in cultivation in the district. Jaya, Vani, Sona, IET-2254, IR 20, and Mangala are some of the high-yielding popular varieties.

Wheat

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) in 1983-84 covered 51,304 ha or 5.7 per cent of net sown area, the district standing third in the State in this crop. Wheat is chiefly grown in Paragad, Gokak, Athani, Sampgaon and Raybag taluks. Wheat is raised in alternate years, rotated by jowar. In some places, wheat alternates gram. Occasionally safflower is raised between the rows of wheat. Safflower does not ripen till a month after the wheat and does not interfere with its growth. The varieties grown in the district include Bijaga yellow, Kiran, U P 301, H D 2189, Keerthi and C C 464. A well managed irrigated crop produces about 25 quintals while a good rain-fed crop produces about 10 quintals per hectare.

Groundnut

Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*) is the most important oil seed crop of the district introduced during recent centuries. The area under groundnut cultivation during 1983-84 was 1,12,680 ha or 12.52 per cent of the net sown area, standing third in the State in this crop.

It is chiefly grown in Chikodi, Hukeri, Parasgad, Ramdurg and Sampgaon taluks. Among bunch varieties Spanish improved. TMV-2 and DH-3-30 and among spreading varieties Pondicherry-8 are in cultivation in the district. Monsoon crop is sown before the end of June and the other season for sowing is from the last week of December to the end of January. An yield upto 37 q/ha from an irrigated crop and 10 to 12 q/ha from rain-fed crop is expected.

Sugarcane

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) is an important commercial crop of the district. In 1983-84 it covered 56,632 ha or 6.29 per cent of net area sown, the district standing first in this crop in the state. It is chiefly grown in Athani, Raybag, Chikodi and Hukeri taluks. The plots are deeply ploughed with heavy ploughs and farm yard manure applied in adequate quantities. Sheep are penned in the field for manurial purpose in some places. Furrows are made with suitable spacings using either ploughs or other devices and the setts (18"-24" length containing 2-3 eye buds) are placed length-wise on the ridges and pressed into earth by trampling. The planting of sugarcane commences in October-November for Co 740, Co 62175 and January-February for Co 6415. Co 740 variety is also grown as a rain-fed crop. During the sixth month onwards, dried leaves at the lower nodules are cut. The crop would be ready for harvest in 11-13 months. An yield upto 80 tonnes/ha is expected from Co 62175 variety and 45-49 tonnes/ha cane is expected from Co 740 and Co 6415 variety.

Cotton

East India Company encouraged the cultivation of improved cotton in Bombay Presidency to cope up the increasing demand for cotton which arose in Europe after the invention of steam engine and the labour saving machinery. In Belgaum district experiments for the introduction of New Orleans cotton were commenced in 1842 and after some reverses, the cultivation of cotton became fairly established and it has maintained its hold in the district upto the present day. *The Report of the Indian Cotton Committee* (1919) says that the most important variety of cotton grown in the "Kumpta-Dharwad tract" is *Gossypium herbaceum* ('Dharwar American') and that "it is at its best in Belgaum". The 'Cotton Boom' of the American Civil War days saw cotton being raised ("increased" according to Belgaum Gazetteer 1884) in 2,50,337 acres in 1860-61 and

2,85,583 acres in 1861-62 in the then Belgaum district (figures for 1862-63 and 1863-64 are not available. Some areas in Belgaum were transferred to Kaladgi district in 1864). Cotton crop covered 50,434 hectares in the district during 1983-84 and the district's rank is sixth in the State in this regard. The main cotton growing taluks are Paragad, Ramdurg, Gokak, Athani and Sampgaon. The District receives the benefit of both the monsoons. The main varieties in cultivation include Mysore Vijaya and 170 Co-2, under irrigated conditions, Laxmi, Jayadhar and KDCD-1 under rain-fed conditions. Sea Island Cotton and Hybrid Cotton varieties (Varalaxmi and Jayalaxmi) are also cultivated in the district. The average normal yield of cotton per hectare works out to 261 kgs/hectare.

Tobacco

With tobacco (*Nicotiana tubaccum*) occupying 26,212 hectares in the district forming about 2.91 per cent of net area sown during 1983-84, Belgaum ranks first in Karnataka in tobacco mostly grown in Chikodi, Hukeri and Gokak taluks. Tobacco requires very careful treatment of the seed bed and the field. Tobacco stands in the field for about five months. It is both an irrigated and rain-fed crop. Harvesting, drying, heaping, stocking and curing require considerable skill and attention. Kari-baglani, Bhopli and Shendi-surte varieties were in cultivation during 1900. S-20 *bidi* tobacco variety released during 1957 is known for quality, NPN-190 variety released during 1979 and PL-5 (Sphoorty) variety released during 1984 are high yielding and good quality varieties of *bidi* tobacco. The out-turn of tobacco crop varies between 750 to 1000 kgs per hectare.

Research Stations

Agricultural Research Stations are established to develop agricultural technology and to demonstrate its practical utility to train the key functionaries of the development departments and in training of progressive farmers along with the Department of Agriculture. They undertake production of seeds and seedlings of improved varieties and distribute them. There are four Research Stations in Belgaum district at Nipani, Bailhongal, Sankeshwar and Arabhavi.

The Agricultural Research Station, Nipani was established in the year 1938 for the purpose of improvement of *bidi* tobacco and to find

out the possibilities of introducing cigarette tobacco in that area. The Station was shifted to Soundalga in the year 1942. Again in 1961, it was shifted back to the present site at Nipani. The Research Station has released S-20 variety in 1957, NPN-190 variety in 1979 and PL-5 (Sphoorty) variety in 1984. It is experimenting on variety, agronomy, entomology and pathology of *bidi* tobacco. It has also introduced Anand-2 and Anand-119 *bidi* tobacco in the district. It is also conducting field-days, seminars, training programmes and demonstrations regarding *bidi* tobacco. Seed production and distribution of improved varieties of jowar, maize, wheat, groundnut, tur, cotton and chillies are also undertaken. The total area of the farm is 22.50 hectares. Village Kodani (Chikodi taluk) was adopted under the Village Adoption Programme.

The Agricultural Research Station, Arabhavi was started in the year 1909 with the object of demonstrating improved methods of crop production under irrigated conditions, seed multiplication and distribution and to carry out the research work on water requirement of different crops. The total area of the farm is 26 ha. Since the soil and climatic conditions of the Station represent the area under Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal, the research programmes are oriented to solve the problems of the farmers of this region. Long duration and wilt resistant tur variety F-52 was developed at this station and released during 1948. In cotton, an early high-yielding and long linted variety Mysore Vijaya was developed and released during 1968. This Station has played an important role in developing and releasing of Maize hybrids 'Deccan' and 'Deccan 101' and wheat varieties DWR-39 and Keerti. A sub-centre of All India Co-ordinated Cotton Improvement Project (AICCP) is functioning here since 1967 with the objective of evolving high-yielding superior quality cotton. Under Village Adoption Programme, Chigadolli near Gokak was adopted. Experiments are conducted on the agronomic practices on maize, cotton jowar, wheat and soyabean. Trials on multiple cropping are also conducted.

The Agricultural Research Station, Sankeshwar was established in 1959 which was initially known as Regional Sugarcane Research Station, to conduct research on sugarcane and to improve the yields of sugarcane by testing promising genotypes evolved at Coimbatore, Mandya and Padegaon Research Centres. This Station also studies problems of sugarcane cultivation and evolve suitable cultivation

practices to maximise yield. It has identified and released CO-740 variety in 1964, CO 62175 in 1974 and CO 6415 in 1977. Recently, it has evolved CO 7219 (*Sanjivini*), a sugar-rich variety. Work on chilli has also been undertaken and in 1979, DH-7-6-6 chilli variety was released. The total area of the farm is 13.25 hectares. Research on sugarcane, chilli and soyabean is carried out and extension work is being undertaken. There is a seed production programme of sugarcane, chilli, groundnut, maize, sunflower, jowar, wheat, cotton and tobacco.

The Agricultural Research Station, Bailhongal was started in the year 1947 and it was merged under the comprehensive scheme for Sorghum Research during 1963-64. Later, it was transferred to University of Agricultural Sciences in 1965. This Research Station undertakes research on genetical improvement and agronomical aspects of important crops like kharif jowar, groundnut, horsegram, wheat, bengalgram and safflower. The total area of the farm is 10.64 hectares. The varieties released from this station are as follows. Kharif jowar varieties - GM 2-3-1, GM 1-5, BH 4-1-4, Kalagonda and DSH-1, groundnut variety BH-8-18, horsegram varieties BGM 1-8-3 and Co 1-1-8-3, safflower varieties Bijamanal 1-5-3, Galagali 2-1-8-5 and Saundatti 2-2. This station has adopted Hosur and demonstration trial on Sharada Cotton was conducted here. Researches on agronomy, entomology, pathology, breeding, etc., are being conducted on various crops. There is also a programme to multiply and supply improved varieties of seeds.

Agricultural School: Agricultural School at Arabhavi was started in the year 1909 as an Agricultural Research Station. In 1947, it was converted into an Agricultural School with an objective to impart agricultural training to the sons of the farmers and 407 candidates were trained under the two-year training programme from 1947-48 to 1966-67, and 703 candidates were trained in the one-year training programme from 1966-67 to 1984-85. Trainees are paid a monthly stipend of Rs 150. The Seed Farm maintained by the school has an area of 37.44 hectares having irrigation facilities. Seed production of improved varieties, namely Hybrid Maize (Deccan), Cotton (DCH-32), Sunflower (BSH-1, Morden), Red gram (PT 221) are undertaken. It has also got a Dairy Section.

The Extension Education Unit, Dharwad covering some taluks

of Belgaum, started in 1969 to cater to the information needs of the farmers. It is an important link between local farmers, the research and the teaching staff. At present Parasgad, Belgaum and Sampgaon taluks of Belgaum district are covered by this unit. The Extension Guides of this Unit are involved in conducting farm trials, whole farm demonstrations, field days, meetings, besides working in village adoption and lab-to-land programme in respective taluks.

The Soil Health Centre, Gokak, was started in the year 1971 at Belgaum as Soil Testing Laboratory, and shifted to Gokak during the year 1973. It was renamed as Soil Health Centre in 1983. The main purpose of Soil Health Centre is to collect and analyse soil samples, to recommend fertilizer doses for various crops, to know the suitability of water for irrigation and to test the purity of lime and gypsum, which are used as soil amendments. It also imparts training to field staff and farmers in collecting soil samples and implementing recommendations. So far, the total number of soil samples collected and analysed were 2,84,260 and 2,47,090 respectively. During 1984-85, 16,017 samples were collected and 12,269 samples were analysed. Based on soil test results, fertility maps of different taluks for irrigated as well as rain-fed areas have been developed by this centre.

Seeds and Seed Farms

Nine Seed Farms have been set up all over the district for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds to the farmers. The nucleus seeds obtained from agricultural research stations are multiplied in these farms and the foundation seeds so obtained are supplied to registered growers who in turn multiply the seed and supply them to the farmers for general cultivation. During 1982-83, about 33.6 quintals of foundation seeds of different crops were produced and distributed to farmers. Production of improved and hybrid seeds is being taken up by the Karnataka State Seeds Corporation (KSSC) and National Seeds Corporation (NSC) through the Department of Agriculture. In 1982-83, seed production was taken up in about 150 hectares by KSSC and NSC. In order to supply pure and certified seeds, seed samples are drawn from various seed supplying agencies and sent to laboratory to test their purity. During 1982-83, about 1,740 seeds samples were drawn and 1,101 samples were despatched to the laboratory. The Department of Agriculture has taken up a scheme to collect improved seeds grown by progressive

farmers and to distribute them to needy farmers. Under this scheme, about Rs 38,500 has been spent to collect 103 quintals of seeds of pulses and oilseeds during 1982-83. A few particulars about seed farms in the district are given hereunder.

Name of the Seed Farm	Year of starting	Total area	Area in hectares	
			Dry	Irrigated
Athani	1960-61	10.50	8.25	4.00
Bailhongal	1957-58	20.52	19.31	—
Zadashahapur (Belgaum taluk)	1961-62	9.67	7.09	1.60
Soundalga (Chikodi taluk)	1960-61	9.55	5.67	1.60
Kallolli (Gokak taluk)	1964-65	51.03	7.30	36.88
Agricultural School Farm, Arabhavi	1947-48	53.46	—	37.91
Hukeri	1967-68	21.83	17.60	0.80
K Chandargi (Ramdurg taluk)	1960-61	10.11	6.65	2.80
Saundatti	1960-61	20.68	18.80	—

The Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation Limited, (A Government of Karnataka Undertaking) is in operation in the district since 1969. It assists the farming community by supplying seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, plant protection equipments, etc., through Agro-kendras. In Belgaum district, the Corporation has opened Agro-kendras in each taluk except Khanapur taluk. Agro-kendras are started at Athani (1973), Harugeri (1982), Kudachi (1975), Raybag (1974), Hukeri (1974), Chikodi (1985), Gokak (1972), Bailhongal (1972), Saundatti (1972), Ramdurg (1972) and Mullur (1982). It has appointed 17 dealers in Athani, 27 in Sampgaon, 9 in Chikodi, 43 in Gokak, 16 in Hukeri, 22 in Raybag, 15 in Ramdurg and 47 in Parasgad taluks for sale of agricultural inputs. A few particulars of the working of the Corporation in Belgaum district are given in the next page.

<i>Particulars</i>	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Sale of Nitrogen in tonnes	4,732.5	4,561.9	5,063.9
Sale of Phosphorous in tonnes	1,108.1	1,566.11	1,907.6
Sale of Potash in tonnes	1,510.6	1,679.8	2,068.9
Sale of seeds in quintals	1,086.18	967.9	162.1
Sale of Pesticides in '000 Rs	2,741.4	3,027.6	2,769.7

During 1984-85, the revenue was Rs 377.49 lakhs by sale of fertilisers, Rs 31.76 lakhs by sale of pesticides and Rs 1.42 lakhs by sale of seeds. The expenditure incurred during 1984-85 was Rs 1.61 lakhs.

Agricultural Engineering wing was established by the Department of Agriculture during 1966, for providing equipments for agricultural works. Later, it was merged into the Agro-Industries Corporation in 1972 and was renamed as Agricultural Engineering Service Division, Belgaum. It has a sub-centre at Saundatti to offer services of bulldozers, fast rings, tractors, crawling tractor, well master cranes, etc., on hire basis. During 1984-85, 5,550 hours of bulldozer works and 1,000 hours of tractor works were utilised. Land development works undertaken by the Command Area Development Authority, Belgaum is being assisted by this division.

Manures and Fertilizers

The manures that are in common use in the district are farm-yard manure, green manure, compost and chemical fertilisers. Special schemes have been implemented like production of urban compost and rural compost. Farmers are educated in preparing organic manures by organising training camps and other propaganda measures. In recent years efforts are being made to produce quality compost. The local bodies are also making efforts to prepare compost. Local Manurial Resources Scheme has been put into operation in the district for the purpose. The items of work undertaken are intensification of urban and rural compost production, intensification of green manuring in irrigated and assured rainfall areas, training village leaders in better composting, conservation of night-soil, improved cattle sheds and manure sheds, intensification of gobar gas and bio-gas plants, intensification of blue green algae and

azolla in wet lands, utilisation of sewage and sludge water and award of prizes to local bodies for preparation of good quality compost. Under this programme, compost training camps and compost weeks, are being organised to popularise compost making and growing of green manure crops. Under local manurial resources programme, 5,96,250 tonnes of rural compost and 55,010 tonnes of urban compost were prepared, 55,210 hectares were covered under green manuring crops, 2,845 tonnes of green manuring crop seeds were distributed in the district during 1984-85. About 60 compost training camps were organised. Fertilisers have been in greater use in recent years as the area under irrigation is increasing and due to the introduction of high-yielding varieties of crops. The common fertilisers used are Urea, Ammonium Sulphate, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, Super Phosphate, Muriate of Potash and Complex fertilisers. A Fertiliser Promotion Programme was taken up in the district in 1973 with the objectives of educating the farmers. Under the 40 hectare scheme, fertilisers are being supplied to farmers in their own village. Villages having 40 hectares of irrigated area are selected and a temporary sale point is opened during the season. Total number of villages selected during 1983 was 97, 124 in 1984 and 251 in 1985. The fertilisers distributed under this programme during 1983 was 3,052 tonnes, 4,100 tonnes in 1984 and 12,068 tonnes in 1985.

Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers (in M tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Nitrogen</i>	<i>Phosphorous</i>	<i>Potash</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage increase or decrease over previous year</i>
1975-76	10,165	3,566	3,467	17,198	+25.27
1980-81	22,546	4,879	4,606	32,031	+16.21
1981-82	26,834	8,147	8,314	43,295	+35.17
1982-83	26,918	9,457	8,163	44,538	+ 2.87
1983-84	34,218	14,828	10,577	59,623	+33.87
1984-85	33,764	12,928	6,794	43,486	-10.29

Bio-gas Development Programme: It was initiated during the Sixth Plan in the district. Under this programme, 15 masons were trained in the construction of Bio-gas plants during 1982-83 and about

84 Bio-gas plants were constructed. During 1984-85, 425 Bio-gas plants were constructed.

Plant Protection

Plant protection has gained special importance after the introduction of high-yielding varieties. Large number of chemicals developed are available in the market and these are recommended at different stages of the crop. During 1984-85, 2,80,000 hectares were covered under seed treatment and 2,800 hectares under chemical weed control. To control field rats, rodenticides are being supplied to farmers at 50 per cent subsidy. To control insect pests of stored grains, Ethylene Dibromide ampules are utilised and these ampules are supplied at 50 per cent subsidy. Under comprehensive Plant Protection Programme, plant protection equipments are supplied to the farmers on 25 per cent subsidy. Endemic pests in the district are noticed in jowar (Earhead midge), safflower (Aphids), groundnut (Redheaded hairy caterpillar) and paddy (Brown plant hopper). The Agro-Industries Corporation is supplying plant protection chemicals and equipments to Agro-Kendras, Service Societies and Private dealers. Technical assistance in handling chemicals, preparing solutions and adopting dosages are extended by the extension staff.

During 1984-85, under district sector plan, Rs 42,555 was spent to supply plant protection equipments at 25% subsidy, supply of plant protection chemicals at 50% subsidy to control pests of stored grains and pests of paddy. Under State sector scheme Rs 30,984 was spent to provide plant protection chemicals at 50% subsidy to control pests of pulses and groundnut and weedicides at 50% subsidy. Under Central Sector Scheme, Rs 2.41 lakhs was spent to supply plant protection chemicals at 50% subsidy to control red headed hairy caterpillar and paddy brown plant hopper, at 75% subsidy to control jowar earhead midge, groundnut leaf minor, and redgram pod borer. An amount of Rs 85, 690 was spent to provide plant protection chemicals to control redgram pod borer at the rate of Rs 75 per hectare under Drought Prone Area Programme.

Agricultural Implements

There are three kinds of ploughs in Belgaum, small plough is found in rice tract of Belgaum, medium sized ploughs called *rante* and the heavy plough called *negilu* mostly wooden. Heavy plough

requires 3 to 4 pairs of bullocks to work it while the small and medium sized ones are worked by one pair of bullocks. Heavy ploughs are generally used in stiff and deep soils while the lighter ones are used in loose and shallow tracts. The heavy harrow with a comparatively short blade is called *haraguva kunti* and is used for preparation of land in the hot and cold weather. The lighter harrow called *belesal kunte* has a narrow and long blade and is used for covering seed as well as for working the land after commencement of the rains. A small but rather heavy harrow called *kiru kunte* is used for stirring and removing jowar stubbles. Another harrow called *dodda kunte* is used for harvesting groundnut. Clod crushers are generally heavy pieces of wood, used to break the clods and make the soil finer by pulverising it. Seed drill (*koorige*) is intended for even distribution of seeds in lines and drops the seed to the same depth. Generally heavy drills are used for rabi crops and light ones for kharif. A small hand plough (*kai kunte*) with a tube attached is found in Belgaum and is worked by hand for filling up gaps. There is a special heavy hoe called *kabbina dumkunte* for sugarcane in Belgaum and there are also special hoes for crops like brinjals, chillies, tobacco, etc. Threshing is usually done by the bullocks and in some parts a stone roller is commonly used for threshing jowar heads.

Yeta or *piccota* is used for lifting water by a lever from shallow wells and tanks, operated manually. As per 1961 livestock census, there were 1,16,261 wooden ploughs, 28,763 iron ploughs, 74,632 animal carts, 873 animal operated and 914 power operated sugarcane crushers, 3,844 oil engine and 187 electric engine pumpsets, seven government owned and 68 private owned tractors in Belgaum district. During the 1983 livestock census, there were 1,15,727 wooden plough, 20,312 seed cum fertiliser drills, 1,438 animal operated and 1,135 power operated sugarcane crushers, 13,928 diesel engine pumpsets and 35,031 electric pumpsets, 1,093 power tillers, 3,977 tractors used for agricultural purpose in the district.

There are various kinds of water lifts and devices in the district according to the depth of water in the well, tank or canal. *Sundhio mhot* (*motte* or *matti*) is found in Belgaum and it has a self-discharging trunk. *Goode* is a triangular bamboo basket lined with leather in some places and it is swung by ropes. It is portable and it is used in shallow water tank irrigation. Persian wheel is also in use. Double yoke is used for harrow, 3 or 4 coultered seed drills and working hoes with a slit in between.

The Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) commenced its operation in Belgaum district in the year 1978-79 with the main object of developing the potential of and giving assistance to small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. An amount of Rs 4.75 lakhs of subsidy was released to the Agency for the benefit of 2,600 persons during 1978-79 and Rs 35.16 lakhs of subsidy for the benefit of 4,875 persons during 1979-80. This Agency has been brought under District Rural Development Society which came into being on the 2nd October, 1980.

District Rural Development Society (DRDS) established in 1980, takes up various programmes under SFDA, DPAP, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and any other special economic programmes that are sponsored by Central and State Governments. During the VIth Plan period, an amount of Rs 411.10 lakhs of subsidy and loan amount of Rs 910.12 lakhs was extended to 43,559 families. The total amount envisaged during the year 1985-86 was to a tune of Rs 1,522.59 lakhs of which, Rs 347.51 lakhs was subsidy component and the remaining amount was loan component, which had to flow from financial institutions.

Integrated Rural Development Programme

The Scheme of Integrated Rural Development (IRDP) for the development of an area has been introduced during the year 1978-79. This programme which has been taken up in six taluks viz, Sampgaon, Hukeri, Chikodi, Gokak, Ramdurg and Parasgad aimed at making the family economically viable and self-sufficient. An amount of Rs 30 lakhs was provided for the year 1979-80. Later, this scheme has been extended to all the taluks of Belgaum district from the year 1980-81. During the VI Plan, each taluk had a target of reaching 3,000 families with Rs 35 lakhs being the target amount of subsidy from each taluk under IRDP. The number of families benefited with amount of subsidy paid (given in brackets, Rs in lakhs) are as follows: Athani 3,818 (36.68), Sampgaon 3,955 (28.76), Belgaum 4,199 (43.69), Chikodi 6,130 (61.33), Gokak 5,740 (54.67), Hukeri 5,254 (41.39), Khanapur 3,402 (27.61), Raybag 3,967 (33.36), Ramdurg 3,774 (27.04) and Parasgad 3,320 (27.50). The total no. of families benefited are 43,559 and subsidy distributed Rs 382.03 lakhs as against the targeted amount of Rs 350.00 lakhs. Under agriculture sector, an amount of Rs 3.55 lakhs has been spent for land development, supply of improved agricultural implements, storage-bins

to 903 small and marginal farmers. During 1985-86, a sum of Rs 2.99 lakhs is provided as subsidy to assist 604 small and marginal farmers. Under irrigation sector, an amount of Rs 86.08 lakhs has been spent for different irrigation schemes such as opening of new wells, renovation of old wells, deepening of old wells, supply of irrigation pumpsets and diesel engines, nala bunding, community and lift irrigation projects etc., covering 4,593 small and marginal farmers. The total subsidy provided for this sector during 1985-86 is Rs 68.18 lakhs. A sum of Rs 210.16 lakhs has been spent under animal husbandry sector for supply of cross-bred cows, graded buffaloes, sheep and goat units, supply of plough bullocks, carts, poultry and pig units, etc., benefiting 14,385 small and marginal farmers. The total outlay for this sector during 1985-86 was 247.16 lakhs of which, Rs 66.86 lakhs was provided as subsidy. Fifty-nine families have been assisted under fisheries sector through supply of fishing nets to fishermen by spending an amount of Rs 0.20 lakhs.

Western Ghats Development Programme

The Western Ghats Development Programme was initiated in Belgaum District during 1975 covering five taluks, viz, Khanapur, Belgaum, Sampgaon, Parasgad and Hukeri. Schemes from various sectors like agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, minor irrigation, etc., were taken up for implementation. During 1982-83, Rs 1.47 lakhs have been spent for various programmes like laying out demonstrations, supply of agricultural implements, rock phosphate, plant protection equipments, pulses and oilseeds at 25% subsidy, etc., and 562 demonstrations have been laid out and 25 farmers were trained under this scheme during 1982-83.

Drought Prone Area Programme

The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) is in operation in the district since 1974-75 with an object to create permanent remunerative assets in the drought-affected area. This programme at present covers five taluks namely, Athani, Gokak, Raybag, Ramdurg and Parasgad. Raybag was one of the DPAP taluks since 1974-75 under Central sector and deleted from Central sector from April 1982. However, it is covered under State sector DPAP from 1983-84 with full State finance. Since 1984-85, DPAP works in Raybag taluk have been undertaken with 50 per cent Central assistance. An amount of Rs 780.50 lakhs has been spent since inception i.e. from 1974-75

upto the end of 1984-85 for various developmental works in the district. An area of 34,768 hectares has been covered under contour bunding, gully plugging, etc. In addition, an area of 67,740 and 43,513 hectares have been covered under improved farm practices of irrigation and of dry land farming respectively. About 10,534 tonnes of fertilizers and 28 farm implements have been supplied; 46 field days were conducted; 407 demonstrations were laid out in the farmers' fields; as many as 1,165 farmers were trained and five *nala* bunding works were completed. About 54.2 lakhs of subabul seedlings were raised and distributed free of charge. An amount of Rs. 99 lakhs has been spent on all these schemes. Under minor irrigation, 78 minor irrigation works with an *achkat* area of 6,929 hectares by utilising Rs 318.6 lakhs were completed. In addition, loans were advanced to 1,438 irrigation wells and 832 irrigation pumpsets. Under horticulture sector, five horticultural farms were established, 2,912 field demonstrations were conducted, 4.3 lakhs of fruit plants and 25 lakhs of vegetable seedlings have been distributed incurring an expenditure of Rs 31 lakhs. Under animal husbandry sector, 12 rural veterinary dispensaries, four artificial insemination centres, one semen bank and 23 frozen semen centres were established, incurring an expenditure of Rs. 56.6 lakhs. Under fisheries sector, a fish farm at Hidkal was established, water-spread area of 479 hectares has been developed in taluk-level nurseries and 313 fishermen were trained. Upto 1984-85, an amount of Rs 27.75 lakhs has been spent under this scheme.

Command Area Development Authority

A single Command Area Development Authority (CADA) was constituted by the Government in the year 1973 for the comprehensive development of the command area of Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Projects irrigating about 5.2 lakh hectares in 19 taluks of Dharwad, Belgaum and Bijapur districts. The Authority undertakes comprehensive and systematic development of Command Area of Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Projects.

The taluk-wise details of the ultimate irrigation potential (UIP), area notified (AN) and area irrigated in hectares during 1983-84 is as in page 288.

Name of the taluk	Malaprabha Project			Ghataprabha Project		
	U I P	A N	A I	U I P	A N	A I
Athani	—	—	—	4,209	4,505	3,827
Chikodi	—	—	—	23,067	3,859	3,671
Gokak	—	—	—	75,158	35,519	35,510
Hukeri	—	—	—	10,042	1,859	2,492
Parasgad	40,633	27,473	11,260	1,140	—	—
Raybag	—	—	—	43,863	31,274	32,445
Ramdurg	13,196	15,279	8,324	2,687	—	—
Sampgaon	10,014	5,827	3,255	—	—	—
Total	63,843	48,579	22,889	1,60,766	77,016	77,945

The details of amount allotted and expenditure incurred on various schemes are as follows :

	Central Sector	State Sector	World Food Programme	Total Rs in lakhs
1981-82				
Allotment	145.63	67.42	—	213.05
Expenditure	86.95	27.76	—	114.71
1982-83				
Allotment	215.30	73.06	53.37	341.73
Expenditure	185.47	35.57	53.37	274.42
1983-84				
Allotment	458.65	81.09	60.96	600.70
Expenditure	433.12	51.41	60.96	545.49
1984-85				
Allotment	580.67	41.50	154.00	776.17
Expenditure	544.08	42.03	154.00	740.11

The existing topography of the command area under both the projects is uneven. The land slopes generally vary from 0.6 to 3.0 per cent and above. Land development upto 1978-79 was left to

individual farmers and was not compulsory. Afterwards, systematic land development was enforced as per CADA Act 1980, by preparing plans and estimates on outlet basis duly followed by necessary statutory requirements.

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme

The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme was introduced in the district in 1966-67 with an objective of increasing overall agricultural production by adopting improved agricultural practices. Taluk-wise area covered by crops under this programme during 1984-85 is as follows :

Taluk	Area in hectares					
	Jowar	Paddy	Wheat	Millets	Others	Total
Athani	63,510	175	4,760	7,930	17,010	93,385
Belgaum	5,499	9,653	891	614	1,831	18,618
Chikodi	9,257	1,700	998	798	68	12,821
Gokak	32,073	423	3,635	2,473	6,013	44,617
Hukeri	2,195	2,014	430	1,683	—	6,322
Khanapur	177	13,512	65	342	2,681	16,777
Parasgad	22,468	200	4,100	5,078	30	31,876
Ramdurg	26,983	80	4,766	2,559	—	34,388
Raybag	3,720	175	1,273	120	5,019	10,307
Sampgaon	10,462	6,208	6,065	5,484	474	28,693
Total	1,76,344	34,140	26,983	27,111	33,226	2,97,804

High Yielding Varieties Programme

The High Yielding Varieties Programme was commenced in the district during 1966-67 to maximise agricultural production. Introduction of high-yielding varieties resulted in the consumption of more chemical fertilisers and substantial increase in the crop yields. The table on p 290 shows the taluk-wise area covered under high-yielding varieties of crops during 1984-85.

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Hybrid Jowar</i>	<i>Hybrid Maize</i>	<i>Hybrid Bajra</i>	<i>Mexican Wheat</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Athani	3,780	4,420	4,100	5,570	—	17,870
Belgaum	5,993	516	—	1,294	18,188	25,991
Chikodi	18,745	2,280	55	1,823	535	23,438
Gokak	3,564	22,983	395	9,056	2,719	35,998
Hukeri	18,863	1,953	230	1,728	12,566	25,971
Khanapur	778	150	—	280	889	14,185
Parasgad	7,617	3,315	1,760	7,100	—	19,792
Ramdurg	833	5,180	937	2,717	—	9,667
Raybag	1,047	22,519	110	4,500	—	28,176
Sampgaon	16,619	236	35	2,158	3,591	22,638
Total	77,839	63,551	7,622	36,226	38,488	2,23,726

The percentage of area under high yielding varieties to gross area sown during the years from 1971-72 to 1981-82 is as follows : 4.4 in 1971-72, 4.2 in 1972-73, 5.9 in 1973-74, 8.4 in 1974-75, 11.3 in 1975-76, 11.2 in 1976-77, 16.0 in 1977-78, 15.6 in 1978-79, 16.6 in 1979-80, 17.5 in 1980-81 and 19.0 in 1981-82. In 1981-82, 5.7% of paddy fields, 23.8% of jowar fields and 14.2% of wheat growing area were brought under the Programme.

Developmental Programmes

A scheme for development of pulses is in operation in the district. The crops covered were tur (17,601 ha), greengram (14,494 ha), blackgram (4,017 ha), cowpea (8,057 ha), horsegram (29,556 ha), field bean (3,407 ha), bengalgram (31,576 ha) and other pulses (8,943 ha). Procurement and distribution of pulse seeds, free supply of rhizobium culture, supply of plant protection chemicals and equipments on subsidy basis, organisation of field days and demonstrations, etc., are being undertaken for development of pulses. In 1984-85, total area covered under pulses accounted to 1,17,581 hectares and an amount of Rs 27,446 was spent under this programme.

An Intensive Oilseed Development Programme was introduced in the district with the objective of stepping up production of oilseeds

by adopting improved agronomic practices. The crops covered were groundnut (1,13,739 ha), safflower (33,919 ha), sesamum (9,250 ha), niger (1,482 ha) and others (3,936 ha). Under this programme supply of minikits, demonstrations, supply of plant protection chemicals on subsidy basis, supply of gypsum for groundnut, supply of improved agricultural implements, etc., are being taken up and Rs 11.60 lakhs was spent for programmes during 1984-85. A Centrally-sponsored scheme for the Development of sunflower is in operation in the district. An amount of Rs 2.34 lakhs was spent under this programme during 1984-85 for training programmes, demonstrations fields days, etc., and the area covered under sunflower cultivation accounted to 26,068 ha.

An Intensive Cotton Development Programme is in operation in the district. Under this programme Rs 4.29 lakhs were spent during 1984-85 for organising demonstrations, supply of plant protection chemicals and equipments on subsidy basis, multiplication and distribution of cotton seeds, trials on pre-released varieties, foliar spray of nutrients, delinting of cotton, etc. An area of 29,966 ha under irrigated conditions and 15,680 ha under rain-fed conditions was covered under the cotton cultivation during 1984-85.

The Sugarcane Development Scheme aims to increase the cane yield through intensive cultivation and improved agricultural practices. The Scheme envisages the establishment of seed nursery, conducting demonstrations, varietal trials and organising crop competitions. Rs 32,000 was spent under this Scheme during 1984-85 and the area brought under sugarcane cultivation during 1984-85 was 41,930 ha.

Tobacco Development Scheme incurred an expenditure of Rs 39,321 during 1984-85 for nursery and composite demonstrations, varietal trials, training to farmers, supply of seeds free of cost to farmers and the area covered under tobacco cultivation during 1984-85 was about 25,000 hectares.

Multiple Cropping Scheme is in operation in the district. The objective of the scheme is to accelerate intensive cropping through multiple cropping to maximise production per unit of land in a year. Demonstrations on two crop sequence and three crop sequence were laid out in the farmers' field to popularise this scheme. Rs 2,963 were spent for this scheme during 1984-85.

Karnataka Pradesh Krishika Samaj: A district branch of the Bharat Krishika Samaj and Karnataka Krishika Samaj is functioning in the district with its branches in all the taluks. The main objectives of the Samaj are to study the problems of the farmers, to educate and train the farmers with the help of Government Departments and other agencies and to bring about improvements in the living standards of the farmers. There were 720 life members and 285 active members of the Samaj in the district. It has sent 18 farmers to foreign countries and 142 farmers inside the country under study tour programme. It has so far organised 26 field days, 36 seminars, exhibitions and field visits in the district. The district branch of the Samaj has conducted a conference of sugarcane growers and sugar manufacturers at Belgaum, in 1984.

Syndicate Agricultural Foundation: The Syndicate Agricultural Foundation was promoted by Syndicate Bank in 1966 to spread the new farm technology. It is also implementing Farm Clinic Project, a novel venture in rural development which aims at bringing about all-round development of each family in its area of operation. There were four Farm Clinics in Belgaum district at Jatrat (Chikodi taluk), Banajawada (Athani taluk), Nallanatti (Gokak taluk) and Bachanakeri (Belgaum taluk) during 1985. Each farm clinic covers one or a few villages and is linked to the nearest branch of the Syndicate Bank. Farm Information Exchange Clubs assisted by the Syndicate Agricultural Foundation provide a common forum to the farmers to come together. There are eight Farm Information Exchange Clubs in Belgaum District at Ramdurg, Gokak, Shirahatti, Nallanatti, Kittur, Nanganur, Kothali and Rakaskop. Future Farmers Clubs are established by the foundation with the objective of preparing the young students as the future farmers. All the activities of the club aim at spreading scientific knowledge of agriculture and allied activities to the students. There are Future Farmers Clubs at Kabbur, Chikodi, Sampgaon, Raybag, Satti, Ramdurg, Kallolli, Bailhongal, Saundatti, Shiraguppi, Kagawad, Akol, Ainapur, Devgaon, Itagi, Degavi, Modage, Jatrat, Belgundi, Athani, Ambewadi, Kurli, Marihal, Salahalli, Bhirdi and Bhendwad in Belgaum District.

Agriculture Extension Services

A comprehensive agricultural extension programme is being implemented through a dynamic training and visit system, briefly

known as T & V system, introduced in the district from 1978-79 with the assistance of World Bank under a project known as Agricultural Extension Project (AEP) and continued upto 1984-85. From 1985 onwards, the second phase of the programme known as National Agricultural Extension Project—Phase II (NAEP II) is implemented. The main plank of the system consists of mechanisms through which new technologies developed in the laboratories of the Agricultural Universities and Research Institutions are transferred on to the land for achieving increased productivity and stability. The system aims at extending the area under high yielding varieties, rendering technical service, for scientific soil and water management, propagation of crop and agronomic innovations and providing extension service in respect of farm inputs and dry land farming.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation was an inseparable part of agriculture in Ancient Karnataka and Nagavarma II, in his Kannada dictionary *Abhidana Vastukosha* (1042) speaks of two types of agricultural lands, *devamatrika* and *nadimatrika*, the former depending only upon rain water and the latter on irrigation. Inscriptions from Karnataka speak of irrigational tanks such as *kere*, *katte*, *kola*, *kunte*, *samudra*, *done*, *hakkarane* (*pushkarani*), etc. The Sanskrit encyclopaedia, *Manasollasa* classifies wells as *kupa* (one without an outlet), *vapi* (with one outlet) and *puskarani* (with many outlets), and calls a reservoir created by raising a bund across a river or a stream as *takaka*. Canals are spoken of in inscriptions as *kalu*, *kaluve* or *baykal*, sluices as *tubu* and bunds as *setu*. Vijnyaneshwara in *Mitakshara* lays down severe penalties for those who despoil or destroy various means of irrigation like bunds or canals. Sinking of wells and tanks were considered a meritorious act. Kings, queens, royal officials and the rich built tanks and other such water storages with the same devotion with which they built temples. On the request of a lay women, Sorigavundi (from Shirsangi) to her three sons that they should do something which brings her merit (*punya*), the brothers repaired a tank says a record of 1148. "By repairing the tank you have secured the merit of making *udakadana*" (or gift of water), the lady was told, and one *mattar* of black soil (*kariya keyi*) was set aside for meeting the expenses of its upkeep.

Some of the villages of the district derived their names in view

of the existence of water sources in that village. The name of the village Arabhavi in Gokak taluk speaks of a stone well at the place. The Kalmada village in Ramdurg taluk derived its name from a stone ditch (*madu*) holding water. Kerur's original name was Kereyur (village with tank) and Chikodi and Hirekodi speak of the existence of *kodi* (tank bund or stream), Kannumbarage (Kanbargi, Belgaum taluk) had a *heggere* or huge tank (1204). Telsang (Tilasanga, Athani taluk) had a *kallakere* or stone tank built by one Ketanna (1122). Saundatti had a Nagarakere. At Gudikatti one Dasuga built a tank (1051) and made a gift of land for its upkeep. A 13th century record from Mannikatti (Parasgad taluk) speaks of a grant of 12 *mattars* of land for the maintenance of the Monagere of the place. Similarly, for the Devagere at Tallur, Kathari Saluvarasa, perhaps a Seuna commander had made a land grant. Such instances are numerous. At Hooli, a public *piccota* (*dharma eta*) was installed at the well Nagavavi of the place in 1162. There must have been over 2,000 irrigation tanks in the district prior to the advent of the British. In 1938 itself their number was over 1,500. There were many irrigation wells too, and in recent times, Athani taluk leads the State in their number. A cess called *neerakooli* or *katte* or *kere* or *kaluve* was also levied in certain places for the upkeep of the irrigation facility.

Irrigation under the British

In the early days of British Administration, no special irrigational activities were taken up. The Government spent small sums, only to prevent the utter dilapidation of the irrigation works, indispensable to life.

Gokak Canal : In 1852, Sir G Wingate drew the attention of the Government to the necessity of taking up irrigational works. He opined that an irrigation project with headworks on the river Ghataprabha, four km above the Gokak Falls was capable of yielding a large supply of water for irrigation to the benefit of Gokak and Bagalkot taluks and native states of Mudhol and Jamkhandi. The Government appointed Col Scott to look into the suggestions made by Sir G Wingate. By 1854, Scott had surveyed the area and reported that the Gokak Canal Project would benefit the native states, more than the Government lands under the British. Thus, the "Scott Project" was placed in abeyance. From 1865 to 1873 two more project plans for the implementation of Gokak Canal were prepared but they did not materialise.

During 1876-78, severe drought conditions prevailed in the Deccan region and as a relief measure the Government decided to take up the works of Gokak Canal Scheme. It consisted of a masonry weir across the river Ghataprabha at Dhupdal. The branches of the canal were planned to traverse through the native States of Mudhol and Jamkhandi and Bagalkot taluk of Bijapur (Kaladgi) Collectorate. A site in Nandi village was selected for a storage tank. The canal head was at a great height and this natural elevation of the canal gave a large command area. The dam site contained large layers of hard rock. The digging of the head portion of the canal at the dam-site was a tough task. Between the years 1878 to 1885, a 800 strong gang of convicts were employed throughout the year to cut the canal at four km length. By February 1884, a portion of the land in between Ghataprabha river and its tributary Pamaldinni which included one thousand hectares of arable land was brought under irrigation. The total area commanded was about 1,650 sq km of which 95 sq km was in British territory and the remaining in the native States. The canal had a discharge capacity of 33 cubic metres per second at the head of the canal. The total estimate of the work was Rs 13,89,985. The canal project was completed on 31st March 1897.

Under British rule, the construction of new tanks were rare, but small sums were spent on the existing tanks which were useful for ordinary village life. The extent of irrigation was small and no general rules with respect to the repairs of wells and tanks were being observed. The beneficiaries had to make their contribution in proportion to the advantage they got. When the entire village was benefited, a general subscription was levied. Monetary aid was given to individuals who repaired old tanks. If the tanks were large, an officer distributed the water and received his salary in grain. The farmers helped themselves under the guidance of the village patel if the tanks were small. The amount spent to maintain or repair these tanks were paltry when compared to the revenue realised by irrigation. In the Belgaum Collectorate in the five years ending 1850-51, a total amount of Rs 3,811 had been spent on tanks and wells that gave an yearly average of Rs 762, while the revenue realised was Rs 12.50 lakhs. In 1881-82, besides wells, there were 1,055 irrigation works which included 663 reservoirs, 146 stream dips and 246 water courses. The total area under irrigation was 6,480 hectares out of which, 6,425 hectares were garden land and 55 hectares were rice land. There were 11,818 irrigation wells during 1881-82 (Chikodi-4,214 Belgaum-3,073, Athani-1,832, Gokak-1,028, Sampgoan-

905, Parasgad-766). From 1878 to 1882, there was a decrease in the total area irrigated because the lands were mortgaged to the money lenders by the famine stricken farmers and the money lenders were unwilling to invest on irrigation. In 1895, the list of tanks from which irrigation revenue derived was scrutinised and the tanks that would require excessive expenditure were abandoned. The remaining tanks were repaired.

The Gadikeri Tank at Mugut Khan Hubli was one of the old tanks of the district. The work of this tank began during 1877 and completed in 1878. It had two waste weirs. The estimated cost was Rs 16,163. The command area was 180 hectares and the catchment area was 12 sq km. An irrigation cess of Rs 12 per hectare for rice lands and Rs 24 on garden land was levied. The total assessment amount was Rs 2,252.

There were 19,011 wells and 1,534 tanks in the Belgaum Collectorate during 1938-39. The total area under government canals was 4,314 hectares, private canals 987 hectares, wells 19,002 hectares, tanks 5,107 hectares and other sources 1,355 hectares during the year 1938-39.

Irrigation after Independence

During the successive Five Year Plans from 1951, the Ghataprabha stage I & II and Malaprabha projects were taken up. A number of minor irrigation projects were also taken up and completed. The percentage of net area irrigated to the net area sown in the district during 1956-57 was 4.88 whereas during 1983-84, it increased to 20.57. The percentage of net area irrigated by different sources of irrigation for the year 1983-84 was, canals 37.89, tanks 4.69, wells 35.5 and other sources 21.9 (total 20.57 of the net area sown).

Malaprabha Project

The Malaprabha Reservoir Project consists of a storage reservoir constructed across the river Malaprabha at Navilu Teertha near Manoli in Parasgad taluk with a canal system on both the banks to provide irrigation over an area of 2.18 lakh hectares in Dharwad, Belgaum and Bijapur districts. It has a gravity masonry dam with central spillway. The length of the dam is 155 metres and height is 44.8 metres. The gross storage capacity is 37.7 TMC and utilisation is 46 TMC. An area of 13,034 hectares was submerged. The

work of the project was started during 1963 and completed in 1974.

The Malaprabha left bank canal passes through tunnels at Katkol and Mudakavi and extends to a distance of 168 km. The Yergatti lift irrigation scheme and Manoli branch canal of the length of 23 km comes under left bank canal. The total irrigable command of Malaprabha left bank is 53,134 hectares. The Malaprabha right bank canal of the length of 138 km takes off from the head regulator constructed in the right bank fore-shore of reservoir and cuts through the Yellamma range of hills by a five km long tunnel. At its tenth km reach, Nargund branch canal of the length of 42 km takes off. The irrigable area under the right bank main canal and Nargund branch canal is 1,28,628 hectares. A right bank canal of the length of 64 km which takes off from the Kolachi weir lower down the Malaprabha dam-site had an irrigable area of 8,094 hectares. Apart from this, from the foreshore of the reservoir on both the banks, eight lift irrigation schemes have been constructed to irrigate an area of 23,359 hectares of land. These schemes provide irrigation facilities to the ryots affected by the project. The cost of project as per 1983-84 estimates was Rs 274.57 crores. The total cumulative potential created to the end of March 1986 was 1,34,810 ha.

The taluk-wise details of area actually irrigated during 1985-86 in the district of Belgaum, is as follows: Sampgaon 6,654 ha, Ramdurg 19,484 ha, and Parasgad 36,978 ha. Twenty-one villages of Parasgad taluk, 19 villages of Sampgaon taluk and two villages of Khanapur taluk were fully submerged and 30 villages (of Parasgad 13, Sampgaon 14, Khanapur taluk 3) were partly submerged. In all, 8,975 families have been rehabilitated upto the end of March 1984 in 33 centres (Parasgad taluk 12, Sampgaon taluk 18, Khanapur taluk 1 and Haliyal taluk 2). The displaced families of 35 villages have already been shifted to Rehabilitation Centres and families of seven villages are yet to be shifted.

Ghataprabha Project

The Ghataprabha Valley Development Scheme was approved in April 1949 by the former Bombay State Government. The entire scheme as conceived now consists of the following components to provide irrigation over an area of 3.18 lakh hectares in Bijapur and Belgaum districts.

Stage I: A storage dam at Hidkal with a storage capacity of 51.16 TMC. *Stage II:* Construction of Left Bank Canal taking off from Dhupdal weir for a length of 116 km to command an irrigable area of 1.62 lakh hectares ultimately when lining is completed. *Stage III:* Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal for a length of 202 km and Chikodi branch canal of 86 km length and to provide foreshore lift irrigation from the Chikodi branch canal. The storage reservoir has been formed by construction of 4,480 metres long and 53.34 metres high composite dam with masonry spillway and non-spillway section rockfill dam and earth dam on either banks. In addition, two dykes of 5,184 metres and 518.16 meters length have been plugged with the dam. The gross storage capacity is 51 TMC and utilisation is 78.27 TMC. The total area of submersion is 6,337 hectares. The overall cost of the Ghataprabha Valley Development Scheme is Rs 157.90 crores. The cost of irrigation per hectare works out to Rs 7,783. The Hidkal storage dam was officially commissioned on 11-2-1984.

The Ghataprabha left bank canal taking off from Dhupdal weir runs for a length of 116 km. This canal when lining is completed will bring an area of 1.62 lakh hectares under irrigation. The Ghataprabha right bank canal takes off from the right bank of Hidkal dam and runs for a length of 202 km. It negotiates six km long tunnel at Kodabatti and through an aqueduct above the Markandeya river. The Chikodi branch canal is the first branch on the Ghataprabha right bank canal. It takes off from the link canal down-stream of Hidkal dam and crosses Ghataprabha river through an aqueduct. Further, it crosses Hiranyakeshi through an aqueduct and negotiates a ridge near Kabbur village through 3.2 km long tunnel. The total length of Chikodi branch canal is 86 km. Lift irrigation schemes are under various stages of completion under the Chikodi branch canal. Ghataprabha right bank including Chikodi branch canal commands an overall irrigable area of 1.56 lakh hectares. The cumulative irrigation potential created under the Ghataprabha as on 31-3-1986 was 1,61,563 ha incurring an expenditure of Rs 134.10 crores. The taluk-wise details of area (provisional) irrigated by the Ghataprabha Project during the year 1985-86 in the district is as follows: Athani 4,549 ha, Chikodi 7,763 ha, Gokak 32,945 ha, Hukeri 7,440 ha and Raybag 32,542 ha.

Nineteen villages of Hukeri taluk were fully submerged by the dam at Hidkal and three villages (Hukeri 2 and Belgaum 1) are

partially submerged. A total of 3,728 families have been rehabilitated in 22 centres, established in Hukeri (12), Belgaum (4), Khanapur (3), Gokak (2) and Dharwad (1) taluks.

Warabandi: Warabandi aims at equal distribution of water in proportion to their holdings. This principle leads to the adoption of more efficient practices by the farmers. Socially, it stands for equitable distribution of water to the largest number of farmers in the command area. Economically, this results in the greatest overall production per unit of the available water, though not necessarily to the highest per cent of land. In this system, a cultivator is the master of his water budget and is at liberty to decide his own cropping pattern so long as he can manage to remain within the constraints of the water-right allocated to his holdings. In a lean year, the hardship is shared by all and is not confined to those near the end or to those who are otherwise less influential. This system was first introduced during the year 1982-83 in the command area of Malaprabha and Ghataprabha projects, in an area of 6,300 hectares. During the year 1983-84, it was programmed to introduce *warabandi* in 8,000 hectares. It is implemented through outlet committees, consisting of farmers' representatives and one representative each from C A D A, Irrigation Department and Agricultural Department.

Proposed Projects

The Harinala Project (medium project), envisages construction of a storage reservoir across Harinala river, a tributary of Malaprabha at Tigadi village in Sampgaon taluk. It consists of an earthen dam with masonry waste weir on the flank. The length of the dam is 2,880 metres and height is 19.5 metres. The storage capacity is 15 million cubic metres. The area of submersion is 458 hectares. It has two canals on either side of the dam; the left bank canal runs for about 12 km and the right bank canal for about 16 km commanding a total area of 4,360 hectares. The cost of the project is Rs 243 lakhs. Only one village got submerged on completion of the reservoir.

The Dudhganga Project: It is an inter-state multi-purpose project between Maharashtra and Karnataka (estimated cost Rs 136 crores). When completed, it will irrigate 19,440 hectares of land in Chikodi taluk. Survey work has been completed.

Hippargi Barrage at Hippargi village in Jamkhandi taluk of Bijapur district, when completed irrigates part of Athani and Chikodi taluks of Belgaum district.

Minor Irrigation Works

Minor irrigation projects are taken up under three types of schemes viz, State Plan Schemes, Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Integrated Development of Western Ghat region. Assistance from the Centre is available at 50 per cent for DPAP and 100 per cent for the programmes under Integrated Development of Western Ghat Region. During 1969-70, nine minor irrigation projects with large command area existed in the district with their *atchkat* in hectares given in brackets: 1) Kaslatti bhandara near Ajur in Athani taluk (674), 2) Bhandara between Gajapati and Ankalgi (445) in Belgaum taluk, 3) Siddasamudra tank (608) in Sampgaon taluk, 4) Sadalga Bhandara across Dudhganga river (607) in Chikodi taluk, 5) Bhandara near Mamadapur (1,377) in Gokak, 6) Weir across Malaprabha river near Kudachi (1,275) in Raybag taluk, 7) Bhandaras at Chachadi (648) and 8) Hosur (474) in Parasgad taluk and 9) Bhandara between Bendigeri and Gajapati (993) in Belgaum taluk. During 1972-73, there were 585 tanks with an *atchkat* of 20,005 hectares and 106 other sources of irrigation with an *atchkat* of 13,400 hectares in the district. There were 686 tanks (*atchkat* 29,212 hectares), 20 lift irrigation schemes (*atchkat* 7,839 hectares), 116 bhandaras (*atchkat* 10,632 hectares) and 60 other minor irrigation works (*atchkat* 14,245 hectares) during 1983. In 1972-73, there were 361 small tanks maintained by the Taluk Development Boards and this number was reduced to 138 during 1985 (Belgaum 45, Khanapur 59, Sampgaon 34, and remaining taluks nil). A statement showing taluk-wise minor irrigation facilities available in the district during 1983 is appended on p 301.

At present, six World Bank Aid Projects have been taken up with total estimated cost of Rs 358.89 lakhs. The irrigation potential to be created is 176.3 hectares. They are 1) Bidi Tank Project and 2) Hebbal Tank Project in Khanapur taluk, 3) Kadasgatti Tank Project in Hukeri taluk, 4) Yellammawadi Tank and 5) Madabhavi Tank Project in Athani taluk. A sum of Rs 55.75 lakhs have already been spent on these projects upto March 1985. Also 35 minor irrigation schemes are under progress at a total estimated cost of Rs 2 crores. This includes six community irrigation

Taluk-wise Minor Irrigation facilities (capacity) in Belgaum district as on 1-4-1983 (*Atchkat* in hectares)

Taluk	Tanks		L I Schemes		Bhandaras		Other M I Works		All sources	
	No.	Atchkat	No.	Atchkat	No.	Atchkat	No.	Atchkat	No.	Atchkat
Athani	32	3,466	2	1,555	5	2,167	8	6,600	47	13,788
Belgaum	143	4,203	4	930	41	2,474	8	818	194	8,425
Chikodi	28	1,604	3	1,075	17	448	20	4,149	68	7,276
Gokak	12	663	4	1,508	9	2,855	2	89	27	5,115
Hukeri	17	2,295	1	402	19	1,061	6	1,509	43	5,325
Khanapur	231	6,887	2	981	14	777	10	843	257	9,488
Parasgad	14	1,819	—	—	3	387	—	—	17	2,278
Ramdurg	20	2,002	3	1,109	4	417	—	—	27	3,528
Raybag	32	1,610	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	1,610
Sampgaon	159	4,591	1	219	4	46	6	239	170	5,095
Total	688	29,212	20	7,839	116	10,632	60	14,245	884	61,928

Note :—Bhandaras are included under other Minor Irrigation works.

Statement showing the taluk-wise gross area actually irrigated by different sources for the year 1983-84

(in hectares)

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>By Govt canals</i>	<i>By tanks</i>	<i>By wells</i>	<i>By borewells</i>	<i>By lift irrigation</i>	<i>Any other sources (including Bhandaras)</i>
Athani	999	678	15,416	3	5,233	7,341
Belgaum	—	1,689	3,685	17	195	1,240
Chikodi	1,728	90	12,088	4	307	5,602
Gokak	24,737	—	9,785	2	652	3,440
Hukeri	728	89	6,413	67	304	871
Khanapur	—	3,355	1,514	—	198	2,988
Parasgad	17,252	387	1,839	40	6,633	—
Ramdurg	10,751	383	3,371	16	640	1,260
Raybag	24,752	251	13,463	9	2,447	1,686
Sampgaon	—	2,087	4,252	374	3,938	837
Total	80,847	9,014	71,826	532	20,547	25,265

Source : District Statistical Officer, Belgaum.

wells taken up in the district under Ganga Kalyana Scheme (Athani 2, Belgaum 2, Gokak 1 and Parasgad 1). The irrigation wells census of 1972 revealed that there were 42,091 irrigational wells in the district and Athani taluk was having the highest number of irrigation wells among the taluks in the State. As on 1-1-84, there were 11,147 irrigation wells in Athani, 3,140 in Sampgaon, 4,313 in Belgaum, 9,403 in Chikodi, 7,380 in Gokak, 6,647 in Hukeri, 7,294 in Raybag, 477 in Khanapur, 1,308 in Parasgad and 1,620 in Ramdurg taluk. A statement showing the taluk-wise gross area irrigated by different sources of irrigation for the year 1983-84 is on p 302.

Irrigation Act and Rules : The Karnataka Irrigation Act 1965 and the Irrigation Rules framed thereunder in 1965 are comprehensive and highlight State control over irrigation management. The State Government has the power to order that no irrigation work shall be constructed, controlled or maintained by a person without the previous sanction of the State Government. Most offences in connection with irrigation works are cognisable.

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture crops occupied an area of about 33,000 ha in the district covering 2.45% of the total geographical area (1983-84). The soil and climatic conditions are well suited for horticultural crops in the district. In the Malnad tract comprising of Belgaum, Khanapur and the western parts of Hukeri and Sampgaon taluks, the main horticultural crops like pineapple, banana, mango and vegetable crops like cole crops, potato, sweet potato, etc., are grown. The Gadinad tract comprises of eastern portion of Sampgaon and Hukeri taluks, Chikodi and western parts of Gokak and Raybag taluks. Horticultural crops viz., chillies, banana, mango, sapota, lime, grapes and other vegetables are grown. The Yerenad belt comprises of eastern parts of Gokak, Raybag, Athani, Parasgad and Ramdurg taluks. Principle horticultural crops like banana, lime, mango, grapes, etc., and vegetables like chillies, onion, sweet potato, etc., are grown.

Office of the Department of Horticulture in the district commenced during 1960. The Department has established 20 horticultural farms and eight nurseries covering all the taluks to educate the cultivators in the cultivation of horticultural crops. There are two

societies which are taking up the marketing of horticultural crops namely, Gardeners Co-operative Society, Belgaum and District Horticultural Produce Growers Marketing and Processing Society Limited, Belgaum. There is one preservation centre established at Hudali, Belgaum taluk for processing and preservation of horticultural produce on a co-operative basis and one more Preservation Centre at Belgundi in Belgaum taluk is established under private sector which undertakes preservation of mango. The area under different horticultural crops grown in the district as in 1983-84 are given in hectare: Mango 1,692, Banana 1,663, Sapota 853, Citrus 725, Pineapple 494, Guava 467, Papaya 442, Potato 3,040, Tomato 1,959, Brinjal 1,704, Cole crops 2,072, Beans 986, Leafy vegetables 1,107, Gourd varieties 875, Chrysanthemum 45, Bhendi 614, Radish 460, Carrot 538, Sweet potato 533, Capsicum 580, Coriander 394, Coconut 2,416, Cashewnut 1,912, Chillies 8,147, Onion 1,557, Garlic 357, Tamarind 826, Roses 67 and Marigold 69. Area in hectares and production in tonnes in the district, taluk-wise is in table on p 305.

Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation

Most of the horticultural crops are perennial in nature with long gestation periods and begin bearing usually after 8-10 years. So, growers have to invest without returns for such long periods on horticultural crops. In order to overcome this problem, long term refinance facilities from Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation have been made available to growers and channelled through State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank for crops like coconut, betelvine and grapes in Belgaum district since 1973. The amount of loan disbursed from 1973 to 1985 for coconut was Rs 11.48 lakhs, betel-vine about Rs 8 lakhs and grape about Rs 26.32 lakhs. The area covered in hectares and the number of beneficiaries are 292.18 hectares and 271 under the Coconut Refinance Scheme, 35.89 hectares and 115 in the Betelvine Refinance Scheme and 58.47 hectares and 144 in Grape Refinance Scheme since 1973.

Farms and Nurseries: The multipurpose horticultural farms are started to create awareness in horticultural crops, to educate the nutritive value of horticultural products, to ease out food situation, to identify mother plants suitable to the district, to propagate the genuine planting materials of all horticultural crops, to cater to the needs of cultivators and to serve as visual demonstration plots

Area and Production of Horticultural Crops - (Area in hectares and Production in tonnes) - 1984-85

<i>Name of the taluk</i>	<i>Fruit crops</i>		<i>Vegetable crops</i>		<i>Commercial flowers</i>		<i>Plantation & spices</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Area</i>	<i>Prod.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Prod.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Prod.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Prod.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Prod.</i>
Athani	644	10,200	345	3,450	18	55	920	4,560	1,947	18,265
Belgaum	857	10,070	6,745	67,450	75	225	1,850	3,750	9,507	81,495
Chikodi	384	6,950	565	5,650	4	12	2,778	4,370	3,731	16,982
Gokak	994	21,800	1,120	11,200	50	150	1,450	5,125	3,614	38,275
Hukeri	570	10,125	1,050	10,500	28	84	2,150	5,640	3,798	26,349
Khanapur	1,054	4,850	675	6,750	28	84	2,125	2,275	3,882	13,959
Parasgad	928	12,400	625	6,250	21	63	870	3,580	2,444	22,293
Ramdurg	719	17,100	915	9,150	26	60	1,659	8,460	3,304	34,770
Raybag	313	11,750	510	5,100	2	6	2,200	6,500	3,015	23,356
Samptgaon	718	12,720	2,020	20,200	34	102	2,510	6,570	5,282	39,592
Total	7,181	1,17,965	14,570	1,45,700	286	841	18,512	50,830	40,524	3,15,336

BELGAUM DISTRICT

to educate the cultivators regarding improved cultivation practices. The list of horticultural farms and nurseries with their year of starting, extent in hectares and important crops are given here under.

Horticultural Farms and Nurseries in the District

<i>Horticultural farm at</i>	<i>Year of starting</i>	<i>Area in hectares</i>	<i>Important crops</i>
1	2	3	4
Gundewadi	1968-69	30-00	Mango, Sapota, Coconut, Lime, Pomegranate
Murughendra Park Athani	1971-72	00-83	Coconut, Passion fruit, Sapota
Chikodi	1969-70	01-60	Guava, Lime, Papaya, Sapota, Mango
Office Nursery Hukeri	1973-74	00-10	Coconut
Coconut Progeny Orchard, Hidkal*	1971-72	26-00	Coconut
Hidkal*	1967-68	01-60	Guava, Sapota, Coconut, Pomegranate
Dyke II, Hidkal*	1973-74	11-20	Guava, Sapota, Mango, Coconut, Pomegranate
Dyke I, Hidkal*	1976-77	16-00	Cashew
T C Labour Camp, Hidkal	1977-78	64-00	Grapes
Mekali, Raybag taluk	1977-78	18-21	Mango, Custard-apple, Fig, Sapota, Pomegranate
Naslapur	1977-78	07-60	
Kittur, Bailhongal	1966-67	03-20	Guava, Coconut, Sapota, Mango, Champak
Horticultural Nursery, Bailhongal	1967-68	00-01	Coconut, Ornamental plants
Dhupdal Farm, Gokak*	1974-75	23-60	Custard-apple, Guava, Sapota, Mango, Coconut, Cashew, Jambuline

1	2	3	4
Horticultural Nursery, Gokak	1973-74	00-20	Coconut, Mango, Sapota
Office Nursery, Ramdurg	1968-69	00-95	Coconut, Tube rose
Shivapeth	1975-76	04-60	Coconut
Yakkeri	1968-69	06-00	Mango, Coconut, Lime, Sapota, Guava
Office Nursery, Saundatti	1969-70	00-10	Coconut, Sapota, Guava
Ugargol*	1973-74	02-60	Grapes, Coconut, Lime, Sapota, Pomegranate
Kurvinkoppa*	1973-74	12-00	Coconut, Guava, Pomegranate, Papaya, Lime
Manoli*	1976-77	12-00	Mango, Sapota, Coconut
Laxmitek Farm, Belgaum	1962-63	05-20	Mango, Guava, Coconut, Sapota, Pomegranate
Hulme Park, Belgaum	1976-77	00-80	Ornamental plants
District Nursery, Belgaum	NA	00-40	Mango, Lime
Office Nursery, Khanapur	NA	00-01	Ornamental plants
Ramanagar, Khanapur taluk	1977-78	10-00	Cacao, Pepper, Nutmeg, Cinnamon
Shedagalli, Khanapur taluk	1963-64	13-60	Mango, Sapota, Cashew, Guava, Orange, Lime

*Maintained by the CADA

Development Programmes

The Coconut Development Scheme, started in the district during 1966-67 has an object to produce and distribute quality coconut seedlings to the needy cultivators by raising them in departmental nurseries. During 1984-85, about 57,000 seedlings were distributed to needy farmers. There is a scheme for development of Banana and

Pineapple in the district to increase the area under these crops by laying out demonstrations, trial plots, etc. *The Scheme for Development of Fruits* was started in the district in the year 1956 with an object of increasing the area under fruit crops by providing the recommended varieties of fruit crops and rendering technical know-how to the needy cultivators. Under this scheme, 36,000 quality fruit seedlings were distributed to the needy farmers during 1984-85. There is also a scheme for package programme on mango. The Department of Horticulture is implementing the scheme for processing, preservation and utilisation of fruits and vegetables with an objective of rendering training to the public including housewives on various methods of fruit and vegetable preservation. *The Scheme for Development of Vegetables* initiated during 1963-64 aims to increase the area under different vegetable crops and to create marketing facilities and educate the farmers. The scheme for cultivation of vegetable crops in the river beds, tank beds and after paddy harvest was sanctioned in 1964-65. There is also a scheme for intensive cultivation of vegetables and quick growing fruits in Belgaum city started in 1964-65. Under this programme, many kitchen gardens and institutional gardens have come up in the district. For the production of genuine vegetable seeds in sufficient quantity, vegetable seed farms are established wherein vegetable seed production is being taken up in a scientific manner. During 1984-85, 550 kg of different vegetable seeds were produced. With the objective of popularising the cultivation of commercial flowers, there is a scheme for cultivation of commercial flowers, in Belgaum. Demonstrations of crossandra, tube rose, aster and chrysanthemum flowers are being organised under this scheme. *The Scheme for Package of Practices on Cashew* was introduced during 1968-69 for encouraging the public to increase the area under cashew. The Department is raising quality cashew seedlings that are sold later. There is a Centrally-sponsored scheme for package programme for development of cashewnut. During 1983-84, 25 manurial demonstrations in cashewnut were laid out and continued during 1984-85 also. There is also a scheme for environmental improvement in hospital gardens and other places. *The Drought Prone Area Programme* was introduced in the district in 1974-75 and five horticulture farms were started accordingly.

Gardens and Parks : Department of Horticulture has maintained two parks, one at Belgaum and other at Athani. Hulme Park is located at Divisional Commissioner's Bungalow in Belgaum and

has an area of 0.8 guntas (1976). The Murugendra Park (1971) is located near Athani, KSRTC Bus Stand and has an area of 0.83 guntas.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The livestock of Belgaum district is considerable. The livestock population excluding poultry works out to about 1,800 per 1,000 hectares of net sown area and pastures and grazing land (1983). Dairy development is gradually gathering momentum in the district. Fodder development needs particular attention. The large livestock population also offers ample scope for setting up of tanneries and bonemeal units. Belgaum is well suited for commercial exploitation of poultry. The main objectives of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services are health coverage of domestic animals against contagious and non-contagious diseases, management, nutrition and breeding of livestock for better production, dairy development for the production, procurement and marketing of milk and socio-economic programmes to help the poorest of the poor to cross the poverty line.

Breeds

Important breeds of cows in the district are the Khillari, Amritmahal and the Krishna valley. Other breeds like the cross Khillari, cross Hallikar, cross-bred Holstein and the Jersey cross and local breeds are also noticed in the district. The Khillari breed is a derivative of Amritmahal but is not so compact or fine in quality. It is a well known draught breed, very hardy and enduring, suitable for field and fast road work. The cows are poor milkers. This breed is mostly noticed in Athani, parts of Raybag and Gokak taluks. The Krishna valley breed bullocks are very powerful animals, useful for slow draught or heavy plough in black cotton soil and the cows are fair milkers. They have a long massive frame with deep broad chest, the short powerful neck and straight limbs. The Amritmahal breed is very active, well-known for its endurance. They are found in Sampgaon and Parasgad taluks. Bullocks are specially suited for trotting and quick transport. This breed is generally poor in milk yields. The graded buffalo breeds, namely, Surti and Pandharpuri are existing in the district. Surti breed is medium sized well shaped with straight back, sickle shaped horns and are economic milk producers.

Livestock population

There is a fairly good number of livestock population in the district. The bovine population in the district per sq km was 70 in 1972, 74 in 1977 and 79 in 1983. The number of working bovines in rural area per 100 hectares of gross area sown was 29 in 1972, 30 in 1977 and 28.7 in 1983. The bovine population per 1,000 human population was 378 in 1972, 355 in 1977 and 354 in 1983. The number of cows in milk per lakh of human population was 2,825 in 1972, 2,624 in 1977 and 2,510 in 1983. The number of she-buffaloes in milk per lakh of human population was 6,338 in 1972, 5,695 in 1977 and 5,740 in 1983. Belgaum stands first in Karnataka in buffaloes population, the total being 5,30,836 in 1983. The number of sheep per lakh of human population was 16,927 in 1972, 15,985 in 1977 and 15,368 in 1983. The number of goats per lakh of human population was 14,346 in 1972, 13,215 in 1977 and 13,446 in 1983. The number of pigs per lakh of human population was 586 in 1972, 570 in 1977 and 537 in 1983. The number of fowls per lakh of human population was 25,680 in 1972, 21,305 in 1977 and 21,069 in 1983. The table in p 311 gives the taluk-wise livestock population as per 1983 livestock census.

The percentage increase or decrease in cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goat and poultry is shown below :

	1956 over 1951	1961 over 1956	1966 over 1961	1972 over 1966	1977 over 1972	1983 over 1977
Cattle	+ 6.98	+ 13.09	- 4.38	+ 5.81	+ 4.89	+ 2.4
Buffaloes	+ 8.99	+ 17.12	+ 1.30	+ 18.39	+ 7.89	+ 9.6
Sheep	+ 5.77	+ 17.14	+ 21.29	+ 7.18	+ 0.66	+ 1.9
Goats	- 3.69	+ 35.06	+ 0.55	+ 45.66	+ 4.03	+ 7.9
Poultry	+ 39.95	+ 21.89	+ 28.57	+ 21.55	- 6.06	+ 4.53

Veterinary Institutions

The first veterinary dispensary in the district was started at Belgaum in 1892 and it was upgraded as Hospital in 1909. Bailhongal had a dispensary in 1909 followed by Athani in 1910, Saundatti in 1914 and Gokak in 1921. During 1985, there were one veterinary hospital at Belgaum and 28 veterinary dispensaries at Athani, Shedbal,

Livestock Census 1983

<i>Name of the taluk</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Buffaloes</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Other* livestock</i>	<i>Total livestock</i>	<i>Total poultry</i>
Athani	68,814	58,179	35,333	62,968	1,245	15,650	2,42,189	66,340
Belgaum	57,342	63,742	26,085	18,070	744	10,186	1,76,169	84,458
Chikodi	41,829	80,277	1,30,459	51,381	2,699	15,499	3,22,144	53,799
Gokak	61,699	58,313	52,347	64,606	4,698	12,784	2,54,447	94,169
Hukeri	35,736	57,971	38,889	40,067	1,961	9,183	1,83,807	47,642
Khanapur	67,197	27,243	1,238	14,977	844	7,220	1,18,719	71,868
Parasgad	74,862	37,667	55,666	41,720	1,565	5,660	2,19,986	57,194
Ramdurg	48,867	21,377	44,826	41,068	913	13,939	1,62,711	35,498
Raybag	42,384	48,202	55,636	45,870	982	8,506	2,07,013	68,256
Sampgaon	55,444	48,528	17,502	19,967	340	5,915	1,47,696	48,645
Total	5,54,174	5,01,499	4,57,981	4,00,694	15,991	1,04,542	20,34,881	6,27,869

*Included dogs, horses and asses.

Ainapur and Aigali (Athani taluk), Bailhongal, Kittur, Nesargi and Sampgaon (Sampgaon taluk), Sambre and Hirebagewadi (Belgaum taluk), Chikodi, Nipani, Galatga and Ankali (Chikodi taluk), Gokak, Mudalgi and Yadwad (Gokak taluk), Hukeri and Sankeswar (Hukeri taluk), Khanapur and Nandgad (Khanapur taluk), Raybag (Raybag taluk), Ramdurg and Katakol (Ramdurg taluk), Saundatti, Murgod, Manoli and Hirekumbi (Parasgad taluk), 37 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries at Shirguppi, Sambaragi, Telsang, Gundewadi and Kakmari (Athani taluk), Belwadi, Neginhal, Dodwad and Hunshikatti (Sampgaon taluk), Nandihalli, Hudali and Santibastwad (Belgaum taluk), Sadalga, Kurli and Borgaon (Chikodi taluk), Ankalgi, Mamadapur, Konnur, Sunadholi, Tavag, Kallolli, Ghataprabha, Makkageri and Kuligod (Gokak taluk), Mugalkhod, Bhendwad and Mekhali (Raybag taluk), Sureban, Hosakoti, Hulkund and Mudakavi (Ramdurg taluk), Yaragatti, Chachadi, Chikkumbi, Yakkundi, Kadabi and Akkisagar (Parasgad taluk), 14 Veterinary Aid Centres at Satti, Ananthapur and Madabhavi (Athani taluk), Koujalagi and Khanagaon (Gokak taluk), Bellada Bagewadi, Pachapur, Yamakanmardi and Daddi (Hukeri taluk), Harugeri (Raybag taluk), Khodanpur (Sampgaon taluk), Bhatakurki (Ramdurg taluk), Itagi and Jamboti (Khanapur taluk) and 11 Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres at Bidi, Parishwad, Halashi, Londa and Kakkeri (Khanapur taluk), Chinchali, Kankanwadi and Raybag (Raybag taluk), Mullur and Chandargi (Ramdurg taluk), Belgaum (Belgaum taluk). There are also five Mobile Veterinary Clinics at Athani, Gokak, Khanapur, Ramdurg and Saundatti, six Key Village Scheme Sub-Centres at Kanagale, Kochari, Hebbal, Gudas, Yadgud and Hattargi (Hukeri taluk) with Key Village Scheme main Centre at Hukeri. The number of heads of livestock per veterinary institution were 35,837 in 1966, 31,563 in 1972, 26,301 in 1977 and 13,314 in 1983. There were 37 veterinary institutions in 1961, 46 in 1970, 70 in 1977 and 103 veterinary institutions during 1985.

Animal Diseases

The common diseases of livestock in the district are haemorrhagic septicaemia, black quarter, rinder pest, foot and mouth disease, sheep pox and other contagious diseases. The number of outbreaks of haemorrhagic septicaemia was 35 in 1982-83, 53 in 1983-84 and 27 in 1984-85; black quarter was 41 in 1982-83, 62 in 1983-84 and 18 in 1984-85; foot and mouth is 38 in 1983-84 and 136 in 1984-85. The number of cases treated in various veterinary institutions in

the district during 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 were as follows.

<i>Treatment</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>
<i>Disease-wise treatment</i>				
Digestive	1,38,844	1,09,629	1,09,332	NA
Respiratory	2,995	2,436	2,429	NA
Reproductive	14,982	12,181	12,148	NA
Circulatory	56,932	46,288	46,163	NA
Urinary	2,996	2,436	2,429	NA
General	86,896	70,650	70,459	NA
<i>Animal-wise treatment</i>				
Bovine	2,45,772	1,98,666	1,95,088	NA
Equine	914	724	790	NA
Others	53,169	44,235	46,919	NA
Number of In-patients & Out-patients treated	2,99,647	2,81,779	2,84,042	3,21,101
Castrations	23,232	24,461	21,347	24,323
Artificial inseminations	38,842	46,479	50,158	51,038
Surgical operations	1,126	991	984	1,215
Inoculations	4,14,018	3,50,887	3,96,931	5,14,430
Births due to artificial inseminations	3,220	5,950	9,694	6,557

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Number of Inoculations</i>		
	<i>1982-82</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>
1	2	3	4
Black quarter	94,776	78,668	74,779
Haemorrhagic septicaemia	1,06,896	1,31,304	1,00,088
Fowl pox	1,566	—	—
Sheep pox	1,590	630	139

1	2	3	4
Rani khet	14,886	17,704	56,844
Rinder pest	72,499	1,38,749	3,16,375
Rabies	512	704	622
Foot and mouth	7,771	10,869	18,282
Enterotoxamia	49,601	34,106	47,301
No. of sheep dosing	97,738	78,300	83,185

Rinderpest is a very serious contagious disease. Rinderpest eradication scheme constitutes a normal programme organised on All-India basis in order to wipe out this disease. The Department is having one check post at Kagwad since 1976 and one vigilance unit at Belgaum. Now, this scheme has been remodelled to control the outbreaks of Rinderpest. Prophylactic mass vaccination campaign against the disease is taken up vigorously and 12,049 vaccinations are done against Rinderpest at Kagwad since 1976, which is situated on the boundary line between Karnataka and Maharashtra. The Clinical Laboratory (veterinary), Belgaum aims to assist field officers in the timely and efficient investigation and diagnosis of livestock and to suggest the effective remedial measure to control such diseases and to undertake veterinary research covering the jurisdiction of Belgaum, Bijapur and Uttara Kannada districts.

Key Village Scheme

The key village scheme introduced during 1961-62 provides multi-faceted approach to the problems by simultaneously attending to breeding, feeding, disease control, marketing and education. Cattle shows and cattle rallies are periodically conducted to encourage cross breeding and sale of livestock. The key village scheme at Hukeri has six sub-centres comprising 52 villages at Kanagala, Kochari, Hebbal, Gudas, Yadgud and Hattargi. In the beginning, each key village block maintained upto maximum of eight breeding bulls depending on the requirement. During 1978, with the coming into being of semen banks, bulls were disposed off. The number of artificial inseminations performed were 93,235, the number of calves born due to artificial inseminations were 15,947 and the number of preventive vaccinations done were 2,08,471 from 1961-62

to 1984-85. The semen collection centre at Belgaum was established during 1975 to collect and supply semen to clinics of Belgaum, Sampgaon, Chikodi, Hukeri, Khanapur and Raybag taluks. This centre has maintained one Holstein Friesian, four Jersey, and seven Surti bulls. The performance of this centre upto 1984-85 since inception is as follows. Number of artificial inseminations performed were 1,50,660. The number of calves born due to artificial inseminations were 15,788 and this centre has prepared 4,12,472 ml of semen. The artificial insemination with frozen semen is being carried out at 28 centres in Paragad, Athani, Gokak and Ramdurg taluks of Belgaum district. The number of artificial inseminations performed using frozen semen and the number of calves born due to artificial inseminations from 1981-82 to 1984-85 were 16,126 and 1,351 respectively. The semen collection centre at Gokak was started in the year 1955-56 under Community Development Block as artificial insemination centre and was upgraded to Semen Bank in the year 1975-76 to expand cattle breeding programme to the neighbouring DPAP taluks of Belgaum district. This centre has maintained one Holstein Friesian, four Jersey, one Khillar and four Surti bulls. The number of artificial inseminations performed and the number of calves born due to artificial insemination from 1975-76 to 1984-85 were 76,390 and 13,966 respectively.

Poultry Farming

Intensive Poultry Development Project (IPDP) is functioning in the district from 1977 to increase total poultry population by improving the breed of local poultry and progressively substituting them by exotic varieties and to encourage poultry keeping as a subsidiary occupation. It will provide guidance in the formation of co-operative societies for sale of poultry feed and purchase of egg from producers. At present, there are four societies viz, Poultry and Dairy Co-operative Society, Belgaum, Sri Ramalingeshwar Poultry Farmers and Milk Producers Co-operative Society, Bailhongal, Malaprabha Poultry Farmers Co-operative Society, Wakkund and Mallasarja Poultry Farmers Co-operative Society, Kittur. Under IPDP Programme, rural unemployed youth graduates are trained in poultry farming, and 1,677 poultry units were established, and 3,782 persons were trained in poultry farming from 1977 to 1984-85. The Poultry Extension Centre at Belgaum was established in 1975 to educate the farmers. Under Applied Nutrition Programme, which was in operation in Athani block (1974-75 to 1978-79), Chikodi block

(1975-76 to 1978-79) and Gokak (1974-75 to 1978-79), out of allotted Rs 6.33 lakhs, Rs 4.3 lakhs have been spent.

Sheep rearing

Belgaum with its vast tract of low rainfall and drought affected land is very well suited for sheep husbandry. There is a Sheep Breeders Association in Belgaum. There are 27 Sheep Breeders Co-operative Societies functioning in Belgaum district. There is one Sheep Breeding Station at Suttatti in Athani taluk which was started by the erstwhile Bombay Government during 1947 to evolve a suitable strain by crossing local Deccani with Merino, Corridale and Rambouillet Rams. Merino, 'the golden footed sheep' with its ancestral home in Spain yields finest fleece. Deccani sheep has coloured fleece in which black and grey are predominant, the latter colour being a phase of the aging of sheep. This Station is producing rams of proven capacity and are supplying them to farmers for intensive sheep breeding. The cross-bred sheep with Merino are distributed among the flocks of the shepherds. The area of the farm at Suttatti Sheep Breeding Station is 73.7 hectares and the herd strength was 366 as on 31-12-1984.

Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producers Federation

Belgaum district has been known for its milk production since long time. The State Government with the assistance of the World Bank and under the technical guidance of National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) started Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation. The KMF started functioning in Belgaum district from October 1983. The KMF has three-tier system wherein milk producers in the village level will organise themselves to form Dairy Co-operative Societies (DCS) at the village level, Union at the district level and the Federation at the State level. The KMF owns and operates Dairy Plants, cattle feed plants, market the milk and milk products and also provide technical guidance. The DCS aims to involve farmers to form milk societies and manage them by themselves. DCS helps them to market their milk efficiently avoiding the depredations of traditional middlemen. In every village, surplus milk will be collected through DCS twice a day; the producers are paid for their milk on the basis of fat content in the milk. Upto 1984-85, the number of DCS registered was 117, the total number of members enrolled was 11,714. Total quantity of milk procured since inception was 26,20,039 kg and 2,30.650 kg of cattle

feed was sold to the farmers upto 1984-85. The KMF under Animal Health Care Programme will provide health care facility to all animals of the farmers who are the members of DCS through their weekly Mobile Veterinary Clinics and also provide emergency veterinary aid round the clock. Cross-breeding programme is taken up on a large scale by KMF to improve the existing indigenous breeds to produce more milk. The farmers will be induced to grow green fodder by supplying seed material free of cost and also provide technical know-how through the qualified officer.

Belgaum Dairy

The Government Dairy, Belgaum was started as pilot scheme in 1966. The objective of starting the Dairy is to procure milk from the Milk Producers Co-operative Societies and *bona fide* dairy farmers to improve the economic conditions by paying them a fair price. The Government Dairy was handed over to KMF with effect from 1985 and since called Belgaum Dairy. Average procurement per day was 7,400 LPD in 1984-85. Whenever, milk supply was found surplus, the same was converted into casine and ghee. It is proposed to supply milk to Milk Dairy, Dharwad for milk powder manufacture.

District Rural Development Society (DRDS) has given financial assistance to six Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF) centres located at Athani, Raybag, Konnur, Mudalgi, Sureban and Yaragatti to improve the cattle breed by frozen semen technology. All these six centres are old centres established in the district during 1980-81. Under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Rs 13.8 lakhs has been spent for the expansion of Milk Dairy at Belgaum to increase the capacity of handling 10,000 LPD to 20,000 LPD. Two chilling plants at Athani and Gokak were established. Another at Ramdurg is in progress and one more chilling plant at Saundatti will be established with Saundatti Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society's (TAPCMS) co-operation. Financial assistance has been extended for establishment of Hubli-Dharwad Milk Powder Plant and Belgaum Dairy Development. Amount spent since the inception of DPAP was of the order of Rs 13.8 lakhs.

Special Programmes : Special Component Plan is in operation in the district from 1980-81 to assist Scheduled Caste population by supplying milch cattles, milch buffaloes, sheep, goat, piggery and poultry. Assistance for construction of house shed and feed of

animals is also made available. The assistance is by way of subsidy to the extent of 60 per cent and the remaining 40 per cent is by way of loan from commercial banks. A total of 78 cattle units, 109 goat units, 121 buffalo units, 66 poultry units, one pig unit and 17 sheep units were distributed under this scheme, incurring an expenditure of about Rs 21 lakhs upto 1984-85. Under the *Integrated Development of Western Ghats Programme*, introduced during 1974-75, five artificial insemination centres at Parishwad, Halshi, Bidi, Kakkeri and Londa and one mobile veterinary clinic at Khanapur were established. Rs 2.73 lakhs has been spent under this programme upto 1984-85 to supply 82 breeding bulls, for maintenance of five artificial insemination centres and one mobile veterinary clinic, for organising demonstrations in fodder development and rearing of calves born due to artificial insemination.

Drought Prone Area Programme under animal husbandry is in operation in Belgaum district since 1974-75. Under this programme, 12 rural veterinary dispensaries, five artificial insemination centres, 28 frozen semen centres and four mobile veterinary clinics were established. About 1,910 milch animals and 210 sheep units are distributed to small and marginal farmers on subsidy basis and 520 farmers were trained in animal husbandry and about Rs 56.6 lakhs has been spent upto 1984-85. Under *Integrated Rural Development Programme*, a sum of Rs 210.16 lakhs has been spent from 1980-81 to 1984-85 for supply of cross-bred cows, graded buffaloes, sheep and goat units, supply of plough bullocks, carts, poultry units and piggery units benefiting 5,532 small farmers, 8,853 marginal farmers and 13,669 agricultural labourers. The total families benefited under the programme were 29,481 out of which, 7,190 families belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. Under Scarcity Relief works covering Athani, Chikodi, Gokak, Hukeri, Ramdurg, Raybag and Parasgad taluks, supply of nutritious food to cattle belonging to small farmers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes farmers and animal health programmes are being taken up in the district. Out of the allotted amount of Rs 5.39 lakhs, Rs 5.25 lakhs has been spent during 1984-85 and 1985-86. Various programmes like fodder development, supply of mineral mixtures to calves born due to artificial insemination, demonstrations in poultry keeping, training of farmers, etc. are taken up under *Command Area Development Authority Programme*. Upto 1984-85, Rs 3.39 lakhs have been spent under this programme since 1975. Nine artificial insemination centres were established and 458 farmers were trained in agriculture and allied activities. *Special*

Livestock Production Programme implemented in the district during 1975 provides assistance to small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers to establish sheep units. Upto 1984-85 about 6,333 sheep units were established since inception of this programme.

FISHERIES

The development of fisheries in the district is confined only to an inland area with availability of resources from three reservoirs viz., the Ghataprabha, the Malaprabha and the Rakaskop besides a number of tanks. The main objectives of the Department of Fisheries in the district are utilisation of all potentialities towards the intensive development of fisheries. After the completion of construction of fish farms at Hidkal and Kurvinkoppa, these farms are producing sufficient quantity of fish seeds to meet the requirements of the district. In addition, assistance is being extended to the fishermen members through Fisheries Co-operative Societies. Assistance is also being given for the construction of fish market by municipalities and other local bodies.

Resources: Belgaum district, which is an inland district, has eight river stretches, viz., the Krishna, the Malaprabha, the Markandeya, the Doodhganga, the Vedganga, the Panchganga, the Ghataprabha and the Hiranyakeshi with a length of 475 km, many streams, irrigation channels, three reservoirs and about 471 major and minor tanks found fit for fisheries. The waterspread area of the three reservoirs in the district are the Rakaskop reservoir-350 hectares, the Malaprabha reservoir-13,574 hectares and the Ghataprabha reservoir-7,800 hectares. The break-up figures pertaining to other waterspread areas are as follows : 46 major tanks-1,002 hectares ; 425 minor tanks-901 hectares ; 52,195 wells and 310 km long rivers.

Fish Fauna

The fish fauna of the district consists of the following indigenous and exotic varieties. The local names and scientific names of fishes available in the district are as follows : Indigenous varieties *Puntius chola* (Kolara), *Puntius sarana* (Kanaga, Parke), *Puntius curmuca* (Koracha), *Puntius reba* (Arja), *Labeo calbasu* (Tambri, Kemminu), *Labeo calbasu* (Karimeenu, Kemma), *Osteobrama vigorsii* (Parake meenu), *Wallogo attu* (Bale/Bahle meenu), *Ompok binaculatus*

(Gojale Godla), *Clarias batrachus* (Murugodu meenu, Marpa), *Bagarins bagarius* (Kurdi meenu), *Labistes reticulatus* (Gappi), *Channa striatus* (Kucchu, Owl), *Channa leucopunctatus* (Bili Kucchu), *Ambassis ranga* (Bachanige meenu), *Notopterus notopterus* (Chacchi), *Rasbora daniconius* (Sasla meenu, Dande), *Danio acquipinnatus* (Arashinapatte), *Glossogobius giuris* (Hajamde), *Mastocembalus armata* (Hawu meenu), *Noemachilus botia* (Murangi meenu), *Garra mulya* (Kalagav), *Silonia childrenii* (Chidave), *Mystus vittatus* (Girilu) and *Puntius jerdoni* (Harigi meenu). The introduced varieties comprise of *Catla catla* (Catla meenu), *Labeo rohita* (Rohu meenu), *Cirrhina mrigala* Hamilton (Mrigala meenu), *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* (Belli meenu), *Ctenopharyngodon idella* (Hullu meenu), *Cyprinus carpio* Var. *Communis* (Samanya gende) and *Cyprinus carpio* Var. *specularis* (Kannadi meenu).

The gill nets are cast in the smaller water bodies while swimming. *Shigadi* is a device made of empty, sealed, waterproof kerosene tins tied together with a piece of worn-out gillnet. It is usually used in the bigger tanks and in the periphery of reservoirs. In long line fishing, a long line to which are attached 50 to 100 hooks baited with shredded fishes or frogs and the waste fishes are set in the water to catch the fish. In Gill net fishing, the fish get caught in the mesh of the net. The webbing made of knotted nylon twisting with two to four inches mesh size are commonly used. The floats used are the small empty sealed tins, bulbs, glass bottles, etc. and the sinkers are invariably the stones. The cast net fishing called *beesubale* is universally employed and the meshes in the net are usually small. In hand line fishing with or without pole, a single hook is normally used and the baits employed are the earthworms and small fishes. Fishes get hooked while trying to swallow the bait. Basket traps are of different sizes and shapes. Drag nets are small nets which are used to drag in the drying up ponds to collect the small and miscellaneous fish left over in the tank. *Murangi bale* is a crude and diminished version of trawl net used mainly to collect the live weed fishes.

The fishermen in the district belong to the communities of Bhovi, Killiketa, Dasar, Bhojagar (Muslims), Bagadi and Gondhali. There were 1,846 fishermen in the district during 1983. Of these, 238 were full time, 145 were part time, 367 were occasional fishermen and the rest were engaged in various miscellaneous fishery occupations.

These fishermen are scattered in all the taluks of the district. The following table shows the revenue realised from departmental catches, auctions, issue of licences by the Department of Fisheries, etc.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>
Quantity of fish caught (in kg)	2,107	897	1,585	892	808
Amount realised (in Rs)	5,998	3,396	4,125	2,964	3,313
Number of licences issued	365	222	446	596	313
Amount realised (in Rs)	5,575	3,845	6,925	8,231	7,170
Number of tanks auctioned	3	13	19	28	24
Amount realised (in Rs)	630	2,377	7,940	12,452	8,850
Mileage of canals auctioned (in km)	310	310	310	310	310
Amount realised (in Rs)	12,611	12,394	9,772	19,378	12,029
Sale of fish seed (in nos)	2,96,490	1,77,250	1,65,000	3,26,500	3,97,070
Amount realised (in Rs)	22,644	16,480	20,643	35,517	30,421

Co-operative Societies and Marketing: There were 18 Fishermen Co-operative Societies in 1985 in the district with a total membership of 1,067. (See also chapter VI)

Applied Nutrition Programme: The Applied Nutrition Programme was in operation in Ramdurg, Belgaum, Paragad, Gokak, Athani and Chikodi taluks from 1966-67, 1968-69, 1971-72, 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively. It aims to popularise protein rich diet of fish among people. Under the programme, selected waters in the area of operation are taken up for fish culture through village panchayat and stock it with fish fingerlings. The exploited fish was distributed among feeding centres. The operational period of the

programme was five years after which the activities were expected to be continued on self generating basis. This was a UNICEF supported programme.

Fish Farms : Fish farms are raised 'ponds' or 'nurseries' for production and rearing of fish. The functions performed by fish farms are collection of indigenous fish seeds, production of seeds, rearing of young ones, distribution and stocking of fingerlings for rearing, patrolling of tanks and survey of inland waters to locate breeding centres.

Under the Drought Prone Area Programme a fish farm was established at Hidkal (1974-75). There are 130 ponds in this farm with a water spread area of 1.48 hectares. The hatchlings (seed) production during 1983-84 was 21 lakhs and during 1984-85 was 23 lakhs. About 27 lakhs were spent under DPAP for the development of fisheries in the district. There are four taluk-level nurseries, each one at Athani, Raybag, Ramdurg and Saundatti. These are used to rear the hatchlings and fry upto fingerlings before distributing to the fish culturists. The rearing capacity of each nursery is about 1.5 lakhs per crop and three crops are raised in a year. CADA Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Projects, is assisting the Department of Fisheries in augmenting its departmental resources on a modest scale with a view to encourage the fishermen of the Command Area to supplement their income by gainfully employing their families on development of fisheries. The construction of fish nurseries and development of fishery in reservoirs are the main schemes and 27.3 lakhs fish seeds were produced at Kurvinkoppa during 1984-85 under this programme. The Kurvinkoppa fish farm is being developed since 1972-73. There are 58 ponds in the farm.

Famines

Eastern part of Belgaum is more prone to failure of crops due to uncertain rainfall. The earliest recorded failure of crops is during the great Durga Devi Famine which is said to have persisted for nearly two decades from 1378 due to failure of seasonal rains. Though periodical rains returned, the whole district was almost entirely depopulated. There is no record of any measures adopted to relieve the distress. In 1419, there was a grievous famine throughout the district resulting in the death of many cattle. Ahmed Shah Bahmani (1422-36) opened public stores of grain for the use of the poor.

In 1420, there was again a failure of rain. In 1472 and 1473, there was severe distress as no crops were sown for two years, many people died and many left the area. In consequence of continued drought and great swarms of locusts, there was a gradual failure of crops which began from 1787-88 and continued upto 1795-96 causing great distress. In 1790, the march of the Marathas through Belgaum and Dharwad to Mysore was accompanied by such devastation that on its return from Mysore, the victorious army almost perished for want of food. In 1791-92, there was total absence of seasonal rain with the results that farm operations remained suspended and drought conditions spread over the whole district. The famine was so severe that half the inhabitants of many villages in the district died. A story narrates that a woman at Gokak under the pangs of hunger ate her own child and in punishment was dragged along, chained to the foot of a buffalo till she died. From the numbers of uncared for dead, this famine is still remembered as the "*Doughi-bara*" or "*Skull Famine*". During this famine, some Hindus unable to get grain and rejecting animal food, poisoned themselves while the poor classes found a scanty living on roots, herbs, dead animals and even human corpses. Many peasants fell into the clutches of professional money lenders in order to save themselves from starvation and death.

It is noteworthy however that famines became rather frequent since the advent of British rule in Bombay Presidency and most of them particularly affected Belgaum district. Increased transport facilities brought merchants to the doors of the peasants enticing them to sell all their stocks. In 1802-03, Belgaum suffered severely from famines. In Gokak taluk, about 15,000 people are said to have died of famine. The monsoon again failed during 1832-33 in the east of the district. This famine affected the cattle population of the district and some people are said to have sold their children for want of food. Again in 1853, the eastern part of the district experienced a severe drought. The situations worsened when crowds of destitutes arrived from Sholapur (where conditions proved to be much worse). The government granted some revenue remissions. The major famines which ravaged the district occurred during the years 1876-77, 1880 and 1899-00. In 1876, scanty and irregular rainfall led to famine over nearly half of the district. September and October also passed with only a few showers and except on river banks, little or no cold weather crops were sown. The prices of food grains soared very high and jowar was sold at 14 instead of 43 maunds

per rupee. Early in November there was scarcity of grain and distress increased. In the hot months, with rising prices, distress worsened and the scanty rainfall in July and August caused much anxiety and suffering. The timely and plentiful rainfall of the next two months saved the growing crops and the condition of the people gradually improved. Twenty relief-houses or camps were opened in the district. The total cost of the famine relief worked out to Rs 11,53,960 of which about Rs 9,98,650 were spent on public and civil works (including laying of railways) and Rs 1,55,310 on charitable relief. Soon after these calamities, there occurred the rat plague in 1878. In October 1878, rats swarmed in the northern and eastern subdivisions of Gokak, Athani and Paragad and to a little extent in Chikodi. The most destructive variety of rat is said to be *Golunda mettada* a large eared field rat. They did much damage by scraping and eating the sown seed. Some fields had to be sown thrice. In June and July 1879, rats were again found in great numbers in the north and east of the district. The Government offered a reward of one rupee for every hundred rats killed. The Vaddars proved excellent rat-catchers, digging the burrows and killing the rats in large numbers. Between August and October about 1,35,000 rats were destroyed. Large number of rats were destroyed by the heavy rain and cold towards the year-end. The relief works started by the Government and certain private bodies could not grapple fully with the worsening situation. According to the Famine Commission report, 1901, "relief was to a large extent insufficient and imperfectly organised". It was estimated that the loss of population due to death and migration in Belgaum district was around 1,47,000 and loss of cattle population was estimated to be 1,12,367.

The nineties of the nineteenth century were almost difficult years. As per the report of Famine Commission, 1898, "the failure of the south-west monsoon of 1891 led to distress in the Athani, Gokak and Paragad taluks of Belgaum district. There were practically no crops at all in these affected taluks". Again disasters set a pace by 1896-97, grew in tempo and the last few years of the turn of the century left behind a tale of woe and unparalleled ruin. In 1896-97 heavy monsoon (so irregular that many stations recorded the total of their annual average rainfall in one month) washed away crops. Closely on the heels of this disaster followed even worst years of horror beginning in 1898 and ending in 1902. The causes of the famine in 1899-1900 were the failure of crops. The resources of the people had been depleted by the severe famine of 1896-97 and a single

intervening year of fair harvest in 1898-99 was insufficient for recovery. The damage done by shortage of rain was intensified by a severe plague of rats and locusts, grasshoppers and other insects. Total famine expenditure accounted to Rs 5,09,511 (1898-1902) and the disbursements under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists Loans Act was Rs 5,47,600 and Rs 3,21,931 respectively. Remission of land revenue accounted to Rs 1,53,288. The principle measures taken for the relief of cattle were importation of fodder into affected areas, establishment of cattle relief camps and deportation of cattle to distant grazing grounds. The percentage decrease in the total cattle when compared to 1896-97 was 10.83 in 1900 and 11.72 in 1901. The Famine Commission of 1880 stated that "About one third of the land holding classes were deeply and inextricably in debt and atleast an equal proportion were in debt though not beyond the power of recovering themselves". In order to redress the grievances of peasants and save them from the clutches of money lenders, the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act 1879, was enforced. It tried to prevent the alienation of lands. But, this Act did not offer any relief to the poor agriculturists.

In the 1905-06 famine, about 4,16,000 people were affected and Rs 2,18,630 was spent for relief measures. About Rs 1,96,976 loan was disbursed. Due to widespread scarcity of fodder, Famine Fodder Centre was opened in Belgaum. About 3,000 tonnes of grass was supplied to Belgaum from Poona at the cost of Rs 12,013. About 2,07,000 people were affected during the famine of 1911-12 in which rain practically ceased in Kharif season and loan amounting Rs 1,24,000 was distributed in the district. The suspensions and remissions of land revenue granted during this famine accounted to Rs 2.91 lakhs and Rs 9,769 respectively. In 1941 the rainfall in August and September was both irregular and insufficient and so the crops were not satisfactory. In September 1942 rains failed again and 280 villages in Athani, Gokak and Parasgad taluks were effected. Tagavi for fodder was issued free of interest. Fodder was imported. In 1945, the early rains were erratic and insufficient and in September there was a complete failure. So both kharif and rabi crops were affected. In addition to usual measures of relief, the All India Spinners Association opened spinning and weaving centres. The Bombay Humanitarian League operated cattle camps and free kitchens were run by the relief committees. During 1971-72, famine occurred again in the district and 272 villages in Athani, Chikodi, Ramdurg, Raybag, Parasgad, Gokak and Sampgaon taluks were affected in-

volving a population of 3.42 lakhs. About 145 famine relief works were taken up in the district with an expenditure of 14.61 lakhs. There was an acute scarcity condition in the district due to erratic monsoons from 1981-82 to 1985-86. Population of 12 lakhs and a cattle population of five lakhs were involved. The State Government took up prompt measures to provide immediate relief to the affected population, to ensure employment of persons who offered themselves for work, supply of drinking water, supply of fodder to cattle and supply of adequate food-grains through special economic programmes like NREP, RLEGP, DPAP and Scarcity Relief Programme. *Goshalas* were established at Kokatnur in Athani taluk, Panchagaon, Salapur and Shabarikolla in Ramdurg taluk and Goravan Kolla in Parasgad taluk by State Government. Two more cattle farms were started by the Sugar factories at Gokak and Raybag. About 4,494 cattle were taken care of at these farms.

Locust Plague : The Bombay locusts and the migratory locusts are found scattered in the district. They mainly feed on plants of the grass family and occasionally when they become gregarious, do considerable damage to jowar, bajra and other millets. They rarely form swarms. In Belgaum district, locust plague occurred during the following years. From 1925-26 to 1937-38, some villages in Chikodi taluk were attacked by locusts causing damage to standing crops of the value of Rs 20,000. Preventive and relief measures were taken. In 1939-40, 14 villages in Chikodi taluk were affected causing damage to standing crops worth Rs 41,400. From 1941-42, 19 villages in Chikodi taluk and few villages in Gokak taluk were affected causing loss of standing crops worth Rs 48,400. From 1945-46 to 1947-48, 27 villages in Chikodi taluk and some villages in Gokak taluk were affected. The estimated loss was about Rs 52,000.

Floods

Floods are a constant phenomenon in the rivers of the district. In 1962, there were heavy floods, followed by similar developments later. During 1980, damage caused by floods amounted to Rs 9.14 lakhs affecting 20,000 families of 59 villages in Belgaum district. Rs four lakhs were spent as a cash relief at the rate of Rs 400 to 800 per family and Rs 600 worth building materials in cases of damage to buildings. As per available records, between 27th-30th June 1983 there appeared unprecedented heavy rainfall in Belgaum, Hukeri,

Chikodi and Gokak taluks leading to flash floods in the Ghataprabha and its tributaries of the area and caused considerable damage in the lower reaches. Total rainfall received from 27th to 29th June 1983 in Belgaum was 508 mm, Chikodi 208 mm, Gokak 140 mm and Hukeri 252.4 mm as against the normal June rainfall of 190.7, 80.8, 68.3 and 82.5 mm respectively. In some places where bridges were submerged, very heavy jam of traffic was evidenced on the national highway. As many as 3,386 families in 105 villages were affected and five persons lost their lives in these floods. About 556 houses completely collapsed and 2,374 cattle were lost. The estimated loss of private property was about 168.87 lakhs. Timely relief was extended to the victims of the flood of 27-29th June 1983 in the taluks of Belgaum, Chikodi, Gokak and Hukeri.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

The Belgaum district is endowed with rich agricultural resources like cotton, sugarcane, oil seeds, tobacco, abundant forest wealth, stock of limestone and other mineral resources like bauxite, china clay, fire clay and *kankar* besides congenial climatic conditions, adequate skilled and unskilled labour and enthusiastic entrepreneurs. Roadways and railways have also helped the development of industries. Various financial institutions and the Department of Industries and Commerce are providing financial assistance for the setting up, expanding and modernising of industries, and also for trade receipt and export promotion. The district has the privilege of having the Rural Industries Project and Rural Electricity Co-operative Society which provide assistance to develop industries in rural areas. In spite of these advantages, entrepreneurs hesitate to start industries in the district as raw materials like hard coke, pig iron and steel are to be imported from the northern parts of the country and as power famine is evidenced. The Karnataka Electricity Board, the Belgaum Coal and Coke Consumer Co-operative Association Limited, Belgaum and the District Industries Centre are helping to bridge this gap. The district is classified as industrially backward though it has the fourth place in the State in industries.

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

Before 1885, the chief industries of the district were cotton-ginning, cotton-spinning and weaving, calico-printing, dyeing, toy making, paper making, copper and brass work, pottery and oilseed pressing, etc. Inscriptions of Pre-Vijayanagara times speak of oil

production centres like Saundatti, Kokatnur, Manoli and Umarani. Telsang must have been a major centre when its name Telisanga is taken into consideration. Bangles were manufactured at Kalkundri (Kallakundarige), Senahalli and Nitturu. Paper was produced, mostly by Muslims. Athani has a Kagzi Galli even today. Gokak had ten families engaged in this craft during the 18th century and Koganoli was another such centre. Basket making, foot wear manufacture, weaving both of cotton and woollen, making of jewellery and vessels were popular crafts, and the crafts had their own guilds in many towns. The chief local appliances for spinning cotton was the foot-roller. It replaced the ginning wheel. Local saw gins were first made in about 1845. Mr. Mercer, an American planter, succeeded in making a saw-gin in Dharwad and Mr. Channing in Belgaum in 1845 when the Collector was allowed to grant the request to set up saw-gins at Bailhongal and Saundatti. In the same year Government set up two more saw-gins, one at Murgod and another of fourteen saws at the Government farm at Neginhal. In 1850 there were 40 saw-gins in 21 towns and villages of which 37 were registered. In 1851, of the 26 Government gins, five were at work, and of the 54 private gins only 22 were at work, partly due to failure of the American cotton and partly due to the faults of the gins.

Cotton weaving towns were Gokak, Chikodi, Sankeshwar, Bailhongal, Belgaum, Manihal, Sureban, Yamakanmardi, Pachapur, Deshnur, Manoli, Gurlhosur, Ramdurg, Saundatti, Kittur, Mugatkhan Hubli, Bagevadi, Marihal, Sulibhavi and Nesargi. Saundatti, Manoli and Gokak had experts in dyeing cotton yarns called Banagars. Weaving is also carried on to a fair extent in various villages all over the district. Gokak, Athani and Chikodi were silk weaving centres, as per an 18th century source.

Cloth was stamped or printed with wooden blocks in various patterns and colours at Murgod, Gokak and Manoli. At Murgod about 15 Shimpi families were engaged in calico printing. Agarbatti production, a legacy of the Adilshahi times, in which mostly Muslims were engaged, flourished in places like Hukeri, Pachapur, etc. Athani was a centre of producing salt petre in Adilshahi times. Sadalga and Nipani were centres for production of sugar.

Fancy furniture and wooden toys were made in the district. Gokak and Deshnur (Sampgaon taluk) were noted for their wooden toys. About 12 families belonging to Jingar caste at Gokak and three

families at Deshnur were engaged. Formerly, they were producers of sheaths of swords and harnesses and saddles (*jinu*) for horses. Bhimarao who came from Kolhapur lived on by making wooden toys, palanquins, ornamental umbrellas which were mostly used by the native chiefs, and he taught his relatives how to make wooden toys. They also made wooden cradles, fruits, animals, and images of men and gods. The figures were life like and the fruits were surprisingly natural in look.

Copper vessels were made in Belgaum by sixty families of Jain Bogars and by Muslim labourers. Earthen pots of various sizes, tiles and bricks were made throughout the district by Kumbars. Oil was pressed from sesamum, *kusubi* (safflower), groundnut, etc, by Telis or oilmen found in almost all towns and large villages. Their chief settlements were Belgaum, Kittur and Athani and they were a flourishing community.

The 'Cotton Boom' that was evidenced in India in the 1860s due to the American Civil War, later gave a fillip to the founding of many textile and spinning units in the Deccan. In the wake of this, in 1881-82, steps were taken for the erection of a mill, at Gokak to be worked by water-power supplemented by steam when the water failed. The laying of railway line caused decline in the manufacture of coarse paper, country cloth and dyeing industry in the district. Number of persons employed in these crafts sought employment in railway works as they could not withstand competition of imported articles.

Industries after 1885

The Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Company's Mill at the Gokak Falls commenced working in the beginning of October 1887 with a total investment of about Rs 20 lakhs. The Mill had about 5,184 spindles with 303 operatives in Jan 1888. The oil and ice factory at Belgaum and a paper unit at Gokak were functioning in 1898-99. The Gokak Falls Mills Company in Belgaum was contemplating the erection of a ginning factory to be worked by electric power derived from the turbine station at the foot of the Falls in 1907-08. Alur Venkatarao and others started a new tile factory on the latest scientific principles at Khanapur in 1907 in the wake of the Swadeshi Movement. The Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Company constructed an important cotton ginning factory at Saundatti

and another was being contemplated upon at Gokak in 1908-09. The Local Board of Belgaum had attempted to introduce improved hand-looms, rendered unsuccessful for want of capital among the trained operatives in 1910-11. The match Industry which stopped its work in the previous year due to non-availability of the necessary chemicals, started its work again in 1917-18. In 1911 one sugar refining factory and one match factory were begun in Belgaum. The former showed no progress and the latter was finding it difficult to compete with foreign imports besides non-availability of suitable timber for match production. The Government began to supply wood to the company free of cost in 1911-12 and the company was making profit. After the First World War the Match Factory was closed due to lack of supply of soft wood and lack of support from local capitalists. Weaving industry was hard hit because of abnormal prices of yarn and dyes. Coarse cloth was unable to compete with cheap mill-made cloth. The smaller industries viz., the bangle industry at Belgaum, toys at Gokak, perfumery, brass and copper pot industry were also hit hard. The handloom industry was losing ground to power looms. The Japanese toys were replacing the indigenous toys of Gokak. In 1920, the hosiery industry was started at Shahapur (Belgaum) by Shantha Beerappa Belur who was inspired by an industrial exhibition at Bombay. The modest beginning was made with production of socks. The needs of the military station at Belgaum created an opportunity for the production of striped banians and other varieties. The removal of the restriction on the yarn distribution from 1952 by the Government increased the number of units from 48 in 1952 to 115 in 1954. The main products manufactured by these units were banians, pullovers, slip-overs, baby coats, blouses, mufflers, swimming trunks, 'T' shirts etc. In 1930, two small scale units were started to make furniture. One of them was M N Dalvi and Sons, Belgaum, pioneers in the line. It was estimated that in 1938, there were 600 handlooms in Belgaum, 500 in Gokak and about 500 in Bailhongal. The Ugar Sugar Works limited was established in 1939 at Ugarkhurd. A similar unit was started at Kittur in Athani taluk, but was closed down in 1948.

Laxman Rao Kirloskar, founder of the Kirloskar group of industries, born in 1869 at Gurlhosur of this district, opened a cycle repair shop at Belgaum in the beginning and slowly switched over to other mechanical ventures. The Kirloskar Companies and subsidiaries and associates spread over in four States are the outcome of his

initial efforts. Around 1945, Arjunsa Krishnsa Satpute of Gokak was producing electricity by using diesel generator and used it for running looms and flour mill. His silk twisting factory which was engaged in weaving and printing had gained a wide reputation. He has also to his credit in introducing the rubber tyre wheels and hand-break cart in the area.

Existing status: The existing industries of the district are broadly divided into three groups viz, large and medium scale industries, small scale industries, khadi and village industries or cottage industries. There were 17 large and medium scale industries as on 31st March 1985. Six sugar factories are coming under this group, of which five are in co-operative sector and one in private sector. Three more co-operative sugar factories are likely to be started (at Nipani, Khanapur and Athani). Nipani factory has been commissioned in recently. Of the three spinning mills coming under large scale group, one is in co-operative sector and the others are composite ones. One more spinning mill is under construction at Saundatti. Of the remaining large scale industries one is engaged in manufacturing of aluminium ingots and other units are of textile, oil and engineering goods. The capital investment of the large and medium scale industries was about Rs 130 crores and has provided employment for 15,693 persons, and produced goods valued at Rs 160 crores as on 31st March 1983. There were 3,848 small scale industrial units registered in the district with an investment of Rs 20 88 crores providing employment to about 29,000 persons. These industries are mainly engaged in agricultural implements, non-ferrous castings and manufacturing hydraulic jacks etc. Khandasari sugar, cotton ginning and pressing, chemical industries such as soap, automobile, wood and furniture, cement, bricks and tiles, ceramic products, electrical goods, etc. are also notable. Some small units in Belgaum are producing spare parts for the Bajaj Scooters, Kirloskar Oil Engines, Cooper Engineering, Premier Automobiles, Tata Groups of Industries and the Larsen and Toubro groups. There were 10,000 handlooms in the district, of which more than 50 per cent have been covered under co-operative fold. About 49 co-operative societies have been organised primarily for the handloom sectors. (See also Chapter VI). There were 4,000 power-looms employing more than 20,000 workers in the district. An Intensive Handloom Development Project has been started at Ramdurg in 1976 with a view to cover as many handlooms as possible. It covered 1,570 looms in 1985, in sub-centres like Ramdurg (432),

Sureban (485), Katkol (123), Kerur (71), Sulebavi and Deshanur (326), Kittur (49), Kognalli (40) and Chikodi (44). Khadi and Village Industries have provided full time employment for 2,809 persons (March, 1985) engaged in Khadi and Wool Industry, non-edible oil and soap, carpentry and blacksmithy, and produced goods worth Rs three crores in that year. Artisan based units are blacksmithy (1,221), carpentry (1,980), pottery (858), leather crafts (2,345), basket making (450), rope twisting (530) and tanning (280) in the district. A lone public sector industry is coming up at Kanagale, Hukeri taluk for the manufacture of condoms sponsored by Hindustan Latex Limited an undertaking of the Government of India.

POWER GENERATION

The electrical power supply is one of the basic necessities of industrial activity. The main source of power to Belgaum area now is from the Sharavati project. In October 1887, the Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Company, opened the first generating station in the country at the foot of the Gokak Falls on the river Ghataprabha and used the power for the textile mill. Water was diverted from the river at the head of rapids about one km above the Falls into a channel running parallel to the river, and rushing down the face of the cliff about 55 mtrs through a huge pipe into the turbine house down below the Falls where three turbines of 250 HP each, transmit power. The extraordinary length of the line of transmission and the speed attained by the huge pulley wheels were said to be first of the kind in the world at that time. As on 31st March 1985 there were three generators of 500 kw, and one generator of 1000 kw, generating electricity of 2,500 kw.

With a view of harnessing the power potential of the district, the Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd., has taken up the projects of hydroelectric power generation on the river beds of the Mahadayi and the Ghataprabha. The river Mahadayi, taking its origin in the Western Ghats at a higher elevation, enters a zone of rapids and loses height by nearly 500 m in a distance of 15 km. Availability of water at a higher elevation stimulates the generation of hydroelectric power. The estimated power potential of this project is 310 MW of installed capacity with an annual energy generation of 900 million units. The estimated cost of the project is Rs 230 crores. The scheme comprises of a storage dam across the Mahadayi river near

Kotni, a pick-up dam near Irti, WCs and an U G Power house near Krishnapura with an installed capacity of 260 MW, a dam site power house at Kotni with an installed capacity of 20 MW, and a tail-race dam at the state border with a power House with an installed capacity of 30 MW.

The Government of Karnataka has approved the scheme for power generation at the foot of the Ghataprabha dam at Hidkal, by harnessing irrigation releases and also releases into the river bed for power generation. Two penstocks have been embedded in the body of the dam for construction of power house. The State Government has approved setting up a captive mini-hydel plant by using the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal water at Dhupdal, and leased this plant to the Gokak Mills.

Prior to the formation K E B in the State (on 31st October 1957), the distribution and management of electricity in Belgaum district was under the control of the Electricity Department of the Government of Mysore. All the taluk headquarters of the district except Raybag were electrified by 1st November 1956. Prior to the Hydro-electric power supply from Sharavati to the district, licensed private companies were generating and supplying electricity. The Bombay Electricity Board started diesel power houses at Bailhongal, Hukeri, Gokak and Chikodi and was supplying electricity to them since 1955. The Khanapur Electricity Co-operative Society, Khanapur (1964), Madhava Prathap Electricity Company, Ramdurg (1965), Sona Light and Power, Athani (1966) and the Amalgamated Electricity Company, Belgaum (1974), were supplying electricity to their respective places and were taken over by Karnataka Electricity Board in the years noted against their names in brackets.

The district received hydro-electricity from the Sharavati transmitted from Dharwad to Kittur through 33 KV Circuit single lines in the year 1962 and the supply was distributed through Kittur and Saundatti by stepping down from 33 KV to 11 KV with two transformers of one MVA capacity at each of the sub-stations in 1963. The hydro-power was made available to Belgaum district by extending 110 KV single circuit line from Hubli Receiving Station during the year 1966. The power was stepped down to 11 KV at Belgaum by the two power transformers of 10 MVA capacity each and fed to out-going feeders. A 220 KV transmission double circuit line had been drawn from Hubli to Belgaum to cater to the huge demands of

power by Indian Aluminium Co., Belgaum during the year 1970. This line is further extended upto Kolhapur to link with the Maharashtra State.

The sub-stations of various capacities supplying electricity to the district at the end of March 1986 are, 220 KV station at Belgaum; 110 KV stations Begaum, Chikodi, Ghataprabha, Saundatti and Ugar; 33 KV stations power house (RM 2) at Udyambag and Belgaum, Balekundri, Khanapur, Kittur, Bailhongal, Ramdurg, Udakeri, Mallur, Athani, Gokak, Mudalgi, Raybag, Hidkal, Aigali, Yelparahatti, Hukeri, Sankeshwar, Sadalga, Nipani, Bhoj, Ankali and Kuligod. Proposed new stations started in different places are 110 KV stations are at Athani, Hukeri, Honaga, Mache, industrial area, 33 KV stations at Hattaragi, Yaragatti, Ankalagi, Shiraguppi, Satti, Jambagi, Shirahatti, Haliyal, Mahishwadi, Katti, Hindalga and Chinchali are in progress.

Co-operative Rural Electricity Society: The Co-operative Rural Electricity Society Limited, having jurisdiction over Hukeri taluk started functioning from 1969 (see Chapter VI).

Statement showing the taluk-wise transmission lines in the district as on
31st March 1986

Taluk	Different transmission lines in KM				
	220 KV	110 KV	33 KV	11 KV Km	LT Lines Km
Athani	—	33	46	868.45	1,276.07
Belgaum	35	92	70	979.35	2,576.59
Chikodi	26	75	125	879.71	2,175.00
Gokak	—	70	90	837.32	1,537.10
Hukeri	—	—	27	614.70	1,839.40
Khanapur	—	—	—	658.42	1,115.51
Parasgad	—	40	88.7	502.00	773.00
Ramdurg	—	—	27	451.40	1,248.60
Raybag	—	—	34	642.80	1,372.20
Sampgaon	—	—	56	465.00	851.00
Total	61	310	563.7	6,899.15	14,764.47

Source : Superintending Engineer (Elec) K E B, Belgaum.

**Statement showing the existing transmission lines in the District
as on 31-3-1986**

<i>Voltage class</i>	<i>From-to</i>	<i>Double or single circuit</i>	<i>Station located</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
1	2	3	4	5
220 KV	Hubli to Belgaum	Double	Belgaum	(2 × 50 MVA) = 100MA
	Belgaum-Kolhapur	do		220/110 KV
	Inter-state grid			
110 KV	Hubli to Belgaum	Single	Belgaum	60MVA/110/33/11KV
	Belgaum to Ghataprabha	do	Ghataprabha	50MVA/ do
	Belgaum to Chikodi	do	Chikodi	40 MVA/ do
	Hubli-Naragund Saundatti	do	Saundatti	30 MVA/ do
	(tap line to Saundatti from Hubli-Bagalkot D/C 110 KV line)			
	Mahalingpur to Ugar Khurd	do	Ugar Khurd	20 MVA/110/11KV
33 KV	110 KV Stn Belgaum to RM 2 Station	do	RM2 City Powerhouse	5 MVA/ 33/11 KV
	110 KV Stn Belgaum to Balekundri	do	Balekundri	5 MVA/ do
	110 KV Stn Belgaum to Udyambag	do	Udyambag	10 MVA/ do
	110 KV Stn Belgaum to Khanapur	do	Khanapur	5 MVA/ do
	Dharwad 110 KN Stn to Kittur	do	Kittur	5 MVA/ do
	Ghataprabha to 110 KV Stn Bailhongal	do	Bailhongal	10 MVA/ do

1	2	3	4	5
	Saundatti to Mallur	Single	Mallur	5 MVA/33/11KV
	Saundatti to Udakeri	do	Udakeri	5 MVA/ do
	Kerur 110 KV Stn to Ramdurg	do	Ramdurg	10 MVA/ do
	Ghataprabha 110 KV Stn to Hukeri	do	Hukeri	10 MVA/ do
	Ghataprabha 110 KV Stn to Sankeshwar	do	Sankeshwar	5 MVA/ do
	Tap line from Mahalingpur to Ghataprabha D/C line	do	Hidkal	10 MVA/ do
	Ghataprabha to Hidkal 110 KV Stn to Raybag	do	Raybag	10 MVA/ do
	Mahalingpur to Athani	do	Athani	10 MVA/ do
	Jamkhandi to Aigali	do	Aigali	5 MVA/ do
	Tap line from Ghataprabha Bailhongal line to Gokak	do	Gokak	5 MVA/ do
	Tap line from Ghataprabha- Mahalingpur D/C line to Mudalgi	do	Mudalgi	5 MVA/ do
	Tap line from Mahalingpur Ugar Line to Yelaparhatti in Ramdurg taluk	do	Yelaparhatti	5 MVA/ do

1	2	3	4	5
	Mahalingpur 110 KV to Kuligod	Single	Kuligod	5 MVA/33/11KV
	Chikodi 110 KV Stn to Nipani	do	Nipani	10 MVA/ do
	110 KV Chikodi Stn to Sadalga	do	Sadalga	10 MVA do
	110 KV Chikodi Stn to Bhoj	do	Bhoj	5 KVA do
	110 KV Chikodi Stn to Ankali	do	Ankali	5 MVA do

Source : Superintending Engineer (Elec) KEB Belgaum.

Industrial Co-operatives

Small entrepreneurs have organised themselves into industrial co-operatives to take advantage of the economies of scale and solve their problems. Workers and artisans have formed industrial co-operatives. Among the industrial societies in the district, hand-loom and power-loom societies constitute the largest group. Industries falling within the purview of Khadi and Village Industries Board, represented the next major group. This co-operative spirit is strong in the case of sugar industry in the district. As on 31st March, 1985 there were 149 industrial co-operatives in the district. (See Chapter VI).

LARGE AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

Gokak Mills

The Gokak Mills, at present a division of Gokak, Patel Volkart Ltd, Bombay was established in 1885 at Gokak Falls, about six km from Gokak, for converting cotton into yarn. The capital investment of the mill as in 1984 was Rs 20.49 crores from the share capital Rs. 2.25 Crores. The Mill provided employment for 4,642 (4,390 males and 252 females) and paid Rs 5.28 crores upto the end of 1983-84. The raw material cotton is procured from all the cotton growing areas of the country. The mill produces cotton yarn, cotton

**Statement showing the taluk-wise total No. of villages, households, AEH and pumpsets energised in the district
as on 31-3-1986**

Taluk	Villages including hamlets as in 1981 Census	Villages including hamlets electri- fied	Category-wise installations									Total
			Houses	AEH	Commer- cial	Pump- sets	Commer- cial in- dustries	Drink- ing water	Street lights	HT consu- mers	Bhagya Jyoti	
Athani	113	113	13,148	534	1,250	10,839	691	17	2,445	13	2,888	31,825
Belgaum	187	172	45,006	13,265	6,122	5,563	5,923	30	9,017	45	2,179	87,150
Chikodi	138	138	31,545	2,255	3,418	11,517	1,336	65	6,278	5	4,599	61,018
Gokak	140	135	21,309	748	2,801	8,473	1,050	38	6,197	16	2,491	43,123
Hukeri	122	122	23,444	(Included in Col 5)	2,349	8,094	831 (Included in Col 9)		7,298	4	—	42,020
Khanapur	255	232	13,135	230	1,052	1,456	352	25	3,920	7	1,992	22,169
Parasgad	137	125	11,538	482	2,011	2,237	570	82	4,653	11	1,848	23,477
Ramdurg	128	126	11,015	336	1,238	2,868	618	20	3,529	2	1,640	21,266
Raybag	62	62	6,918	171	665	9,277	630	15	1,893	2	1,844	31,415
Sampgaon	138	131	16,258	572	1,488	2,864	720	37	9,617	6	1,926	33,491
Total	1,420	1,356	1,93,316	18,593	22,394	63,188	12,721	329	54,847	111	21,407	3,96,954

Source : Superintending Engineer (Elect) KEB Belgaum

type cord and cotton canvas and duck. During 1983-84, 89,824 spindles produced 12,240 MT of cotton yarn, 2,255 MT of cotton tyre cord in 27 looms and 7,98,000 mts of cotton canvas and duck in 60 looms. The production is marketed throughout the country and also exported partially. The Mill provides adequate welfare measures like free medical facility, workers colony, schools, reading room, recreation facilities and weekly market facility to its workers. Besides, they are eligible to get all benefits put forward by the Government Rules and Acts.

Indian Aluminium Company

Aluminium Production Company of India Ltd, Belgaum was incorporated as a Private Limited Company in the year 1938. In 1944, it was renamed as Indian Aluminium Company Ltd, and in 1945 the Company became public limited. The Company started its production in 1969. The capital investment of the factory as in 1985 was Rs 53.52 crores. It manufactures Alumina and Hydrates of Aluminium and primary Aluminium metal. The Company provides employment for 1,492 persons and paid Rs 24.4 lakhs per month as wages during 1984-85. The production capacity of Alumina and Hydrate is 1.60 lakh MT and Metal 75,000 MT per annum, and it produced 1.64 lakhs MT of Alumina Hydrate and 23,342 MT of Metal in the year 1984. The Company provides all the benefits under the provisions of the Labour Welfare Act like primary school, employees' co-operative society, community centre (Recreation Club), Playground, etc. There are three labour unions in the factory.

Ugar Sugar Works

The Ugar Sugar Works, Ugar Khurd, Public Limited Company, manufacturing Sugar and Alcohol, established in the year 1939 at Ugar Khurd of Athani taluk. The capital investment on this factory as on 30th September 1985 was Rs 5.46 crores. It pays about Rs two crores as wages per year to its workers. The production capacity of the factory (1984-85) was 3,000 MT of sugar per day, 1.08 crores bulk litres of industrial alcohol per year, 12 lakh bulk litres of denatured spirit per year, 24.30 lakh bulk litres of portable alcohol per year, and 50.16 lakh bulk litres of arrack per year. During the year 1984-85, it crushed 4.42 lakh tonnes of sugarcane valued at Rs 14.60 crores; 38,531 tonnes of molasses valued at Rs 44.56 lakhs; 77 tonnes of malt valued at Rs 3.38 lakhs; 96 tonnes of grapes valued at Rs 2.20 lakhs; 5.42 lakh bulk litres of rectified

spirit valued at Rs 7.29 lakhs and other raw materials worth Rs 1.24 lakhs. It produced 6.05 lakh quintals of sugar valued at Rs 27.12 crores; 86.21 lakh bulk litres of rectified spirit valued at Rs 1.31 crores; 5,975 bulk litres of denatured spirit; 11.73 bulk litres of portable alcohol valued at Rs 2.95 crores; 2.65 lakh bulk litres of arrack valued at Rs 13.84 lakhs. It is providing quarters and hospital facilities to its labourers besides other facilities as per statutory provisions.

BEMCO Hydraulics

The BEMCO Hydraulics Limited, Belgaum was incorporated for manufacture and sale of Hydraulic presses and equipments in March 1957 in Belgaum. The partnership firm was converted into a public limited company in the year 1976. The capital investment of the company is Rs 36 lakhs. It provides employment for 500 persons and paid Rs 43.15 lakhs as wages during 1983-84. The annual production capacity of the firm is goods worth Rs five crores and production during 1983-84 was worth Rs 3.47 crores. It provides several amenities to its workers in addition to legal provisions.

Arun Engineering Works

The Arun Engineering Works, Belgaum, a partnership firm, was established for processing of crankshafts, rotars, etc., at Udyambag Industrial Estate, Belgaum, in May 1960. The capital investment of this industry is Rs 34.12 lakhs (1983-84). This industry provides employment for 833 persons and paid Rs 2.17 lakhs as wages during 1983-84. It is also processing rotars and manufacturing hydraulic jacks, hydraulic presses and arbor presses.

Malaprabha Co-operative Sugar Factory

Sri Malaprabha Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Mugutkhan Hubli was incorporated on 13th March 1961 for manufacture of sugar and allied products. The capital investment of the factory is Rs 24.83 crores. It provides employment for 1,233 persons and has paid Rs 94.38 lakhs as wages in 1982-83. The production capacity of the factory is 3,500 MT of sugar and produced 3,406 MT during 1983-84. The sugarcane growing area coming under its jurisdiction is 21,180 acres of rain-fed, 7,660 acres of irrigated and 4,480 acres of non-members' reserved area. By-products like molasses, bagasse and pressmud are also utilised. Labour Welfare amenities like

medical, canteen, recreation, housing facilities are provided by the factory.

Hiranyakeshi Sahakari Sakkare Kharkane

Sri Hiranyakeshi Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Niyamit, Sanke-shwar was registered on Sept 1956 and started its production in June 1961. The capital investment of the factory is Rs 12.65 crores. This factory provides employment for 1,405 persons during the season and paid Rs 97.54 lakhs per annum as wages during 1983-84. Sugarcane is supplied by producer members and others within the radius of 35 km covering about 24,000 acres of sugarcane area. The factory produced 42,424 MT of sugar during 1983-84. Crystal sugar is the main product and filter cake, bagasse and molasses are its by-products. The factory provides facilities like canteen, housing, medical, education, sports, etc., to its labourers. (See also Chapter VI).

Ashok Iron Works

Ashok Iron Works Pvt Ltd, Belgaum was established for manufacture of graded grey iron casting, during 1973-74, at Udyam-bag, Belgaum. During 1984-85 it provided employment for 430 persons and paid Rs 1.50 lakhs as wages per month and manufactured 6,500 MT of flywheels, pressure plates, clutch plates, back plates, brake drums, power lift, reduction gear cases, marine gear cases, sheaves gear cases, etc. The factory is equipped with melting department, core shop machinery, moulding section, and plant and knock-out section, fettling section, snagging grinders, pattern shop, laboratory section, etc. It provides labour welfare amenities as per rules.

Doodhganga Krishna Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane

Sri Doodhganga Krishna Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Ltd, Chikodi was founded in 1969 with an intention of uplifting the sugarcane growers and Area Development by establishing the production of commercial sugar. Its production was started in 1974 at Nanadi village. Its capital investment as in 1985 was Rs 8.48 crores. It provided employment for 780 persons, of which 778 were men and two women and paid Rs 3.83 lakhs per month as wages for permanent workers and Rs 2.90 lakhs for seasonal workers and produced 2.25 lakh quintals of sugar in 1984-85. During 1985-86 it was 3.05 lakh quintals. The factory has provided welfare facilities

such as uniforms, free medical treatment, canteen, primary school, flour mill, co-operative society, etc.

Mahant Oil Industries

The Mahant Oil Industries Ltd, was incorporated in May 1975, to extract oil from oil seeds at Kangrali, B K Industrial Area, Belgaum. The mill extracts oil from oil seeds and rice bran. The capital investment of the mill as on June 1985 was Rs 63.37 lakhs. It provided employment for 84 persons in 1984-85. It produced 1,586 tonnes cake and 8,165 tonnes of rice bran oil against the production capacity of 30,000 and 21,000 tonnes respectively. Both solvent oils and de-oiled products have markets locally and outside the State. Solvent sunflower oil has a demand from refineries to convert it into edible oil. The mill is equipped with solvent plant, preparatory and conditioning equipment, boiler, storage tanks, etc. The raw materials viz, rice bran, expelled groundnut cake, cotton seed, linseed, mustard, neem, palm, sunflower, sesame and soyabean are used to extract oil and de-oiled cake. Production capacity per day is about ten tonnes. All statutory Rules and Acts are applied to the workers.

Patson Structural India

The Patson Structural India, Pvt, Ltd, was registered for steel fabrication work in 1975 and commenced its work in 1976 at Belgaum. Its capital investment is Rs 13 lakhs. It is purchasing quality steel from TISCO and SAIL. The actual production capacity of the unit is 1,200 trailers per annum. The semi-trailers were being manufactured but later discontinued. During 1982 it provided employment for 130 persons and paid Rs 65,000 per month as wages. In 1985, there were 20 persons working and were drawing Rs 10,000 per month as wages. During 1982, its production was 300 trailers. Since 1983, the unit is not functioning due to lack of market.

Raybag Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane

The Raybag Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Niyamit, Raybag was registered for manufacture of sugar in January 1969 and commenced its operation in February 1978, at Budihal of Raybag taluk. The capital investment of the factory is Rs two crores. The factory provides employment for 778 persons and paid Rs 52.72 lakhs as wages during 1983-84. The production of sugar during 1984-85 was 21,025

MT. Sugarcane is supplied by producer members and non-members covering about 49 villages consisting of 20,000 acres of sugarcane growing area. The production capacity of the factory is 30,000 MT of sugar per year. The factory provides amenities to employees as per legal provisions.

Gogte Textiles

The Gogte Textiles Ltd, Belgaum, was started in May 1980 for manufacture of cotton yarn and fabrics. The total capital investment was Rs 11.54 crores. It provides employment for 747 persons and paid Rs 31 lakhs as wages in 1985. The installed capacity of the mill is 19,232 spindles and 24 looms. During 1985, its output was 19.27 lakh kgs of yarn and 5.77 lakh kgs of fabric as against 11.87 lakh kgs of yarn and 35,617 kgs of fabric in 1984. Yarn is sold in the local market and the turky towels are exported mainly to the United States of America. The yarn is converted into fabric viz, turky towels of various sizes and structures. The Mill has got scope to increase the capacity upto 30,000 spindles. The Company provides welfare measures and other benefits as per Government Acts and Rules.

Ghataprabha Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane

The Ghataprabha Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Niyamit, Gokak, was registered on 19th Dec 1970 and started its production on 17th Nov 1980, at Gokak. The capital investment of the factory is Rs 7.28 crores. It provides employment for 725 persons and paid Rs 53.97 lakhs as wages during 1983-84. The annual production capacity of the factory is 2,50,000 quintals of sugar and produced 1,69,070 quintals of white sugar and 582 quintals of brown sugar during 1984-85. The raw material, sugarcane is procured from around the factory area, covering 40 km radius and suppliers are mainly share-holders and farmers of the area. The factory provides free medical facilities, free conveyance to school going children, a primary school, quarters to labourers, etc.

Mullur Cylinders

The Mullur Cylinders Pvt Ltd, was incorporated in July 1982, for manufacture of LPG cylinders, at Kakati Industrial Estate, Belgaum. This industry is also manufacturing dissolved acetylene gas cylinder, Freon-22 cylinders, bus body fabrication, etc. The firm

provides employment for 126 persons and paid an amount of Rs 70,000 as wages per month during 1984-85. The production capacity of the firm is 1.08 lakhs LPG cylinders in 1984. It is one among the three DA gas cylinder manufacturing units in India. It has promoted ancillaries of Hydraulics India and Mullur Machine Tools.

Belgaum Co-operative Cotton Spinning Mill

The Belgaum Co-operative Cotton Spinning Mill Ltd was registered in 1961 for manufacture of cotton yarn and started production in 1983 at Pant Balekundri of Belgaum taluk. Raw material cotton is purchased in the open market during the season. The capital investment of the mill is Rs 706 lakhs. During 1984-85 no. of workers employed in the mill was 767 persons and they were paid monthly Rs 32 lakhs as wages. The production capacity of the mill is 6,000 kgs per day, and it produced 2.50 lakh kgs of yarn in 1983-84 and 11.60 lakh kgs of yarn in 1984-85. The goods produced in the mill are sold locally and through markets of the neighbouring States. There is a plan to expand the mill by setting up 25,000 additional spindles to meet the demand of the yarn consuming sector. The mill provides quarters, canteen, free medical facilities. etc, to its labourers, besides other benefits as per law.

B T P Structural India

The B T P Structural India Pvt Ltd, was begun in July 1982 for manufacture and supply of LPG cylinders and started manufacturing in March 1984, at Mache Village of Belgaum taluk. The capital investment of the factory is Rs 90 lakhs. It provides employment for 102 persons and paid Rs 80,000 per month as wages in 1984. The production capacity of cylinders per annum is 2.50 lakhs and production was 70,000 in 1984. The cylinders are manufactured as per the requirement of the oil companies.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

The district has had a number of schemes and programmes to develop small scale industries. The District Industries centre has taken up comprehensive and systematic study in assessing the extent of sickness of industries among the industrial units, and efforts have been made to rehabilitate the sick industries under the nursing programme. The Small Industries Service Institute in collaboration

with the National Small Industries Corporation has introduced several schemes to encourage small scale industries in the district. The Central and State Governments, besides the Industrial Development Corporation, have taken a number of measures for accelerating development of small scale industries. The Government has extended many incentives and concessions to the tiny and small scale industrial sectors. One of the incentives was price preference of 15% for the products of these sectors against the prices of products of large and medium scale industries of the State and from outside the State and small scale industries from outside the State, for a period of five years from the date of commencement of the production or by the first sale invoice certified by the Department of Industries and Commerce. The State Government has reserved 40 items for purchase exclusively from the Small Scale Industries and the orders of purchase applicable to all government departments including public undertakings, statutory bodies, etc. The Small Scale Industries Corporation prepares feasibility reports, arranges for hire purchase facility for machines, supply of raw materials, provide technical know-how and makes available marketing facilities. The Department of Industries and Commerce has extended financial assistance and has been helping in obtaining raw materials which are in short supply and of a better quality. Since Belgaum has been declared as an industrially backward district, small scale sector will be reserved for eligibility of import of machinery and raw materials on liberal terms besides financial assistance and concessions.

The registered total number of small scale industries in the district as on 31st March 1985 are 3,848 with a capital investment of Rs 20.88 crores, providing employment for about 29,000 persons. The taluk-wise total number of workers, capital investment on small scale industries and category-wise total number of small scale industries as on 1st June 1983 are given on p 347.

Agro-based Industries

There were 745 small scale industrial units under the category of food, beverages, tobacco, etc, in 1983. These industries are scattered throughout the district and are manufacturing sugar, oil, oil-cakes, dehydrated vegetables, garlic and chilly powder, fruits and vegetable canning, cotton ginning, pressing and weaving, dying, bleaching, printing, besides hosiery, poha, rava and maida, pappad and pickles. Agricultural implements like ploughs, harrows, seed

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Persons employed (including large and medium scale industries) No.</i>	<i>Capital investment (including large and medium scale industries) Rs in lakhs</i>	<i>Agro- based industries No.</i>	<i>Forest based industries No.</i>	<i>Chemical based industries No.</i>	<i>Textile based industries No.</i>	<i>Engineering and allied industries No.</i>	<i>Animal husbandry No.</i>	<i>Miscel- laneous industries No.</i>
Athani	2,828	140.00	99	20	5	5	30	60	20
Belgaum	6,249	820.25	36	50	5	124	531	114	—
Chikodi	6,279	231.55	349	50	20	180	70	80	30
Gokak	1,738	85.65	42	33	12	12	19	—	8
Hukeri	515	51.94	17	8	—	—	87	30	—
Khanapur	446	42.94	12	16	—	—	68	22	—
Ramdurg	862	27.12	16	—	1	16	4	43	5
Raybag	1,661	91.45	89	15	2	—	25	10	38
Parasgad	1,672	29.38	37	5	7	22	67	26	—
Sampgaon	2,120	105.76	48	33	9	13	38	29	14
Total	24,370	1,626.04	745	230	61	372	939	414	115

drills, sugarcane crushers, etc, are also manufactured. Rice and flour milling, bakeries, biscuits and confectionery, dairy produce, food canning and bottling, puffed rice, rice flakes, vegetable oils, gur making, etc, are found mostly in rural areas. During 1983-84, the capital investment in these industries was Rs 123.45 lakhs and they provide employment to 2,448 persons and produced goods worth Rs 158.63 lakhs. The commercial banks of the district had targeted to provide a loan of Rs 380 lakhs for 400 units in 1985.

Forest-based Industries

The forest-based industries have played an important role in the small scale industries sector in the district. These industries are mainly concentrated at Khanapur and Kakati of Belgaum taluk and at Chikodi and Gokak. The total number of industries in the district in 1983 was 230, manufacturing furniture, building materials, agricultural implements, corrugated card-boards, packing cases, bus and truck body building, etc. Sawers, carpenters, basket makers, etc, are also come under this category. During 1983-84, the capital investment of the industries was Rs 165.05 lakhs and they provided employment for 1,504 persons and produced goods worth Rs 191.53 lakhs. The commercial banks of the district had planned to spend Rs 35 lakhs for 95 units in the district in 1985.

Mineral-based Industries

There were 64 mineral based industrial units engaged in manufacturing lime stone, chips lime, bricks, tiles and ceramic products, stainless steel, copper and brass and aluminium utensils, alpins, gem clips and wire nails, distemper, lime mortar, stone crushing, mosaic tiles, glazed tiles, cement, etc. Black-smithy, brass work, etc, also fall in this category. The capital investment as in 1983-84 was Rs 77.71 lakhs, and the sector provided employment for 2,076 persons and produced goods valued at Rs 132.65 lakhs. In 1985, the commercial banks of the district had planned to provide loan facility of Rs 130 lakhs for 20 units in the district. These industries have been mainly concentrated in Yadwad of Gokak taluk and at Belgaum and Khanapur. One unique industry by name Pande Industries, Nipani was started in 1962 for manufacturing plaster of paris I P powder. Its capital investment is Rs four lakhs and it is providing employment for seven members producing one tonne powder per day. It is getting its raw material, gypsum from Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Chemical-based Industries

There were 61 chemical based industrial units in 1983, scattered mainly at Chikodi, Gokak and Belgaum, manufacturing paraffin wax candles, soap chips and bars, plastic articles, ink and gum, detergent washing powder, bone-meal, plaster cloth, solvent extraction, camphor tablets, *kumkum*, perfumeries, scents, sulphuric acid and iron sulphate, industrial alcohol, aromatic chemicals, etc. During 1983-84, the capital investment of these industries was Rs 158.80 lakhs and they provided employment for 1,068 persons and produced goods valued at Rs 226.90 lakhs. The commercial banks of the district had a plan grant Rs 45 lakhs loan to 40 units in the district in 1985.

Building materials and ceramics

In 1984, about 87 units having 2,610 workers and with Rs one crore as capital investment were engaged in the building material and ceramic industries and they produced goods worth Rs 142.20 lakhs. The main activities under this category are cement works, stone-cutting and dressing, manufacture of bricks, etc. Brick layers, masons, painters and decorators are also a part of this industry. The industries like producing fire bricks, mosaic tiles, glass wares, mirrors, window screen frames, artistic pottery works, stone ware, pipes, etc., are concentrated mostly in Belgaum and Khanapur.

Cement Industries

The black cotton soil clay is available in abundance in Sundholi, Venkatapur, Yadwad and neighbouring villages of Gokak taluk together with cement graded limestone. Gypsum and coal are two other raw materials required in this industry. In the year 1985, there were two minicement factories viz. Katwa Cements Pvt Ltd, Yadwad and Belgundi Cements Pvt Ltd, Belgundi, Belgaum taluk. One medium scale cement factory, Ratna Cement Works, is under construction at Yadwad. Katwa Cements Pvt Ltd was started in 1982 having a capital investment of 207 lakhs and 100 tonnes per day capacity at Yadwad.

Manufacture of tiles

Tile industries are concentrated in Khanapur as the important raw materials viz. clay, firewood and water are abundantly available in the area. Remaining raw materials viz. Kerosine oil and rice

bran oil or muddy oil are purchased out of government quota by permits, through local dealers. Raja Tiles Co., Pioneer Clay and Industrial Works, Naik Tile Works and Malaprabha Tile Works and the Central Village Pottery Institute are manufacturing tiles at Khanapur. Raja Tiles Company is manufacturing Mangalore pattern roof tiles, brick works, finished facing tile for the exterior and interior decorative tiles. One Co-operative Tile Factory for manufacturing tiles was established at Itagi, but has not started functioning yet.

Sericulture

The soil and climatic conditions of Belgaum district are stated to be good for cultivation of mulberry and development of sericulture. Government Silk Farms are functioning at Hindalga, Chikkabagewadi, Hidkal, Gokak, Kankanwadi and Ainapur in the district. The farms at Hindalga and Chikkabagewadi are producing Mysore Race Basic Seeds and the rest are producing exotic race seed cocoons. As on 31st March, 1985, there were 1,466 farmers engaged in 31 chauki rearing centres in 306 villages, planting mulberry in 642.8 hectares having brushed 3,50,712 disease-free layings, harvested 98,762 kg layings and procured on average 29.50 kg per disease-free layings. Subsidy granted was Rs 7,878 of which, Rs 3,000 came from IRDP and remaining Rs 4,878 from Western Ghat Development Scheme. Value of cocoons produced was Rs 5,587 lakhs of which, cross breed were Rs 17 lakhs and bivoltine Rs 38.87 lakhs. There were two grainages, one Government and another private. There were ten reeling units in the district of which, two under Government and remaining eight under private management.

Engineering Industry

There were 939 engineering and allied industries scattered throughout the district and mainly concentrated in Belgaum, Chikodi, Hukeri and Khanapur. During 1983-84, the capital investment in this industry was Rs 494.78 lakhs and it provided employment for 4,840 persons and produced goods worth Rs 681.13 lakhs. They were engaging in manufacture and repair works of automobile components, table fans, electrical wiring, accessories, switches for electric appliances, motor rewinding, tyre-retreading, chair rollers, steel furniture, copper, brass and aluminium utensils, phone units, mineral grinding, helmet making, gas stove, etc. The commercial

banks of the district have planned to advance Rs 375 lakhs as loan for 100 units in 1985.

Textile-based Industries

There were 372 textile-based industries with Rs 493.78 lakhs capital investment and 4,840 persons employed, scattered mainly in Belgaum, Sampgaon, Chikodi, Ramdurg and Parasgad taluks and produced goods valued at Rs 283.74 lakhs in 1983-84. Textile industries of the district are broadly divided into three kinds, viz., the big spinning and weaving mills where the number of looms and spindles run into thousands; the smaller power loom factories where the number of looms vary from ten to a few hundreds and handloom weaving industry, are producing dhotis, drills and lawns shirting and long cloth, tent cloth, etc. They are also manufacturing textile warping and sizing, hosiery, silk reeling, textile dyeing and printing, cotton ginning, pressing, spinning and weaving, etc. The commercial banks of the district had planned to loan Rs 20.00 lakhs for 30 units in the district in 1985.

Leather-based industries

Leather-based industries have been scattered throughout the district. Among the 414 units in the district, a majority are concentrated in Chikodi, Ramdurg, Bailhongal, Nipani, Athani and Belgaum in 1983. During 1983-84, the capital investment of these industries was Rs 25.86 lakhs and they provided employment for 2,725 persons and produced goods valued at Rs 50.30 lakhs. The commercial banks of the district had planned to loan Rs 20 lakhs to 15 units in 1985. In addition, suit cases, leather belts, travelling kits, etc. are also produced.

Miscellaneous Industries

There were 116 other industrial units such as printing presses, xerox units and those engaged in the manufacture of miniature lamps, G L S lamps, ice-cream and candy, plastic bobbins, homeopathic medicine, distilled water, tooth powder, ball pen refills, photo frames, polythene bags, paper tubes, helmets, cattle feed, etc. During 1983-84, the capital investment of these industries was Rs 524.34 lakhs, providing employment for 5,178 persons and produced goods valued at Rs 789.50 lakhs. The commercial banks of the district had planned to loan Rs 50 lakhs to 70 units in 1985.

Production of glass articles has greatly increased in the district. The manufacture of bangles, mainly carried on by crude and obsolete methods, is becoming extinct due to declining demand. Plastic industry with its varied use has gained enormous importance.

Hotel Industry

Tourist spots, pilgrim centres, industries and educational centres of the district attract visitors. This has helped the coming up of a number of hotels and small restaurants. This industry has an immense employment potential. The district headquarter is having many boarding, lodging and restaurants, but other taluk headquarters are not having enough establishments to cater to the requirements of the place. Only a few hotels that conform to the modern standards are found in Belgaum and one or two in each taluk headquarters. In rural areas, the hotel units are very small and most of them are run by one man. In urban areas, restaurants and lodging are well equipped with better furniture and utensils.

The total number of hotels and eating houses in the district as in March, 1985, registered under the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act are 715 providing employment for 2,822 persons. The number of licenced hotels and total number of workers in them (given in brackets) in 1985 were as follows :

Athani	NA (NA)	Bailhongal	55 (275)
Belgaum	301 (1,691)	Chikodi	50 (NA)
Gokak	114 (NA)	Hukeri	37 (90)
Khanapur	28 (84)	Kittur	35 (NA)
Konnur	NA (NA)	Kudchi	
Mudalgi	NA (NA)	Nipani	40 (105)
Raybag	15 (90)	Ramdurg	55 (NA)
Sadalga	17 (10)	Sankeshwar	30 (150)
Saundatti	50 (NA)		

Gobar Gas and Astra Oven Units

Gobar gas and Astra oven installation activity is initiated by the District Rural Development Society. The Central Government

sanction 25 per cent subsidy on estimated cost of each Gobar gas plant in order to encourage the rural people to have these plants. Technical guidance and supervision for construction are provided by the District Rural Development Society. Khadi and Village Industries Commission has taken up an intensive programme to popularise Gobar gas plants in six districts of Karnataka and Belgaum is one among them. During 1983-84, the construction of 422 Gobar gas plants was assisted by commercial banks. Astra ovens are designed by the Astra team of Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore. This wood burning smokeless oven saves about 60 per cent of fire-wood and also the time for cooking. The State Government is giving Rs 50 as subsidy to each oven under NPDC programme. The training under Astra oven programme was imparted at the rate of one in each taluk for 10 days duration and 160 masons were trained as on 31st March, 1985, and the taluk-wise total number of Gobar gas plants and Astra oven units (given in brackets) in the district were as follows: Athani 79 (201), Belgaum 600 (114), Chikodi 165 (214), Gokak 54 (168), Hukeri 163 (170), Khanapur 91 (93), Parasgad 67 (145), Raybag 102 (145), Ramdurg 113 (106) and Sampgaon 192 (141). Total 1,626 (1,497).

Industrial Estate

An Industrial Estate is a means to promote small and large scale industries within the framework of the National policy. The scheme in this regard was formulated in 1955 by the Small Scale Industries Board. At the end of the First Plan, the organisation of industrial estates in urban area was taken up by the Government. The Industrial Estate programme which was mainly a State-sponsored programme till the Third Plan has come to be sponsored by Co-operative, private joint stock concerns and in certain cases by municipalities and other local bodies to provide good accommodation and other facilities at reasonable rates. Industrial Units in Belgaum city are increasing and it was desired to shift them from the city to a suitable place for their growing needs. The Karnataka State Small Scale Industries Corporation selected the site two miles away from the city of Belgaum for the location of the Industrial Estate which came into existence in 1961. The Belgaum Manufacturers Co-operative Industrial Estate Ltd (1950), Belgaum and the Nipani Co-operative Industrial Estate Ltd, Nipani (1969) have taken efforts to provide plots to their members.

There are four industrial estates in the district as on 31st March, 1985. In Belgaum, there are two industrial estates, one in Udyambag in about 54 acres of land with 72 sheds with Rs 74.00 lakhs as estimated cost. Another one is at Anigol having 21 acres of land with 66 sheds with Rs 60.00 lakhs as estimated cost. The Industrial Estate at Khanapur in an area of 9.23 acres having eight sheds with Rs 6.00 lakhs as estimated cost and Gokak industrial estate has acquired 11.05 acres of land with eight sheds with Rs 10.00 lakhs as estimated cost. In all, 154 sheds are existing in the industrial estates in the district and all of them have been allotted to the entrepreneurs. The establishment of an industrial estate is taken up by Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation. The construction of an additional eight sheds at Gokak and 20 at Anigol is in progress. The Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board has acquired 73 acres of land at Kakati, developed 52 plots and allotted them to the entrepreneurs. About 60 acres of land is developed into 32 plots at Kangrali and allotted. The Board has also acquired 209 acres of land at Honga and allotted 84 plots and another 35 plots are ready for allotment. It has a programme to establish industrial estates in each taluk headquarters and growth centres in the district. At Mache, 22 acres of land was acquired and allotted to Belgaum Manufacturers' Co-operative Industrial Estate, Belgaum, who in turn allotted it to their members. About 30 acres of land has been allotted to the Nipani Co-operative Industrial Estate Ltd Nipani at Jatrat village to develop and distribute it to its members. So far, the Society has allotted 190 plots to 125 entrepreneurs.

Training Institutions

The Industrial Training Institutes and Artisan Training Institutes are providing training facilities to the rural artisans. Technical Training Schools viz., Cotton Weaving Demonstrations at Deshnur and Yamakanmardi, Cotton Weaving School, Khasbag; Lacquer Work Demonstrations, Murgod; Cane and Bamboo Work Demonstrations, Saundatti; Pottery Demonstrations, Khanapur and Government Silk Farm, Hindalga were under operation on 31st March 1948. The Industrial Training Institute for Women, Belgaum (1984) is providing training in mechanics (general, electronics, instrument mechanics, Radio and T V) course for two years and Secretarial Practice, a one year course. Industrial Training Institute for Men, Belgaum (1969) is imparting training in electrician, fitter, turner for course two years and moulder course for one year. Artisan Training

Institutes are providing training in carpentry, smithy, leather works, lacquer ware, pottery, cotton weaving, etc. The Government Model Carpentry and Smithy Centre (1963) is providing training in carpentry and smithy for six months in-service training for those trained at Artisan Training Institutes. The training imparted for hereditary artisans is for a period of one year under Semi-urban Scheme. As on 31st March, 1985, there were two Artisan Training Institutes, one at Khanapur and another at Gokak and one Model Carpentry and Smithy Centre at Belgaum under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce. The privately managed ITIs are: Bharatesh Industrial Institute, Belgaum; M S W and E Society's ITI, Hukekri; S N V V S's ITI, Bailhongal; S S Education Trust, ITI, Belgaum, Maratha Mandal ITI, Belgaum; Islamia ITI Belgaum, ITI, Ramdurg and one at Saundatti. Government Dolls and Toys Making Centre was started in 1960 at Belgaum. Every year, 15-20 ladies are undergoing training in this institution. Karnataka Health Institute, Ghataprabha is also conducting the training course in doll and toy making.

Under the Scheme of Vocationalisation of Education sponsored by the Government of India, the Textile Technician Course and Cloth and Embroidery Course at Government Junior College, Gokak was started in 1978. The duration of training course is about two years. It imparts training for 30 pupils. The trained persons have gainfully employed in textile mills and some of them have started their own firms. An entrepreneurship development programme of six weeks duration on IDBI model for textile hosiery based industries was conducted at Gokak in June-July 1986. During the training, the participants have finalised their projects liker power-looms, dyeing unit, ready-made garments, banians, briefs, knitting, embroidery, etc.

The Central Village Pottery Institute was established as a Central Training-cum-Research Centre in 1954 at Khanapur. In 1957, it was taken over by the Khadi and Village Industrial Commission and was renamed as Central Village Pottery Institute. It has its own building from 1963 and adequate staff, equipments, machinery, kilns, etc. Its main purpose is to impart training in pottery. Besides this, it conducts refresher course, research and experiments, arranges manufacture and supply of improved equipment like potters wheels, moulds, etc. It is guiding the Regional Training Centres in conducting training, etc. It provides training to equip the trained hands

to shoulder responsibility of the development of village pottery. Since its inception, till 1984, the Institution has trained 575 supervisors, 269 master potters, 26 organisers and 142 artisans. Science graduates are eligible for organiser's course of 13 months duration. Matriculates are eligible for supervisor's course of 11 months duration. Professional potters are eligible for Artisan Course of five months duration and professional potters skilled in the throwing on the wheel are eligible for master potter's course (pots and pans, wheel work) of five months duration. Age prescribed for all the courses is between 18 and 35 years and stipend paid is Rs 200 per month. The strength of the trainees in 1980 was (37), in 1981 (41), 1982 (21), 1983 (41) and 1984 (47). During 1982-83, the institution produced goods valued at Rs 15,868 and sales receipts were Rs 14,245. During 1983-84, the production value was Rs 13,241 and sales value was of Rs 16,841.

Handlooms

Handloom industry plays a very important role next to agriculture in Belgaum district, providing employment opportunities to the extent of about 30,000 persons. In 1983-84, there were 3,564 looms under the Co-operative fold. In all, 151 weavers co-operative societies with a membership of 6,956 have been organised. The important centres of handloom and powerlooms are Kittur, Dombarkop, Devarsigihalli, Neginal, Kurgund, Dodwad, Hunasikatti, Turamari, Marikatti and M K Hubli of Sampgaon taluk; Hudli, Bendigeri, Mutnal, Hirebagewadi and Jadgeri of Belgaum taluk; Ingali and Kabbur of Chikodi taluk; Arabhavi, Mudalgi, Kalloli, Hallur, Khanagaon and Yadwad of Gokak taluk; Yamakanmardi, Pachapur, Bellad Bagewadi, Sultanpur, Vantmuri, Madihalli, Madamakkanahal and Hukeri of Hukeri taluk; Chikmanoli, Chikkahalliholi and Jikur of Khanapur taluk; Saundatti and Paramandwadi of Raybag taluk; Kallur, Halagatti, Katkol, Mudakavi and Hoskote of Ramdurg taluk; Hadali, Manoli, Aldakatti, Hosur, Kallapur and Murgod of Paragad (Saundatti) taluk.

Intensive Handloom Development Project: The Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation, Bangalore has introduced an Intensive Handloom Development Project at Ramdurg, in the year 1976. Under this main project, which aims to release the poor weavers from the clutches of the local master weavers and improve the financial and social conditions of the weavers, there

are sub-centres at Katkol, Sureban, Deshnur, Sulebhavi, Chikodi, Konganolli and Kittur of Belgaum district; Uppina-Betageri of Dharwad district and Kerur of Bijapur district. The Project aims to supply the required raw materials to the needy weavers besides arranging required working capital through loans from the banks. It purchases the finished goods from the member weavers at the rate fixed by the Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation from time to time and sells it through the K H D C outlets (Priyadarshini Handloom Houses). It is having schemes to provide modernised looms and accessories to the weavers on 75 per cent subsidy; and living-cum-worksheds to the weavers with the help of the Dutch Government. It provides technical guidance to the weavers in Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation Training Centres. The project has covered 2,034 looms and 2,263 weavers in the district by the end of March, 1986.

Financial Assistance

The Belgaum district is well served with banking facilities. Commercial banks of the district have provided credit facilities in a remarkable way since Nationalisation. The urban co-operative banks also extend industrial credit. The Central and State Governments have been endeavouring to promote the growth of small scale industries by establishing institutions like the National Small Industries Corporation, Small Industries Service Institutes, etc. The State Bank of India, also realising the importance and significance of the small scale industries, came forward with a liberalised scheme of assisting the needy. Karnataka State Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd, Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development and Karnataka State Financial Corporation are providing both long and short term loans to acquire fixed assets like land, building, plant and machinery and also short term working capital to hold stocks of raw materials, finished goods etc. Besides, these financial institutions, the Department of Industries and Commerce also makes advances to the small scale industrial units.

The Karnataka State Financial Corporation has its branch office at Belgaum which provides Rs 3 crore term loans to industrial sectors. Commercial banks of the district have advanced Rs 6.62 crores against Rs seven crores outlay for working capital and Rs 1.76 crores as against Rs 4.80 crores outlay for term loans for small scale industries in the district in the year 1984.

Marketing : The Small Industries Corporation provides the assistance to sell the products within the country and abroad. Important schemes contemplated for providing marketing assistance are (a) Registration with the Small Industries Corporation under Central Government Purchase Programme, (b) Registration with Director General of Supplies and Disposals, (c) Registration with Stores Purchase Department, Government of Karnataka and (d) Assistance by Karnataka State Small Industries Corporation, Bangalore. Marketing link has been provided for leather and handloom goods through Corporations and raw material deposits have been opened by Leather Industries Corporation at Belgaum, Gokak and Athani.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The cottage industries of the district generally use locally available raw materials and produce agriculture implements, wooden furniture, baskets, ropes, pots, tiles, leather goods, etc. For development of cottage industries, the Government of Bombay has transferred the cottage industries organisation to the Department of Co-operatives in 1946 from the Department of Industries and placed it under the control of a separate officer known as the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries. A co-ordination committee consisting of representatives of the Co-operative and Industries Departments, the Village Industries Committee and provisional Industrial Co-operative Association, have been appointed to formulate schemes to promote the cottage industries. Consequent to the separation of the industrial sector from the co-operative sector in 1956, the work pertaining to the industrial co-operatives and village industries was passed to the Special Deputy Registrar, Industries, Co-operatives and Village Industries, Belgaum. Subsequently, the sector was brought under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce directly.

For the all-round development of the rural areas including the cottage and small scale industries, the Central Government introduced the Community Development Blocks and National Extension Service. All India Boards like All India Small Scale Industries Board, All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, All India Silk Board, etc, have been set up to intensify industrial development. For intensive development of small-scale and cottage industries in the

rural areas, the Rural Industries Project Programme was initiated during 1962-63. The jurisdiction of the Rural Industries Project was confined to Hukeri and Belgaum taluks at the beginning and subsequently was extended to the entire district. The district project committee with the Deputy Commissioner as its Chairman and the Deputy Director and an *ex-officio* project officer as its Secretary, was formed for the implementation of Rural Industries Projects Schemes and for extending assistance like subsidy towards interest on loans, training of rural artisans, conducting seminars and exhibitions, and running information centres for the benefit of industrialists and financiers.

The District Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd, Belgaum, provides loans to the needy industries. The State Bank of India has a scheme to locate the small industrial units or artisans in rural industries project areas for providing financial assistance. Assistance upto Rs 5,000 at the rate of seven per cent interest per annum with a period not more than five years. Under differential rate of interest, the rate of interest will be four per cent per annum where the artisan is self-employed with annual income not more than Rs 1,800 per annum. The Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation has established five raw material deposits-cum-procurement centres for leather-ware artisans of the district. Under the Dutch assistance programme, the Corporation has constructed 56 living-cum-work sheds, of which 34 sheds are at Athani and 22 at Belgaum.

The district had many old-time industries. Several of them are now extinct. Among the minor industries and other crafts which suffered a decline but continued to support a considerable number of families in the district are metal industries, gold smithy and other cottage industries like carpentry, black-smithy, basket making, rope making, oilseed pressing, jaggery making, leather crafts, etc. During 1984-85, about 7,664 artisan-based industrial units of the district have provided employment for 11,992 persons and produced articles valued at Rs 2.95 crores. A survey of such village and cottage industries is attempted to in the following pages.

Cane and bamboo industry: Self-owned and self-managed cane and bamboo work units are generally making articles like bamboo mats, baskets, cane chairs, etc, on orders. The raw materials viz, bamboo and cane are purchased from the Department of Forest and

open market. They are found mainly at Haliyal, Kagwad, Sirguppi, Aigali, Madhabavi and Mangsuli of Athani taluk; M K Hubli and Margankop of Sampgaon taluk; Belgundi K H of Belgaum taluk; Akkol, Ankali, Jatart, Navalihal, Benadi, Pattankudi, Valki, Rampur, Jainapur and Konganolli of Chikodi taluk; Shindikurbet, Mudalgi, Hirenandi, Kolvi, Tigadi and Kopadatti of Gokak taluk; Bellad Bagewadi and Awargol of Hukeri taluk; Garlagunji, Ramapur, Nandgad, Gadikop and Jaknur of Khanapur taluk; Nidagundi of Raybag taluk; Bijaguppi, Kamankop, Panchgavi, Sangal, Sureban and Katakol of Ramdurg taluk; Chachadi, Sirsangi, Yargatti, Sattigeri and Mugalihal of Parasgad taluk.

Carpentry and Blacksmithy: Carpentry and blacksmithy are the self-owned and self-managed ancient crafts making agricultural implements and house building materials in small household workshops in almost all the villages in the district. In seasons, owners employ workers on wages. Carpentry is not only a rural occupation but also an urban occupation, where the mills, factories, workshops, building contractors, etc, are employing carpenters. Shirahatti, Kusanal, Redratti and Mole of Athani taluk; Kesargoppa, Udakeri, Mardingalapur and M K Hubli of Sampgaon taluk; Hirebagewadi, Sambre, Mache, Hudali, Belgundi, Kalakhamb, Bastwad, Yellur, Uchagaon, Kednur, Desur and Dhamane of Belgaum taluk; Mangeri, Ankali, Bedkihal, Benadi and Konganolli of Chikodi taluk; Arabhavi, Benchinmardi, Yadwad and Akkatangerhal of Gokak taluk; Sankeshwar, Nidasosi, Yamakanmardi, Nerli, Kodankeri and Arjunwad of Hukeri taluk; Itagi, Gandigawad, Gulaganjikop, Toppinkatti, Devalatti and Parishwad of Khanapur taluk; Saundatti, Mugalkhod, Paramanandwadi, Handigud and Harugeri of Raybag taluk; Khodanpur, Katakol, Chunchnur, Hoskote, Guttigoli, Halagatti, Sureban and Mullur of Ramdurg taluk; Sindogi, Ugargol, Avaradi, Hosur, Tallur, Shivapur and Manoli of Parasgad taluk are centres where more persons are engaged in this occupation.

Fibre and rope making: Fibre industry has provided part-time work for agriculturists and full time work for Koravas in the district. Normally, the raw materials viz, jute of *bundi* and *kattale* are supplied to the workers and the finished goods collected from them after paying remuneration for it. The prominent working centres of these industries are Belligeri, Hanamapur, Ananthapur, Malabad, Gundewadi, Thirtha, Jambagi, Kallati, Haliyal, Kagwad, Aralikatti,

Navilihal, Kempwad, Lokur and Shedbal of Athani taluk; Dodwad, Madanabavi, Honnur and Hanabaratti of Sampgaon taluk; Sambre of Belgaum taluk, Ingali, Manjari, Chandur, Ankali, Hirekudi, Belkod, Nagarmanoli, Pattankudi, Rampur, Kabbur, Kargaon, Kerur, Jodkurli, Kadapur, Jainapur, Vadril, Attarwad, Saundalga, Kurli and Konagnolli of Chikodi taluk; Arabhavi, Dasnatti, Mudalgi, Konnur, Nandgaon, Kalloli, Ajjanakatti and Hirenandi of Gokak taluk; Yadgud, Sollapur, Belvi, Kamatnur, Kochari, Masarguppi, Bagarnal, Nidsosi, Bellad Bagewadi, Kadahatti, Sarapur, Basapur, U Khanapur, Hanchinal, and Madihalli of Hukeri taluk; Chinchali, Maradi, Saundatti, Bhendwad, Khanadal, Savasuddi, Itnal, Alakanur, Kapalaguddi, Handigud, Harugeri, Raybag, Gundwad and Mekhali of Raybag taluk; Batakurki, Thimmapur, Nagnur, Channapur and Chipalkatti of Ramdurg taluk; Manoli, Neginhal, Hosur, Chachadi, Sirasangi, Hirur, Madamgeri, Sopadla, Sattigeri, Mutawad and Markumbi of Paragad taluk.

Lime industry: The limestone deposits are found in Nagarali area of Khanapur taluk, Yadwad area of Gokak taluk, Belgundi area of Belgaum taluk, Katakol area of Ramdurg taluk and Gajaminahal of Sampgaon taluk and Ugargol of Paragad taluk. Lime stones are burnt in kilns to prepare lime. The lime is being extensively used for white wash, purification of water, pesticides, construction (mortar), etc. Lime units are self-owned and self-managed in the district. Charcoal and lime stone burnings are found mainly at Kabbur of Chikodi taluk; Yadwad of Gokak taluk; Pachapur of Hukeri taluk; Khanapur and Nandgad of Khanapur taluk; Harugeri of Raybag taluk; Budnur, Awaradi, Katkol and Chunchanur of Ramdurg taluk and Saundatti, Manoli, and Yakkundi of Paragad taluk.

Pottery: Pottery manufacture is undertaken by the hereditary workers called Kumbars. As the pottery work is carried on from November to May and does not provide full time employment, the workers employed in this industry are also engaged in agriculture and other works. Prominent centres of pottery making are Sankaratti, Telsang, Redratti, Kagwad, Siraguppi, Ainapur, Athani, Shirahatti and Haliyal of Athani taluk; Yaragopa, Holihosur, Mallapur, Kadrolli, Budarakatti, Tigadi and Chikka Bagewadi of Sampgaon taluk; Kanbargi, Bendigeri, Hirebagewadi, Desur and Muchandi of Belgaum taluk; Ingali, Manjari, Chandur, Ankali, Padlihal.

Khadaklat, Chinchani, Bhoj, Kothali, Belakund, Benadi, Galatga, Karadaga, Appachiwadi, Adi, Kurli, Konganolli, Shandur, Shiraguppi, Budulmukh, Pangeri and Borgaon of Chikodi taluk ; Elimanoli, Nidsosi, Sollapur, Borgal, Bellad Bagewadi, Basapur, Hegadal, Hebbal, Vantmuri, Madihalli, Benivad, Hukeri, Matiwade, Hittani, and Kanagale of Hukeri taluk ; Itagi, Dukkanwadi, Hattargunji, Topinkatti, Khanapur, Nandgad, Bidi, Ankale, Singinkop, Parishwad, Ghotagali and Kumbarda of Khanapur taluk ; Chinchali, Saundatti, Nasalapur and Raybag of Raybag taluk ; Sangal Chikkop, Mudakavi, Hoskote, Kamkeri Ramdurg and Chippalkatti of Ramdurg taluk ; and Manoli, Hosur, Shivapur, Yargatti, Sappadla, Akkisagar, Yakkundi, Murgod, Tallur and Hooli of Paragad taluk.

Village Oil industry : The Village oil industry is an ancient and self-owned and self-managed industry. The village *ganas* are used to grind groundnut, linseed, and seeds of castor, sesame and sunflower. In recent years, mills occupied the place of *ganas*. The important village oil industry centres are at Belgaum, Sureban, Sangal, Kadlikop, Hulkund, Awaradi, Salahalli and Shivapeth of Ramdurg taluk ; Tallur, Hosur, Saundatti, Gurlhosur. Manoli and Kadabi of Paragad taluk ; Gokak, Ghataprabha, Mamadapur, Yadwad and Kuligod of Gokak taluk ; and Kudachi, Harugeri and Chinchali of Raybag taluk.

Wool weaving : Wool and wool products are found in the district mainly at Kokatnur, Artal, Badgi, Aigali, Murgundi and Mangsuli of Athani taluk ; Belvadi of Sampgaon taluk ; Peeranwadi Mache and Kanbargi of Belgaum taluk ; Kargaon and Chikodi of Chikodi taluk ; Yadwad and Kadpatti of Gokak taluk ; Hullolli, Hosur, Hebbal, Madihalli and Hukeri of Hukeri taluk ; Handigud of Raybag taluk ; Chunchanur of Ramdurg taluk and Aladkatti, Kadabi and Sindogi of Paragad taluk.

Non-edible oil and soap industry : Non-edible oils are mainly used in the soap, paints, varnish industries, polymerised oils industries, lubricant industries, textile auxiliary industries, leather industries etc. The production of soap is continued in the district both on small and large scale. The main raw materials used are coconut oil, groundnut oil, neem oil and hydrogenated oils. The method of manufacture of soap in the cottage industry is crude one and the main product is the laundry soap. The Khadi and Village

Industries of Hudali is manufacturing both cosmetic and detergent soaps. The main centres of non-edible oil and soap manufacturing units are found at Hulkund, Shivapeth, Ramdurg and Chunchanur of Ramdurg taluk; Saundatti; Mamadapur of Gokak taluk and Bailhongal of Sampgaon taluk.

Tanning and Leather work : Tanning of leather and leather works are undertaken both in rural and urban areas in the district. Tanning of skins is mainly an urban occupation and tanning of hides is both an urban and rural occupation of the district. To help organising tanning on co-operative basis, the Department of Industries and Commerce maintains demonstration parties and technical institutions. The Small Industries Service Institute is imparting training to village artisans especially in leather stitching craft through their mobile van training programme. Tanning and Leather works in the district are concentrated mainly at Badachi, Ananthpur, Chamakeri, Telsang, Redratti, Haliyal, Huligbali, Ainapur, Madhabhavi, Mangsuli, Shedbal and Savadi of Athani taluk; Kittur, Neginhal, Yardal, Karagunda, Holihosur, Govankop, Dodwad, Madhanbhavi, Hirebelkatti, Pattihal (KB), Tigdolli, Devalapur, Anigol, Amatur, Hoskatti and Nesargi of Sampgaon, (Bailhongal) taluk; Ingali, Manjari, Chandur, Yadur, Nagnur, Kallol, Navilihal, Bedkihal, Karadga, Chikodi, Kerur, Kadapur, Sadalga, Konganolli, Shiraguppi, Nej, Mamadapur and Pattankudi of Chikodi taluk; Arabhavi, Shindikurbet, Pattankudi, Konnur, Hallur, Kalloli, Maladinni. Suldhal, Tavaga, Talkatnal, Yadwad and Mudalgi of Gokak taluk; Sollapur, Alur KM, Daddi, Kamatanur, Yellapur, Shirahatti, Basapur, Hanchinal, Kurni, Vantmuri, Maliholi, Sanakeshwar, Hagedal, Hittani, Beerapur, Hebbal, Madihalli and Sankeshwar of Hukeri taluk; Gandigwad and Khanapur taluk; Chinchali, Nidagundi, Itnal, Morab, Nilji, Raybag, Kudachi and Mekhali of Raybag taluk; Sangal, Chikop, Salapur and Torangatti of Ramdurg taluk; Karikatti, Betasur, Gurlhosur, Manoli, Aratagal, Basargi, Akkisagar, Murgod and Inchal of Parasgad taluk.

Other Cottage Industries

Other important cottage industries in the district are mat weaving, manufacture of wax, toys, making of glass bangles, puffed rice, kilns and manufacture of potato and banana chips, *agarbatti*, chalk crayons, door handles and hinges, locks, paper bags, etc. P C P industry viz, *Kottanadakki*, *avalakki*, grains processing, etc.,

are scattered all over the district. Neera and Palmgur units are found in Belgaum and Bailhongal. Gur and Khandasari units are found mainly at Hindalga of Belgaum taluk, Hosur of Paragad taluk and Kadapur of Chikodi taluk.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

The Khadi and Village Industries of the district cater mainly to the basic needs of the local people and to solve the problem of unemployment. This industry has comparatively a wider base in the district due to the long history of the nationalist movement. Both the Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission assist the Khadi and Village Industrial units pertaining to bee-keeping, cane and bamboo works, non-edible oil and soap, hand-made paper, leather works, pottery, carpentry and black-smithy, village lime industry, khadi industry, etc, through the District Khadi and Village Industries Board. During 1984-85 about 9,734 workers (6,925 full time workers and 2,809 part time workers) were engaged in these industries and had drawn Rs 85,03,757 as wages and produced goods valued at Rs 3,81,49,695.

The category-wise Khadi and Village industry, production value, sale value, employment and wages paid as in 1984-85 are as follows :

Name of the Industry	Production	Sale Value	Amount in lakhs of Rs	
			Employment	Wages paid
			Full time	
1	2	3	4	5
Khadi Industry	85.24	131.99	2,503 (173)**	30.05
Wood Industry	45.78	50.62	2,903 (408)	17.96
Village Oil Industry	24.02	31.31	153 (10)	00.29
Non-edible Oil & Soap	00.53	00.55	10 (176)	00.05
Carpentry & Blacksmithy	12.15	12.02	50 (15)	1.87
Cane & Bamboo Industry	1.68	1.95	37 (18)	00.27
Gur and Khandasari Industry	7.60	8.20	24 (180)	00.76

1	2	3	4	5
P C P Industry	1.27	1.70	133 (199)	00.42
Fibre Industry	2.35	2.83	185 (344)	00.39
Village pottery	11.16	12.35	197 (127)	3.23
Lime Industry	00.75	00.94	15 (10)	00.04
Village Leather Industry	110.82	127.04	715 (1120)	29.69
Total	303.35*	381.50	6,925 (2809)	85.04

*Figures rounded off to the nearest of lakhs

**Figures in brackets indicate part-time employment

Source : District Khadi and Village Industries Board, Belgaum

Khadi Industry: Khadi industry consists of mainly cotton khadi, wollen khadi, silk khadi, spinning and weaving and manufacturing of *charakas*. These industrial units are concentrated in the district mainly at Sureban of Ramdurg taluk; Saundatti and Hosur of Parasgad taluk; Linganamath of Khanapur taluk; Hudali and Hirebagewadi of Belgaum taluk; Athani; Dodwad and Bailhongal of Sampgaon taluk and Gokak.

Statement showing taluk-wise total number of co-operative societies or institutions financed by the Khadi and Village Industries Board in Belgaum district upto 31st March 1984, number of industries mentioned in brackets and amount in lakhs of rupees : Athani (15) 6.27; Belgaum (23) 10.59; Chikodi (11) 6.80; Gokak (26) 13.76; Hukeri (7) 5.98; Khanapur (9) 4.17; Parasgad (34) 12.82; Ramdurg (32) 28.62; Raybag (16) 2.31; Sampgaon (14) 4.20; Total (187) 95.54 lakhs.

Statement showing disbursement of loan and grants for Khadi and Village Industries in Recent Years in Belgaum District

Name of the Industry	1984-85		1985-86	
	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5
Khadi Industry				
Cotton Khadi	2,38,000	5,000	8,66,694	12,500
Woollen Khadi	5,38,000	1,200	1,41,000	15,000
Total	7,76,000	6,200	10,07,694	27,500

1	2	3	4	5
Village Industries				
Village Oil	6,61,200	8,100	6,75,000	—
P C P I	28,900	1,000	56,000	4,000
Leather	2,08,400	—	10,000	—
Cottage Match	—	—	35,000	—
Gur & Khandasari	10,500	—	—	—
N E O & Soap	40,000	—	—	—
Bee Keeping	—	—	—	—
Fibre	18,500	1,500	—	—
Carpentry & B Smity	96,800	49,100	2,47,700	46,000
Pottery	1,06,450	30,450	33,300	21,300
Cane & Bamboo	33,000	3,000	33,000	3,000
Lime	—	—	6,50,000	23,500
Total	12,98,250	93,150	17,40,000	97,800
Grand Total	20,74,550	99,350	27,47,694	1,25,300

Source : Karnataka Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Bee Keeping : There are four types of bees viz, *Apis dorsata* (rock bees), *Apis indica*, *Apis florea* and *Apis muzanti*, found in Belgaum district, and of these, the *Apis indica* is being used for production of honey. Before the Re-organisation of States a bee keeping scheme was introduced in the district by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Subsequently it was discontinued. The Department of Industries and Commerce introduced the scheme under District Annual Plan in the year 1981-82, through a bee-nursery established at Jamboti, Khanapur taluk, on 1st October 1981. It provides training for bee-keeping. About 153 trained workers, 12 in Belgaum taluk, 140 in Khanapur taluk and one in Raybag taluk are trained in bee-keeping, and these have produced about 1,500 kg honey valued at Rs 30,000 during the year 1985-86. From 1981 to 1986, 263 boxes were supplied to persons in five places and stipend totalling to Rs 26,666 was paid to trainees.

Belgaum District Khadi Gramodyoga Sangh

The Belgaum District Khadi Gramodyoga Sangh, Belgaum was registered during 1954-55 to undertake the Khadi and Village Industries activities in the district. The Sangh has undertaken the Khadi and Village Industries covering cotton khadi, muslin khadi, non-edible oil and soap, village oil, fibre and leather industry. Its production centres of yarn and Khadi are at Rampur, Salahalli, Hulkund, Hoskoti, Batakurki, Hukeri, Hirekoppa and Yadwad. Its Gramodyoga centres are at Rampur, Hoskoti and Belgaum. During 1984-85, the Sangh provided employment to 1,037 persons under Khadi programme, of which 546 were spinners, 211 weavers and 280 others, and paid total wages of Rs 13.72 lakhs and produced Khadi valued at Rs 51.31 lakhs. Under village industry programme 19 workers were engaged of which five workers in edible oil and soap, six workers in village oil and eight workers in leather industry and paid Rs 0.48 lakhs as total wages and produced goods valued at Rs 4.80 lakhs.

Bailhongal and Hosur Khadi Gramodyoga Sangha

The Bailhongal and Hosur Khadi and Gramodyoga Sahakari Utpadaka Sangha, Hosur of Parasgad taluk is covering Sampgaon taluk and Murgod blocks of Parasgad taluk for Khadi production and sales activities. During 1984-85, at Parasgad there were 575 spindles of new model *charakas* of which 401 spindles were in working condition and they produced Rs 11.54 worth average count of 30/50 yarn. There were 154 looms in the centre of which 77 were pit looms and improved frame looms. Out of 13 pre-processing units, 12 units are of Rajkot model and one unit of Coimbatore model. It produced 2,00,829 mtr Kora Khadi valued at Rs 18.42 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred in processing viz., bleaching, dyeing, tailoring, etc, was Rs 1.80 lakhs. About two lakhs of cotton khadi valued at Rs 18.42 lakhs was produced. It sold Rs 11.46 lakhs worth cotton khadi cloth. About Rs 11.02 lakhs worth cloth was sold on special rebate period of Gandhi Jayanti. It produced Rs 7.36 lakhs worth cotton khadi from other institutions and sent Rs 13.92 lakhs worth cloth to other institutions for resale. This centre provided employment for 704 persons. About 22 new model *charakas* are working at Hosur (3), Yakkundi (1), Vakkunda (2), Dodwad (3), Bailhongal (5), Mallapur (1), Vannur (1), Kittur (3), Hunashikatti (2) and Murugod (1).

Khadi and Gramodyog Sahakari Utpadak Sangh: The Khadi

Gramodyog Sahakari Utpadak Sangha was started at Kumari Ashram in 1923 by the late Gangadhara Rao Deshpande, Veteran Freedom fighter. This was a pioneering organisation. In 1954 the Khadi and Gramodyog Sahakari Utpadak Sangh Ltd, Hudali was registered and it started production of khadi, manufacturing of *charakas*, soaps, processing of fruits, manufacturing of gobar gas, plants, etc. The society was started with Rs 500 paid-up share capital consisting of 11 members. During 1984-85, the society was having 254 members with Rs 1.10 crore capital investment. It provides total employment for 896 persons, of which 740 persons in khadi, 30 persons in carpentry and blacksmithy, 120 persons in fruit and preservation section and six in soap section. It paid Rs 10.32 lakhs as wages in 1984-85.

Scope for Industrial Growth

The availability of natural resources, assistance and incentives of the Government and financial institutions, skilled artisans and technicians from Artisan and Industrial Training Institutes, abundant labour and the infrastructural facilities are stimulating the entrepreneurs to start new industries, expand existing industries and establish ancillary units to large and medium scale industries. Testing Laboratory for the foundries, snuff manufacturing unit in and around Nipani, paper, chocolate, liquor units by utilising the by-products of Sugar factories can also be installed. Food and beverage units, utility goods, agricultural implements by utilising the talents of the hereditary carpenters and blacksmiths, can also be started. There is scope for establishing mini cement plants and khandasari units. Expansion of the existing avenues like production of leather products, hosiery, motor body building, *agarbatti*, beedi rolling, etc., will raise the districts industrial status in the State.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Agriculture and industries represent productive activities, while banking and other financial institutions facilitate the growth of production by deposit accretion and its proper channelisation for productive purposes. At the same time, trading and commercial activities facilitate proper distribution of goods and services.

BANKING AND FINANCE

Old records attest that in the last century, no class had any monopoly over money lending in the district. All those who had surplus money used to lend it, against security of land, property or ornaments, etc. People even pledged their own selves or members of their own family. This gave rise to bonded labour which was common among the lower castes. Creditors exploiting the debtors by dubious ways and usurious practices taking undue advantage of the helplessness and ignorance of the loanees in the absence of strict regulatory measures by the Government was not uncommon. Periodic famines also forced agriculturists to go in for loans. As a result of this, a large number of families were economically oppressed under heavy debts from generation to generation. This groaning state of affairs called for an immediate intervention of the Government with several legislative measures by the end of the last century and thereafter.

Earlier relief measures

About seven decades before the introduction of Bombay Money Lenders Act, 1946, stringent measures to regulate the money lenders,

the Government used to extend limited financial assistance to agriculturists under the provisions of (1) The Land Improvement Loans Act 1883 and (2) The Agriculturists' Loans Act 1884, to facilitate the purchase of seeds or cattle and to undertake permanent improvement measures to the needy agriculturists. This is described as *tagayi*, a Persian term indicating the existence of such a practice during earlier centuries. The rate of interest on these Government loans was $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ in case of construction of wells and $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ in case of construction of tanks, etc. In course of time, these loans were replaced by regular *tagayi* loans for sinking of wells, purchase of bullocks and other land improvement activities. During 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 the amount of *tagayi* loans granted in the district for construction of wells, land improvement and for purchase of bullocks, etc, accounted to Rs 13.42, Rs 9.83 and Rs 7.74 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs respectively. The total amount of *tagayi* loans granted during the last five years before it was discontinued amounted to Rs 59 lakhs.

Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1939 was another measure of the Popular Congress Ministry to redress the grievances of over-burdened debtors, chiefly aimed at reducing the inflated volume of indebtedness in case of genuine agriculturists so as to reduce the loan amount reasonably within the debtors capacity to repay, restricted to a debt not exceeding Rs 15,000.

Money lending

According to the old records, in the last century (1882-83), in villages about 60% of the affluent class and in urban area 40% of the traders engaged themselves in money lending. Local Lingayats and brahmins dominated in the business of money lending. Money lenders used to pay an interest for deposits at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2%. In the district, the money lenders of Shahapur enjoyed a good reputation and were wealthier than others. The rate of interest charged was generally on monthly basis and not yearly and it varied according to the amount of loan. The rate of interest was between 8 to 12% for Rs 500 to Rs 1,000, 6 to 9% for more than Rs 1,000 in case of bankers, it was ranging between 12 to 24% for traders and craftsmen, while it was 18 to 37% for agriculturists and labourers. When the property was mortgaged the interest charged ranged between 6 to 12%.

Before the establishment of agencies extending institutionalised credit on large scale, the money lenders called by different names

dominated the rural and urban finance in their own way of indigenous banking, combined with trading. The Bombay Money Lenders Act 1946, enforced in the district from 1947 not only prescribed the maximum rate of interest but also enforced certain regulatory measures like licensing, maintenance of accounts, filing of returns etc, to check the illicit practices of the money lenders. The maximum rate of interest prescribed was six per cent on secured and nine per cent on unsecured loans as in 1947. By 1952 July, these rates were increased to 9 and 12 per cent respectively. The loans included trading as well as non-trading purposes, major portion being for trading operations. In 1947-48 and in the next year, the number of licensed money lenders in the district was 182 and 225 and they had issued total loans amounting to Rs 59.90 and 96.82 lakhs respectively. In 1951-52, 201 money lenders in the district together had issued total loans amounting to Rs 15.48 lakhs.

After the Reorganisation of the State, the new Acts viz, the Karnataka Money Lenders Act, 1961 and the Karnataka Pawn Brokers Act 1961 were brought into effect in the district since 1966. These two Acts, and the amendments thereon comprehensive in character, contain several stringent regulatory and punitive measures so as to curb many unscrupulous and usurious practices of money lenders under the control of sub-divisional and district authorities of the Department of Co-operation. Under the Act, the present rate of interest on secured loans is 18 per cent while on unsecured it is 21 per cent. The total number of registered money lenders and pawn brokers in the district in 1985 was 252 and 107 respectively as against 215 and 84 in 1980 and 212 and 88 in 1975. Higher concentration of these agencies is noticed in the taluks like Parasgad, Sampgaon, Gokak, Belgaum, Chikodi and Athani, due to their trading and commercial importance. In respect of pawn brokers, greater concentration is evident in the taluks like Gokak and Chikodi (28 each), Belgaum (19), followed by Athani (13). The total amount of loans advanced by the money lenders and pawn brokers in the district for 1985 amounted to Rs 10.09 lakhs and Rs 73.18 lakhs respectively as against the corresponding figures of Rs 16.55 lakhs and Rs 50.57 lakhs in 1983, and for the year 1981, the corresponding figures stood at Rs 27.85 and 30.46 lakhs respectively.

Finance Corporations

Monetary institutions called as Finance Corporations organised either on partnership or under Companies Act, also play a significant

role in financing local trade and commerce in addition to deposit accretion on their own reputations. They are also governed under the Karnataka Money Lenders Act, 1961. The district has as many as 36 finance corporations, mostly opened during the period between 1979-1985. The total deposits mobilised by these agencies during 1985 and in the previous year amounted to Rs 62.71 and Rs 50.69 lakhs respectively. The loans advanced for these years stood at Rs 97 and Rs 64 lakhs respectively. Greater concentration of these agencies is evident in places like Belgaum (10), Gokak (9) and Bailhongal (8).

Rural Indebtedness

As a part of 1961 census operations, three villages of the district viz, Turnur (Ramdurg taluk), Pant Balekundri (Belgaum taluk) and Umrani (Chikodi taluk) were selected for exhaustive socio-economic survey. These three villages selected represent different geographical and socio-economic background and administrative influence, one common thing being agriculture as the main occupation with very little influence of rural and cottage industries. The nature of rural indebtedness as revealed by the survey has shown similar trends in all the three villages, of course, with little variation influenced by local economic factors. The trends revealed by the survey may by and large hold good even now for the district's rural life unless strongly influenced by the increasing institutionalised liberal credit, rural and cottage industries on extensive scale and other infrastructure facilities. The survey has endorsed that the percentage of households in debt increased in direct proportion with income range, reaching the peak in the highest income level ie, Rs 100 and above per month and the average amount of outstanding loans also increased with the rise in the income level, due to their adequate and economic holdings, and even their spending was more for productive purposes like sinking and repair of wells, development of agriculture, etc. While the households in lower income group were deprived of easy credit facilities and major portion of their loan money was meant for non-productive expenses like marriage, domestic and other social purposes, medical treatment, etc. The popular sources of loans in general were private money lenders, friends and relatives, because of their easy accessibility and free from cumbersome procedures associated with Government and co-operative bodies. The contribution of the latter source was very less to the total loan availed. The rate of interest charged in Chikodi area was

% for secured and 25 to 36% for others, while in Ramdurg area, hand loan was charged 48% of interest. In Belgaum area lending rate varied from 14 to 18% during the season. Land and ornaments were the chief items of security and usufructuary mortgage was prevalent in Ramdurg area.

Commercial Banking

Modern commercial banking activities began in the district in 1867, when the then Presidency Bank of Bombay founded in 1840 had opened its branch at Belgaum. Thereafter, during the third decade of the present century, the Belgaum Bank Ltd., Belgaum began to function in the City from 1930 followed by the Sangli Bank Ltd., Sangli (1916) which opened its first branch in the district at Belgaum in 1931. Thereafter, two branches of the Syndicate Bank were opened one at Belgaum in 1934 (12th branch of the bank) and another at Nipani in 1937. The Canara Bank entered into the banking map of district in 1938 by opening its branch at Belgaum. Later, Central Bank of India and the Imperial Bank of India (present State Bank of India) opened their branches at Belgaum in 1945 and 1946 respectively. Earlier in 1927, pay office of the Imperial Bank was opened in Belgaum. In the meanwhile, Belgaum Bank Ltd., Belgaum which later merged with the Union Bank of India in 1975 had opened eight branches in the district at different places like Nandgad, Nipani, Ramdurg, Sankeshwar, Gokak and Chikodi, etc, before the end of 1945. The new banking companies like the Bank of Maharashtra and the Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad entered into the banking business of the district in 1956 and 1958 by opening their first branch in the district at Belgaum and Kagwad respectively. By 1957, the district had about 37 branches of commercial banks functioning in about 13 centres in the district.

Amalgamation and merger of banks: The decade of sixties saw the large scale amalgamation and merger of commercial banks in the district and a large number of the weaker banks merged with the stronger banks. The process adopted by the Reserve Bank of India was very effective in providing strong financial base for the banking industry. Several banks that had earlier originated in the district merged with other banks that originated both in and outside Karnataka. The Union Bank of Bijapur and Sholapur (1908) which later merged with the Sangli Bank in 1964, had a branch in Athani. The Ramdurg Bank Ltd, Ramdurg (1944) merged with the present State

Bank of Mysore, in 1963. The Supreme Bank of India, Belgaum (1939) was wound up in 1956. The Bank of Citizens Ltd, Belgaum (1937) merged with the present Corporation Bank in 1961, had seven branches in the district before its merger. All the four banks originated from the district continued to operate during the post-Independence years. The New Citizens Bank of India, Bombay (1937) had a branch at Belgaum City which merged with the Bank of Baroda in 1961. The Bank of Karnataka, Hubli (1946) had one branch at Belgaum opened in 1947, and it merged with the Karnataka Bank Ltd, in December 1966. Of late, Belgaum Bank Ltd, Belgaum (1930) merged with the Union Bank of India (Bombay), in 1975, and at the time of merger it had 23 branches in the district, and the Miraj State Bank Ltd, Miraj, which had opened a branch at Belgaum (1977) merged with the Union Bank of India in 1985.

By the end of 1966, the total number of bank branches in the district increased to 51 as against 43 in 1960. The Nationalisation of the major commercial banks in 1969, and several follow-up measures thereon, the liberal policy adopted by the RBI in geographical expansion of commercial bank branches giving much emphasis on rural, unbanked and growth centres etc, gave a good stimulus to have a network of branches in the district never seen before and as a result, the concept of 'class banking' was changed into 'mass banking'. The Post-Nationalisation period observed conspicuous expansion of branches and banking services even at the grass-root level according to plan priorities in the district. On the eve of Nationalisation (19th July 1969), the district had 63 branches and of them 29 were semi-urban, 19 urban and 15 rural branches. Within a short period of four years, i.e, 1973, there was a spurt in the number of branches increasing to 100 and of them as many as 32 were rural, 38 semi-urban and the rest (30) urban branches. The number of bank centres increased to 47 in 1973 as against 21 in 1969. Of the 100 branches in the district, the 'lead bank' Syndicate alone had 24 branches (as against 18 in 1969) followed by Belgaum Bank Ltd, 19 and SBI 14 and the rest by other banks. There was a spectacular growth (100%) in the deposits also, being Rs 29 crores by the end of 1972 as against Rs 14.95 crores in 1968, which was much higher than the national average of 70%. The total advances by the banking sector also witnessed remarkable increase i.e, Rs 13.32 crores by the end of 1972, as against 5.84 crores in 1968. As a result of rapid expansion of branches in the district, the population served per branch (i.e, 45,000) in 1968 declined to 27,000 in 1972, which was

little higher than the State figure of (23,000), but much lesser than all-India figure (37,000). The deposit per branch was Rs 32 lakhs in 1972 as against 28 lakhs in 1968, while the advances per branch increased to Rs 15 lakhs as against Rs 11 lakhs in 1968. The C D (credit deposit) ratio increased to 46% compared to 39% in 1968. The *per capita* deposit and advances stood at Rs 63 and Rs 25 respectively in 1968 and it moved to Rs 120 and Rs 55 by 1972. The number of operating banking companies in the district increased from 13 to 15 in the above period. In 1976 The Malaprabha Grameena Bank was set up covering Belgaum and Dharwad districts which helped in expanding banking services in the rural area. By 1977 the total number of bank branches in the district increased to 153, of which 67 were rural, 46 semi-urban and 40 urban, reducing the population served per branch to 16,000.

By the end of 1985, the total number of bank branches in the district further increased to 267 including 83 branches of R R B and the number of banking companies operating in the district was twenty eight including the Grameena Bank, of which eight are based in Karnataka. Among the non-Nationalised banks operating in the district, the Sangli Bank Ltd is having the largest number of branches ie, ten, followed by Ratnakar Bank Ltd, eight. Among the public sector banks, Syndicate Bank has the largest number (37), followed by the Union Bank of India (25), State Bank of India (21) and Canara Bank (14). Regarding the distribution of branches, more concentration of branches is found in the taluks like Belgaum, Chikodi and Gokak because of their industrial, trading and commercial importance and the taluks like Khanapur and Hukeri are poorly served. The population covered per branch in the district by the end of 1985 was around 12,000 which was far better than the State as well as the national average.

Malaprabha Grameena Bank

The Malaprabha Grameena Bank, the second R R B to be set-up in the State under the Regional Rural Bank Act, 1976 (first being the Tungabhadra) sponsored by the Syndicate Bank in August 1976 with a view to cater to the financial requirements of agriculturists with special emphasis on small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other priority sectors, with the area of operation confined to Belgaum and Dharwad districts. The first branch of the Bank was opened at Nesargi of Sampgaon taluk in April 1977 followed by the

second at Hudali (Belgaum taluk) in June 1977. By the year end of 1985, the total number of branches in the district was 83, with total deposit mobilisation and deployment of credit amounting to Rs 1,627.26 and Rs 2,384.68 lakhs respectively, as against Rs 1,159.51 and 1,960.00 lakhs, and Rs 807.63 and Rs 1,463.95 lakhs in the previous two years respectively. The corresponding figures for 1982 amounted to Rs 538.70 and Rs 1,080.41 lakhs respectively. The C D ratio achieved by the bank was the highest i.e., 201% in 1982 as against 169% and 181% in 1984 and 1983 respectively. By the end of 1985, the priority sector advances of the bank amounted to Rs 2,245.47 lakhs. The total DIR advances of the bank amounted to Rs 6.53 lakhs as in December 1985. To ensure allround development of the villages the bank has adopted as many as 616 villages in the district. By the end of 1985, the coverage of villages by the bank was about 70% and by 1990, it is expected to raise to 88%. The total number of employees of this bank in the district was 442 as in December 1985.

Deposit mobilisation

Rapid expansion of branches in the district has facilitated more and more deposit accretion as well as deployment of funds with special emphasis on priority sectors and on schemes like IRDP, NREP, Antyodaya, community irrigation, Negila Bhagya, Special Rural Housing Component Scheme, self-employment, farm forestry, etc. The table given below indicates the position of aggregate deposits, gross bank credit and number of branches in the district for some years.

<i>(Amount in crores of Rs)</i>			
<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Bank branches</i>	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Advances</i>
1969	64	18	8
1972	94	29	13
1975	125	45	26
1978	173	80	45
1981	217	144	80
1982	234	169	93
1983	241	196	120
1984	254	229	147
1985	267	263	173

Table indicating the bank-wise performance in the district as on 31-12-1985 (performance of 1985) is appended in p 377-78.

Banking Statistics as on 31-12-1985 (for 1985)

(Rs in lakhs)

	<i>Branches</i>	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Advances</i>	<i>C.D. Ratio</i>	<i>% of priority sector Advances</i>	<i>DIR Loans</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Syndicate Bank	37	6,608.96	4,370.64	66.13	76.26	64.59
Union Bank of India	25	3,088.55	1,337.14	43.29	69.65	27.45
State Bank of India	21	3,413.00	3,068.00	89.89	83.44	101.00
Canara Bank	14	2,650.00	1,182.00	44.60	72.00	36.00
Corporation Bank	12	1,466.33	791.92	54.00	79.71	6.86
Bank of India	11	1,180.00	752.00	64.00	76.00	12.00
Sangli Bank Ltd	10	1,322.43	728.51	55.08	43.41	2.78
Vijaya Bank	9	690.00	361.00	52.32	72.30	5.00
Ratnakar Bank	8	342.90	216.33	63.09	61.78	0.07
State Bank of Mysore	7	535.86	612.51	114.30	36.55	5.44
Bank of Maharashtra	7	1,070.56	426.34	39.82	59.50	—
Karnataka Bank Ltd	3	244.44	80.95	33.12	54.09	0.30
Central Bank of India	2	444.97	253.70	57.01	83.00	3.47
Bank of Baroda	2	438.96	204.97	46.70	88.75	7.56

BELGAUM DISTRICT

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vysya Bank Ltd	2	200.62	113.13	56.41	54.84	0.54
Indian Bank	2	155.02	184.12	118.77	92.36	0.77
Ganesh Bank Ltd	2	43.19	21.77	50.40	72.02	—
Punjab National Bank	1	187.69	70.17	37.39	35.46	0.33
United Commercial Bank	1	167.27	20.30	12.13	73.41	0.11
Indian Overseas Bank	1	129.00	46.00	36.65	75.00	0.94
United Western Bank	1	85.18	29.75	34.92	50.42	0.28
Dena Bank	1	84.12	14.31	17.01	67.92	0.65
State Bank of Hyderabad	1	44.52	21.68	48.69	91.40	0.33
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd	1	32.05	34.00	106.08	64.45	0.07
South Indian Bank Ltd	1	30.18	9.02	29.88	29.16	—
Andhra Bank	1	23.42	25.95	110.80	95.00	0.12
Bank of Karad	1	5.90	1.41	23.89	68.79	—
Malaprabha Grammeena Bank	83	1,627.26	2,384.62	146.54	94.16	6.53
Total	267	26,306.39	17,360.89			283.19

Lead Bank Scheme

The scheme ushered in 1969 envisages several remedial steps for correcting the regional imbalance in respect of availability of banking services with area approach and ensures of the bridging credit gaps among various sectors of the economy through active involvement of banks in the rural development in a planned and co-ordinated manner. Syndicate bank being the 'lead bank' for the district with 37 branches (1985) co-ordinates in preparation, implementation and monitoring of all the developmental bankable schemes in the district.

The evaluation of annual action plans (1980, 1981 and 1982) revealed that banks in the district in general had exceeded the targets of lending allotted to them. By the end of 1982 lending of priority sector advances was 72% as against 33.3% fixed. The share of small and marginal farmers in the direct credit of agriculture was 57% as against 50% fixed. The credit deposit ratio of rural and semi-urban areas was 60% more than the target fixed, the C D ratio in respect of rural branches was 79% and in respect of semi-urban branches was 59%. In 1983, the Banks in the district were able to achieve record performance of 136% in their lending operations. For 1984, the total credit disbursement accounted to Rs 74.48 crores (140%) as against the target fixed for Rs 53.20 crores. In 1985 also the banks had deployed the credit to the tune of Rs 111.67 crores as against a target of Rs 60.26 crores, the achievement being 185%. The flow of credit to the Government Sponsored Scheme was Rs 8.47 crores.

D R I Scheme

The Differential Rate of Interest Scheme was introduced by the Central Government in 1973 with the main objective of extending financial assistance to the specified weaker sections of the society including the S Cs and S Ts Under this scheme, both the nationalised and non-nationalised banks including R R Bs are granting loans. Certain requirements are to be fulfilled to avail loan under this scheme. By the end of December 1985, the total D R I advances in the district by 28 banks accounted to Rs 283.19 lakhs. The corresponding amount for 1982 and 1980 amounted to Rs 288.18 and Rs 186.56 lakhs respectively.

Karnataka Debt Relief Act 1976

This Act mainly aims to extend material relief to certain

recognised categories of labourers and other economically weaker sections whose annual income does not exceed Rs 4,800 (initially it was Rs 2,400). According to the provisions of this Act, debt including interest outstanding on the above categories of debtors are not recoverable from any immoveable or moveable properties belonging to the debtors and all decrees obtained by the creditors were declared as annulled and goods pledged are to be returned. This relief is not applicable to the loans secured from the Central and State Government, Co-operatives and Companies, etc. By the end of March 1985, the total number of applications received seeking relief in the district was 8,216 involving an amount of Rs 11.88 lakhs and of them, 8,104 applications were disposed off involving an amount of Rs 10.16 lakhs.

Abolition of Bonded Labour

The Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976 (Central Act), mainly aims at abolishing the age old evil practice evident in the State as in other parts of the country. According to the Act, the bonded labourers who were in debt are deemed to have been extinguished and the debt payable to the landlords together with interest outstanding are deemed to have been discharged. Government have launched various rehabilitation schemes for the released labourers. Since inception, upto the end of March, 1985, the total number of bonded labourers identified and released in the district was 19 .

INSURANCE

Life Insurance Corporation of India

Life Insurance and General Insurance business of the district was managed by many private companies based from Bombay, Udupi, Dharwad, etc., prior to the Nationalisation of Life Insurance business in 1956. Since 1970, the district has come under the control of Dharwad Division of L I C. The Belgaum main branch of L I C was established in 1957. In 1962, a branch office at Chikodi and in 1981, a direct agents' branch for Belgaum city and in 1983, branch at Gokak were opened. (There is a proposal to open a branch at Saundatti). By 1985 March, the total number of policies in the district was 1,29,422 and the sum assured was more than Rs 1,779.47 lakhs. The number of agents and development officers

working in the district was 675 and 22 respectively. The total financial assistance extended by the LIC in the district by way of loans to four Municipalities, viz, Athani, Bailhongal, Belgaum and Gokak amounted to Rs 112.36 lakhs. Under 82 Group Insurance Schemes the total number of persons covered was 5,984.

Postal Insurance: There is also a scheme called Postal Life Insurance meant for the employees of the State and Central Government including public undertakings, etc., in respect of which the district figures are not available.

K G I D

Karnataka Government Insurance Department is also engaged in promoting insurance business in the district both in life and vehicle confined to the employees of the State Government and the vehicles of the State Government including State Undertakings. The District Insurance Offices at Belgaum was opened in June, 1976. The total number of policies in the district by the end of March 1985 was 22,192. The total annual premium income for the district was about Rs 85.85 lakhs during 1984-85 as against Rs 59.32 lakhs during 1981-82. During 1984-85, the number of new policies issued in the district was 2,869, covering an assured sum of Rs 191 lakhs, fetching an annual premium income of Rs 81,869.

Asha Kiran

Asha Kiran is a social security oriented welfare measure extending a scheme for group personal accident insurance for the agricultural and other labourers of unorganised sector. The scheme at present covers as many as thirty distinct categories of workers such as agricultural labourers, fishermen, beedi and cigar workers, toddy tappers, barbers, tailors, etc. The accidents covered under the scheme are rail or road, those caused by snake bite, attack by wild animals, electric shock, fall from tree, etc. The relief given under the scheme will be Rs 5,000 in case of death, Rs 4,000 in case of loss of two limbs/two eyes or one limb and one eye and Rs 2,500 for loss of one limb or one eye (since 1-1-1985). The scheme extends the benefit only to those whose annual income does not exceed Rs 6,000 in the case of both the deceased and the claimant. The persons who have received the compensation from other agencies, schemes, etc., are not eligible for the relief. By the end of March 1986, the total claims settled in the district was 17 involving an amount of Rs 32,000.

State Lottery

There is a considerable response in the district to the Karnataka State Lottery scheme being conducted by the Government since 1970 as one of the measures to mop-up small savings. Lottery money amounting to more than Rs 10,000 is subjected to income tax and compulsory investment in N S C ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. The lottery tickets of other States are also being sold in the district. During 1984-85, the total number of lottery tickets sold in the district was Rs 33.93 lakhs valued at Rs 34.14 lakhs as against 18.02 lakh tickets valued at Rs 19.30 lakhs in the previous year. In 1984-85, there were 85 sub-agents in the district.

National Savings

Accretion of small deposits through the post offices was introduced in the district as early as in 1873 through the Government Savings Banks. In 1876, the limit on savings bank account was put at Rs 3,000. According to old records, in 1882, the investments in S/B accounts in the district was Rs 90,670 and in the same year Rs 1.62 lakhs was invested in Government Promissory Notes in the district. During the First World War the Government had started the issue of Post Office cash certificates of different denominations to mobilise small savings. There were also certificates called defence savings certificates issued during the Second World War having a maturity period of ten years. The National Savings Scheme in Bombay-Karnataka area including Belgaum district was introduced in 1948. Prior to this, Treasury Savings Deposits (income tax-free) with annual interest of 3½% were very popular in the district. At present National Savings Certificates and Social Security Certificates are very attractive from the point of the investor apart from S/B account, C T D, R D, T D, and Public Provident Fund (PFF) for regular wage earners and others managed by the post offices. National Savings Organisation (NSO) arranges several special savings drives at the district and taluk levels. The total number of post offices in the district with savings bank facilities as in 1984-85 numbered 694, and of them 315 are in Belgaum division, 208 in Chikodi division and the rest (171) in Gokak division. There are 524 agents working in the district under various schemes of small savings. It is reported that there are as many as 446 "pay-roll savings groups" comprising of 36,567 persons covered under small savings, mobilising to the tune of Rs 93.44 lakhs per year. The biggest pay-roll savings group in the district is the Gokak Mills with

a membership of 4,250 and all the employees of Indian Aluminium Company Ltd, of Belgaum numbering 1499. The members of six sugar factories numbering about 32,000 have also been covered under N S S Scheme.

To co-ordinate the activities the office of the Assistant Regional Director, National Savings (Central Government office) was opened at Belgaum in 1976 covering Belgaum and Bijapur districts. The table given below indicate the total amount collected (Gross and Net) under different schemes including the Post Office Savings for the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86.

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

Name of Scheme	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Post Office						
S/B.A/C	335.95	36.91	641.15	278.43	817.09	68.75
R B	137.05	59.68	166.43	59.92	227.63	83.14
C T B	32.77	11.88	33.97	13.59	33.85	12.24
T D	255.35	175.03	320.92	132.25	664.98	419.67
N S C VI	471.86	471.01	657.62	646.02	820.46	761.33
N S C VII	43.04	42.64	37.08	46.18	48.40	44.24
S S C	00.94	00.94	00.20	00.15	—	—
N S C II	18.14	00.43	24.59	5.50	23.98	11.43
P P F	29.10	29.09	10.72	10.47	24.44	22.26
Others	—	67.64	—	39.91	—	51.91
Total	1,295.13	731.91	1,891.99	1,144.16	2,636.43	1,211.42

Coinage and Currency

Through the centuries, many changes have been noticed in the currency and coinage system along with the rise and fall of the dynasties that ruled over the district. There appears to be conspicuous variations in contents, designs, size and weight, etc, in the numismatics which were in vogue in the district. Punch marked coins found all over India are generally dated from the fifth century

B C to second century B C or even earlier. Recent excavations at Vadagaon Madhavpur in Belgaum have also revealed the existence of punch marked coins. The Kadambas of Banavasi are considered as originators of the coins known as 'Padma tankas'. The Chalukyan coin *varaha* or *gadyana* was in circulation for many centuries. During the Vijayanagar rule, coins of gold and copper were in wide circulation comprising the important denominations like *varaha* or *gadyana* (about 52 grains, also called *pagoda* or *pon*), *pratapa* (*kati*), *pana* (one-tenth of *gadyana*), *haga*, *tara*, *jital* and *kasu*. Under the Bahmanis, Hukeri had a mint which continued under the Adilshahis. The Adilshahis had a mint at Shahpur too. The *tankah* of Delhi Sultans (170 grains) and *dinar* (197) were Bahmani gold coins. They also issued silver and copper coins. The Adilshahi gold coins were also 52 grain *hon* and *dharna*, its half. Shivaji introduced gold *hons* and copper *shivarayis*. Haider had introduced *honnu* in continuation on the Mysore currency which had inherited Vijayanagara coinage. In the beginning of the British rule, the region south of the Malaprabha had as many as 18 varieties of *varaha* or *honnu* in circulation. Before Belgaum became a Military Station in about 1818, ordinary business here was carried on either by Shahapur or by Shambhu rupees coined at Sawantwadi in South Konkan. Shahapur rupee minted at Shahapur was made of silver and alloy. The establishment of Divisional Pay Office in 1822 at Belgaum made the circulation of other coins like Madras rupee, Bagalkot rupee, Nasik rupee, etc, with different intrinsic value in circulation due to heavy Military expenditure. Till 1840, silver rupee coins of 16 different varieties were in circulation in the district and of them, Shahapuri, Kittur-Shahapuri, Dharwadi and Hukeri named after the mint were prominent. In 1822, among the copper coins of the district, was Shahu *paisa* coined at Satara which was in large circulation and was popularly called *duddu*. There was another *duddu* called *Shahi duddu* or *kare duddu* (black *duddu*) equal to four pies also called *gatti duddu*. The lower denomination coins issued by the British Government were copper, nickel and silver in the denomination of *ane* (one anna), *chavali* (two annas), *pavali* (four annas), *ardha rupayi* (half rupee), etc. Rupee comprised of 16 annas and one anna 12 *pies*. Copper three *pies*' unit was called *duddu*, two *pies*' unit *tara* and one *pie* called *dhamdi*. There were six *pies*' units both in nickel and copper. After Independence, the different currencies which were in circulation were replaced by the Government of India currency and coins with new emblem of the Government of India. An

amendment to the Indian Coinage Act 1956 was passed by the Parliament in August 1955 for bringing into force the decimal coinage system with effect from 1st April, 1957 in all parts of India including this district.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Co-operative movement as peoples' movement is much ahead and deep-rooted in the district which is evident in many spheres of co-operative activities of the district. The movement in the district was launched along with the passing of the Co-operative Societies Registration Act III of 1905, giving much emphasis to extend institutionalised agricultural credit to a certain extent. The first primary agricultural credit society to be promoted in the district was at Bellada Bagewadi of Hukeri taluk in 1905, followed by similar societies, later on categorised as large sized credit societies, Grama Seva and multi-purpose societies, etc, founded at Chikodi, Manoli, Hosur, Gotur (all in 1912), followed by similar societies at Yadwad, Konnur, Kalloli, Inamhongal, Tigadi, Mamadapur and Karikatti in 1913 and at Sirsangi and Soppadla in 1914. The enactment of the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912 envisaged the need for establishment of non-agricultural credit and non-credit co-operatives. Consequence of this the orbit of co-operative movement began to widen with promotion of many different categories of societies to cater to the local needs of the people pursuing other than agricultural occupations. By this time, many non-agricultural credit societies like urban credit societies, the one at Gokak (1906), the weavers society at Belgaum (1912), District Police Employees and Postal Employees Credit Society at Belgaum (1920) had emerged. The DCC Bank founded in 1918 started catering to the requirements of the long persisting need for monitoring the central financing agency. This strengthened and pervaded the base of co-operative movement in the district.

The transfer of the subject co-operation from the Central list to the provincial list under the charge of a minister in 1919 went a long way in promoting the interests of the co-operative movement involving the financial participation of the State Government. As such, agro-based co-operative units like cattle breeding at Sadalga (1918), and Ainapur (1920), poultry farming at Belgaum (1926), Taluk Development Associations for Athani (1923), Gokak and Murgod

(1928), and taluk supervising unions were also registered. There was also a society for cattle insurance by about 1925-26. In the meanwhile in 1926, the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act was passed to regulate the movement, classifying the societies into four broad categories. By the end of March 1926, the number of Co-operatives in the district was 227, of them 194 were agricultural societies, 24 non-agricultural 8 taluk supervising unions and one cattle insurance society. The total membership of all these societies was about 30,000. During 1930-40, P L D banks and T A P C M Ss were promoted in the district to facilitate long term finance and better marketing for the development of agriculture with improved infrastructure at several places in the district. The prominent co-operatives that emerged during this period are TAPCMS at Gokak (1931) and Belgaum (1935). In the meanwhile a special purpose marketing society to facilitate marketing of vegetables, a gardeners' society at Belgaum was registered in 1933. Labour oriented manufacturing co-operatives were also established in this period viz., Co-operative Industrial Estate at Belgaum (1930) Labour Society at Galatga (1931) and Kajgar Society at Ghodgeri (1938). The establishment of the present district co-operative union in 1937 served as a stimulus in promoting co-operative education, leadership and training, etc.

Though during 1929-30 the co-operative movement received a temporary set-back due to economic depression, the position began to improve gradually after the out-break of the war in 1939 due to raising trend shown in the prices of agricultural commodities which was a boost to the movement. As a result of this, not only agricultural credit societies improved economically but undertook many non-credit and multi-purpose activities on a large scale. During and after the war period, a number of consumer co-operatives were promoted. The first such societies being Bhagatsingh and Vijaya Singh Societies at Belgaum in 1943. By March 1941, the number of co-operatives increased to 286 and of them 236 were of agricultural and the rest (50) non-agricultural including eight Unions. The total membership of all these societies together was about 28,000. During the next decade i.e., 1940-50, new categories of co-operatives like housing, processing, all types of farming, forest labour, general engineering, khadi and village industries including weaving, cotton, silk and woollen came into being. In 1948 a society was organised at Khanapur with the objective of generating and supply of electricity for lighting and irrigation at an investment of Rs 2.45 lakhs. Before it was liquidated in 1964, it had undertaken electrification work

in the taluk. By 1949-50, the number of all categories of co-operatives in the district increased to 763, mainly comprising of 525 agricultural credit, 178 non-credit and the rest being others with a total membership of 1.30 lakhs. The share capital and working capital held by them was Rs 36.72 and Rs 246.52 lakhs respectively. The establishment of industrial co-operative bank for the district in 1950 facilitated the flow of finance to all categories of industrial co-operatives with special emphasis on weaving societies.

Launching of economic development plans in 1951 and the successive plan priorities increased the financial participation of the Government in the movement by providing share capital, loan and subsidy, etc. This helped the promotion of many capital oriented industries in the district like sugar factories (1956), cotton spinning mills (1961) rural electrification (1963) in addition to the promotion of educational, medical aid and processing of tobacco societies, etc, in the district. To ensure an effective administration of the department, the office of the Assistant Registrar was set up here, prior to 1918. After the reorganisation of the Department in 1966, the office of the Deputy Registrar was opened at Belgaum in 1966 and also the offices of three Assistant Registrars, one each at the Sub-divisional level.

In 1956, the number of societies in the district increased to 1,020 with a total membership of 1.25 lakhs and had a share capital and working capital of Rs 71.59 and 418.79 lakhs respectively. The deposits held by them was Rs 222.70 lakhs and loans advanced amounted to Rs 355.93 lakhs. The break-up of 1,020 societies was as follows. PACSs (597), weavers (98), employees credit (55), industrial (47), other types (53), consumers' (24), housing (17), urban banks (17), grain banks (13), marketing (9), irrigation (13), farming (8), fisheries (5) in addition to four each milk and livestock and one land development bank apart from the DCC and industrial co-operative banks. The number of societies under liquidation was 56. In the above year, number of societies per lakh population was 64 and number of members per thousand population was 76 and the average working capital per member was Rs 335. By 1981, the total number of societies in the district increased to 2,129 with a total membership of 6.52 lakhs. The share capital and working capital held by these societies in the district amounted to Rs 2,381.45 and Rs 16,216.65 lakhs respectively. The total advances made amounted

to Rs 6,996.42 lakhs and their deposits amounted to Rs 5,597.94 lakhs. In the same period, some selected key indicators of the co-operative movement for the district were as follows: Government share capital to the total share capital was 23%, overdue outstanding 28%, borrowing members to total members 17%. Number of societies per 100 sq km 16, membership per society 306, share capital and deposit per society Rs 1.11 and Rs 2.62 lakhs. There were 88 societies per one lakh population and the ratio of membership per 1,000 population was 259. The working capital per member was Rs 2,488 and almost all villages of the district were covered by the co-operative movement.

Agricultural credit

By June 1983, of the 2.98 lakhs agricultural families in the district, the movement had covered 2.57 lakhs (87%) families including 1.34 lakh families of SF/MF and 19,000 SC and ST families. The total agricultural credit extended by the concerned co-operatives of the district for 1984-85 amounted to Rs 2,409.33 lakhs, mainly comprising of Rs 1,885.17 lakhs short term loan, Rs 299.63 lakhs medium term loan and Rs 224.53 lakhs as long term loan spread over to more than one lakh beneficiaries as against the total credit of Rs 2,539.85 lakhs comprising Rs 2,013.79 lakhs short term, Rs 271.97 lakhs medium term and Rs 254.09 lakhs long term during 1983-84.

In order to gear up the recovery performance of the PLD banks in the district, the Government declared some concessions for waiver of penal interest on principle and interest accrued on overdue instalments on all types of loans in respect of small and marginal farmers. The interest subsidy given to the farmers in the district during 1983-84 was Rs 4.84 lakhs extending the benefit to 962 persons as against Rs 5.35 lakhs covering 1,469 persons in the previous year. The co-operative sector in the district had created an employment opportunity to nearly about 9,905 people of all cadres by June, 1983. It is reported that there were as many as 210 societies in the district involved in the mis-appropriation amounting to Rs 51.65 lakhs by the end of June, 1983.

Growth of Co-operative Movement

The number of co-operatives and the total membership in the district for some years from 1955-56 to 1984-85 is as follows; 1955-56—1,020 (125); 1960-61—1,214 (173); 1965-66—1,543 (221); 1970-71—

1,730 (346); 1975-76—1,951 (444); 1980-81—2,129 (652); 1981-82—2,189 (751); 1982-83—2,233 (773); 1983-84—2,270 (807) and 1984-85—2,341 (858). (The number of societies also include the societies under liquidation, the figures in brackets indicate the membership in thousands).

The table given below indicates the progress of co-operative movement in the Belgaum district during the years 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1984-85.

(Amount in lakhs)

	1973-74	1978-79	1984-85
No. of Societies	1,620	1,755	1,866
Membership	3,64,459	6,16,549	8,58,732
Share capital	1,127.08	1,864.94	4,487.74
Reserve and other funds	706.85	1,926.52	5,057.62
Deposits	1,250.02	3,408.31	10,404.99
Borrowings	2,229.77	3,874.67	9,246.97
Working capital	6,216.30	12,195.82	30,623.56
Loans advanced	2,893.50	5,723.85	15,154.16
Loans recovered	2,714.12	6,191.07	13,843.37
Loans outstanding	2,907.90	4,943.66	13,251.11
Loan overdue	666.11	1,485.98	1,270.45
Purchases	801.96	2,999.10	8,923.35
Sales	1,854.45	4,499.35	11,471.00
Net profit	92.47	194.32	360.87

The taluk-wise distribution of co-operative institutions as in 1984 June was as follows: Belgaum 473, Chikodi 330, Hukeri 235, Gokak 232, Sampgaon 225, Parasgad 183, Athani 169, Ramdurg 164, Khanapur 135, Raybag 124. The total number of societies under liquidation was 462 and the largest number (80) was from Belgaum taluk followed by Chikodi (72) and Hukeri (57). The least number of societies under liquidation is reported from Khanapur (27).

The details about the working of some important categories of co-operatives is illustrated in the following paragraphs.

D C C Bank Belgaum

The incorporation of the Bank (1918) and the commencement of business in 1923 catered to the long felt need for an apex institution to monitor, expand and to strengthen the base of co-operative movement at the grass root level in the district. The main objectives of this apex body at the district level include to finance co-operative organisations, to act as balancing centre and to arrange for the supervision and inspection of the constituent societies apart from doing regular banking business. The membership of the bank in the year of inception was 35 comprising of 26 individuals and nine societies with a share capital of Rs 5,170 and had mobilised the deposits of Rs 8,233. During the period from 1923 to 1950, the activities of the bank gained momentum, geographical expansion and diversification in the banking activities were observed. By 1958-59, membership increased to 2,949 majority being (2,135) individuals with a share capital of Rs 15.91 lakhs. To strengthen the capital structure of the bank, the Government invested in the share capital of the bank for the first time in 1977. The total financial participation of the State Government in the form of share capital during 1982-83 when it was repaid was Rs 21.45 lakhs.

By the end of June 1985, the membership of the bank was accounted to 1,540 comprising of 1,236 co-operatives and 304 individuals with a share capital of Rs 438.46 lakhs and it had held a deposit liability of Rs 4,492.53 lakhs comprising of Rs 2,812.54 lakhs held by societies and the rest (Rs 1679.99 lakhs) owned by individuals. The total deployment of credit made by the bank for various agriculture development purposes like raising crops, medium term loans, cash credit including M T conversion and gold loan, etc, accounted to Rs 5,411.95 lakhs of which, the share lent to small and marginal farmers, and SC and ST members was to the extent of Rs 850.03 lakhs and Rs 34.43 lakhs respectively (1985). The financial assistance rendered by the bank to ameliorate weaker sections of the society under DIR was Rs 25.21 lakhs during 1984-85 as against Rs 22.70 and Rs 41.66 lakhs in the preceding two years respectively. The amount lent by the bank during 1984-85 under IRDP, Antyodaya, rural artisans, etc, amounted to Rs 51.90 lakhs benefiting 1,333 persons. During 1983-84, and in the next year, the total borrowal

of the bank from NABARD accounted to Rs 1,835.30 lakhs and Rs 1,302.18 lakhs respectively and major portion of this amount was channelised to finance seasonal agricultural operations and cash credit loan to sugar factories and to meet industrial credit. The total deposit accretions of the bank accounted to Rs 3,705.11, Rs 3,148.20 and Rs 2,705.15 lakhs during 1983-84 and in the preceding two years respectively. The bank has a network of 88 branches at present. The first branch of the bank was opened at Bailhongal in 1925, followed by Chikodi in 1928. The bank has a credit of sponsoring seven FSS (1976) at different places in the district with a capital investment of Rs 22.94 lakhs including the Government share of Rs 5.39 lakhs. The profit earned by the bank during 1984-85, 1983-84, and 1982-83 was accounted to Rs 3.35, Rs 25.28 and Rs 54.39 lakhs respectively. The present office building of the bank was constructed in 1969-70 at a cost of about Rs four lakhs and a guest house in 1982 at a cost of Rs 3.53 lakhs. The bank had a staff strength of 703 as in June 1985. Its diamond jubilee was celebrated in 1979. The table given below indicates the periodical progress of the bank for some years i.e, 1928-29, 1968-69 and 1984-85.

(Amount in lakhs of Rs)

	During		
	1928-29	1968-69	1984-85
Membership :			
a) Societies	209	972	1,236
b) Individuals	310	568	304
Share capital	1.73	77.29	438.46
Reserve & other Funds	0.32	23.82	246.47
Deposits	10.39	489.24	4,492.52
Working capital	13.10	800.44	6,759.07
Loans :			
a) Societies	11.45	490.43	5,131.05
b) Individuals	0.12	6.48	280.89
Net profit	0.31	7.46	3.35

Industrial Co-operative Bank, Belgaum

This is one of the three banks set up by the erstwhile Government of Bombay (1949-50) under the Pilot scheme to facilitate the development of rural and small scale industries, and to assist artisans and others engaged in the cottage and village industries. The bank having jurisdiction over the district had 205 members comprising of 173 individuals and 32 societies, and a share capital of Rs 18,000 in the beginning. Two decades thereafter, in 1974-75, it had a membership of 1,740 mainly comprising of (1,380) individuals, with share capital and deposits of Rs 8.87 and Rs 43.26 lakhs respectively; the amount deployed by the bank in the above year was of Rs 129.05 lakhs and had earned a profit of Rs 1.15 lakhs.

It was recognised bank by the RBI to provide financial assistance to the primary weavers' co-operatives in the district and accordingly the bank did good service till 1980-81. Due to the change in the policy of the Government, the bank was converted into Urban Industrial Co-operative Bank since January 1980. Consequently the bank advances are confined to individual industrial units only. By the end of June 1985 the paid-up share capital of the bank stood at Rs 14.12 lakhs comprising of Rs 10.56 lakhs of individual members (2,579) and a Government share of Rs 3.56 lakhs. The deposit accretion made by the bank by the end of June 1985, 1984 and 1983 were of the tune of Rs 152.14, Rs 126.20 and Rs 99.84 lakhs respectively. The total loans and advances granted by the bank for individuals, firms including short term loans under Reserve Bank of India Scheme (at concessional rate of interest), and other schemes and medium term loans together accounted to Rs 171.82 lakhs by the end of June 1985 as against Rs 150.99 lakhs, and Rs 113.60 lakhs in the previous two years respectively. While the total borrowings of the bank under the RBI Scheme accounted to Rs 74 lakhs for 1983-84, for granting loans to approved industrial units outside the orbit of co-operative sector at concessional rate of interest. The profit earned by the bank during 1984-85, 1983-84 and 1982-83 accounted to Rs 5.02, Rs 3.09 and Rs 2.02 lakhs respectively. The bank has opened two branches, one at Gokak (1962) and another at Khasbag (1979). The present office building of the bank was constructed in 1977 at a cost of Rs 3.90 lakhs. The bank celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1974.

Agricultural Credit Societies

The primary agricultural credit societies have a vital role to

play in catering to the credit and other requirements of the agriculturists. They also mobilise deposits and link credit with marketing and extend storage facilities. From the beginning, the district has a network of these societies categorised in to Vyavasaya Seva Sahakari Sangh, Large Sized Multi-purpose Societies, Grama Seva Sahakari Sangha, Farmers Service Societies, etc. Some of these societies have started their services as early as in 1905 when the co-operative movement was launched. In 1956, the district had 597 such societies and by 1966, the number was increased to 670. By 1978-79 the number of these societies decreased to 528 due to re-organisation and restructuring of some of the weaker societies by the process of amalgamation, under the provisions of Sec 14 A of Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act 1959 to make them economically viable. In 1978-79, the total membership and share capital of these societies was 2.66 lakhs and Rs 4.47 crores, and they had mobilised the deposits amounting to Rs 50.96 lakhs. The loans advanced by these was accounted to Rs 9.42 crores for various agricultural operations and other allied activities. The coverage of agricultural population was 89% and coverage of villages in the district was cent percent. In 1980, the district had the 2nd place in respect of number of primaries among the districts in the Division i.e., 506 in Belgaum, Dharwad having 734. The percentage of borrowings was highest in the district i.e., 27% followed by Uttara Kannada (25%). So also it was first in average share capital per society being Rs 92,492 for Belgaum, followed by Uttara Kannada (Rs 85,152). On an average, the loan issued per borrowing members by these societies in the district was Rs 1,228 which was less than other three districts and the highest being in Uttara Kannada (i.e., Rs 1861). The taluk-wise distribution of these societies in June 1985 was Chikodi 70, Paragad 66, Athani 63, Sampgaon 59, Gokak 56, Hukeri 54, Belgaum 35, Khanapur 35, Raybag and Ramdurg 29 each (total 496, including DCC Bank, PLD Bank and FSS), and all together they had a membership of 3.27 lakhs with a share capital of Rs 7.45 crores of which the share of the Government was about Rs one crore. The deposit mobilised by these societies was Rs 1.03 crore as in 1984-85. The total amount of short and medium term loans granted by these co-operatives was accounted to Rs 24.13 crores during 1984-85 as against Rs 23.47 and Rs 14.16 crores in the preceding two years respectively. The agricultural requisites supplied by these societies was 31,330 tons of fertilisers valued at Rs 7.95 crores, seeds worth Rs 17.53 lakhs, pesticides valued at Rs 24.54 lakhs during 1984-85. Of these societies, it is reported that

290 primaries together had earned a net profit of Rs 68.25 lakhs during 1984-85. The number of societies under liquidation was reported as 47 as in 1984-85.

Farmers Service Societies

This new breed of societies came into being in the district in 1976-77, in order to extend integrated credit service facilities with special emphasis on small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections. At present (1985), the district has seven such societies all sponsored by the DCC Bank in October 1976, with financial participation of the Government. These societies are located at Hirebagewadi, Belgundi, Yeli Manoli, Arabhavi, Manihal-Sureban, Kerur and Raybag. The total share capital of these societies during 1984-85 was Rs 29.93 lakhs including Government share of Rs 5.61 lakhs with a total membership of 10,481. These societies had advanced agricultural credit to the extent of Rs 95.50 lakhs and had mobilised deposits of Rs 1.05 lakhs. The total borrowings of these societies from the central financing agencies was of Rs 101.29 lakhs. The purchase and sale of agricultural requisites effected by these societies amounted to Rs 56.81 and Rs 56.37 lakhs respectively. Of these societies, six together had earned a profit of Rs 2.97 lakhs.

A R D Banks

Formerly known as land mortgage and land development banks are renamed as Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (1985) in view of their diversified and development oriented lending operation so as to achieve integrated rural development at the grass root level by providing long and medium term credit for agriculture and other allied services. The first such bank for the district came into being in Belgaum in 1935. During the period from 1960 to 1968 all other taluks of the district got similar banking facilities. The Karnataka State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Ltd., Bangalore, being the central financing agency for these banks, opened its district branch at Belgaum in 1968-69 to facilitate the co-ordination and effective administration of its branches in the district. In 1972-73, all the ten branches together had 27,400 members with a share capital of Rs 25.50 lakhs and had advanced more than Rs one crore. By 1984-85 these banks had a membership of 77,251 with a share capital of Rs 91.16 lakhs including the Government share of Rs 2.94 lakhs. The total borrowings of these banks stood at Rs 929.74 lakhs and they had advanced Rs 186.32

lakhs. The working capital of these banks stood at Rs 1,120.92 lakhs. Of these banks, five together had earned a profit of Rs 2.60 lakhs while the remaining together had incurred a total loss of Rs 8.52 lakhs. During 1984-85, the total financial assistance rendered by these banks comprising of 16 different schemes amounted to Rs 186.32 lakhs mainly comprising of Rs 52.72 lakhs for sinking of wells (465), Rs 32.01 lakhs for IP Sets (498), Rs 27.77 lakhs for purchase of tractors (28) and Rs 14.31 lakhs for repair of old wells (331). The banks had also financed special schemes like development of horticulture, sericulture, animal husbandry, purchase of bullock carts, etc. These banks in the district have undertaken intensive lending activities under the development schemes of the Malaprabha and the Ghataprabha Projects. By way of illustration the A & R D Bank, Saundatti has been dealt with in the proceeding paragraph.

A & R D Bank, Saundatti: This co-operative body came into being in 1960 with an area of operation extending over the taluk, with the catering to the main objective of medium and long term credit needs of agriculturists for various productive purposes. The present lending activities of the bank have been diversified as per the norms and guide lines of NABARD giving priority for dairy development, sheep-rearing, horticulture, installation of *gobar* gas plant and extending credit to the tenants for confirmment of occupancy rights etc, apart from general schemes. In 1960 it had a membership of 239 and a share capital of Rs 28,000 which increased to 1,175 members and Rs 1.98 lakhs by the end of June 1974. In the next decade, i.e., by the end of June 1985, membership increased to 5,812 comprising of 3,834 small and marginal farmers and 330 SC and ST members together with a share capital of Rs 11.04 lakhs including Government share of Rs 50,000. By the end of June 1985, the total credit deployed by the bank under 14 different loan portfolios was accounted to Rs 143.09 lakhs mainly comprising of Rs 93.69 lakhs for purchase of tractors Rs 18.96 lakhs for wells, Rs 5.09 lakhs for installation of IP Sets, while the money lent on general schemes, cultivation of grapes, and for purchase of bullocks and carts, was accounted to Rs 4.93, Rs 4.48 and Rs 3.15 lakhs respectively. In addition to this the bank had also granted credit of Rs 4.67 lakhs under the Malaprabha Irrigation Project Scheme, and Rs 4.57 lakhs for confirmment of land ownership rights, etc. During 1984-85, the percentage of recovery of arrears of loans effected by the bank was about 80% as against 86% in the previous year, and had earned profit

of Rs 49,458 (1984-85). The new office building of the bank was constructed in the Silver Jubilee year (1985) at a cost of Rs 1.16 lakhs.

Industrial Co-operatives

Industrial co-operatives of the district are mainly categorised into two groups viz, weavers and non-weavers. It is found that the Belgaum Nekar Sangh Ltd, Vadgaon, was the first to be registered in 1912, followed by similar societies at Gokak and Bailhongal in the next year and one more at Kittur in 1916. Among the industrial co-operatives other than weavers, the societies known as Mugalkhod Tanners Society and Nipani Charmakar Society registered in 1926 seem to be the earlier societies.

During 1974-75 the district had 161 weavers' societies with a total membership of 12,357. The share capital and deposits held by them stood at Rs 11.78 and 7.46 lakhs respectively. They had in all 6,017 looms and had purchased raw materials worth Rs 61.40 lakhs for production and had sold product worth Rs 77.16 lakhs. These societies had created employment opportunities to about 3,300 persons. Of these societies 47 were dormant and only 73 had earned a profit of Rs 73,300.

In respect of industrial co-operatives other than weavers' categorised into as many as 13 groups like flaying and tanning, coir, pottery, oil poducing, gur and khandasari, carpentry and smithy, khadi and village industries and some miscellaneous together accounted to 197 and of them only 73 were working. The membership and share capital held by them was 11,763 and Rs 10.57 lakhs. They had produced goods worth Rs 28.81 lakhs during the year 1974-75 and had effected sales worth Rs 45.22 lakhs. The profit earned by some of the societies was Rs 2.21 lakhs and they had created employment opportunity to about 700 persons.

By 1984-85, there were 118 weavers and 120 other than weavers societies with a membership of 16,061 and 12,839 respectively. The total share capital of weavers societies including Government share of Rs 6.34 lakhs amounted to Rs 28.57 lakhs. In respect of other than weavers societies, it was Rs 19.26 lakhs including Rs 1.79 lakhs contributed by the Government. The total borrowings of the weavers societies amounted to Rs 100.54 lakhs and that of other than weavers

amounted to Rs 127.34 lakhs. The working capital of these two main categories amounted to Rs 232.05 and 291.36 lakhs respectively. The weavers societies had advanced loans amounting to Rs 41.71 lakhs. Among the weavers societies, if 58 had earned a profit of Rs 3.22 lakhs, 44 had incurred a loss of Rs 1.06 lakhs. The corresponding figures in respect of societies other than weavers' was 45 with Rs 5.96 lakhs and 25 with Rs 43,000. The bulk of 118 weavers' societies comprised of 79 handloom cotton, 29 blanket weaving, five each powerloom, wool and silk weavers. During 1984-85 khadi and village industries board had extended loans and subsidies respectively, amounting to Rs 4.44 lakhs and Rs 69,850 to six industries for the purposes like oil producing, tanning, pottery, cotton khadi, coir and rope making, etc. In addition to the industrial co-operatives, the district has two co-operative industrial estates, one at Belgaum (1930) and another at Nipani (1969). The total membership of these two industrial estates in 1985 June was 584 with share capital of Rs 2.53 lakhs and working capital of Rs 31.64 lakhs.

Khadi and Gramodyoga Sangh, Hudali: The Khadi and Gramodyoga Sahakari Utpadaka Sangha, Hudali registered in 1954 under Co-operative fold, had initiated its Khadi and Village industrial activities as early as in 1936 in the name of 'Akhil Bharat Charaka Sangha' and later in 1944 under 'Samagra Grama Seva Samiti' under the able guidance of the late Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Pundalikji Katgade and others on the lines of Sabarmati and Vardha Ashrams. This unique Society started, with 11 members and share capital of Rs 500 in 1954 has grown in many dimensions over the years and has obtained the distinction of being one of the best societies in the State. The chief objectives of the society are to foster Khadi and village industries. The area of operation of the society is confined to Belgaum, Hukeri, Sampgaon, Gokak, Khanapur and parts of Chikodi taluks of the district. At present (1985-86) the total membership of the society of all categories together is 255 mainly comprising of 187 producers, 41 *karyakartas* and the rest 27 sympathisers, with a share capital of Rs 22,752 and a working capital of Rs 93.95 lakhs, as against 142 members and share capital of Rs 10,350 in 1974-75. Apart from producing Khadi, the society runs different sections, viz, saranjam (1954), soap manufacturing (1967-68), fruit and vegetable processing (1971-72) and *gobar* gas (1974-75).

The total investment made by the society during 1985-86 in

different branches of production together accounted to Rs 72.28 lakhs while the volume of production in the above year was valued at Rs 42.12 lakhs, comprising of Rs 21.33 lakhs (Khadi), Rs 10.58 lakhs (Saranjam), while fruit and vegetable processing and soap production was valued at Rs 8.65 and Rs 1.56 lakhs respectively and the total sales effected in the year was Rs 34.67 lakhs. The total financial assistance availed by the society from Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the Khadi Board was of the order of Rs 48.88 lakhs in 1985-86. The total investments made by the society towards building, machinery, vehicles, equipments, etc, have amounted to Rs 34.73 lakhs as in 1985-86.

The Saranjam division of the Society manufactures ambar and muslin charakhas in addition to agricultural implements and improved looms. The society manages ten spinning centres, five khadi production centres and four sales depots. The total employees of the society in 1985-86 was 896. The profit earned by the society for 1985-86, 1984-85 accounted to Rs 1.85 and Rs 1.42 lakhs respectively. The head office building of the society was constructed in 1980 at a cost of Rs 1.27 lakhs followed by Gandhiji Gangadhar Rao memorial and exhibition building in 1981 at a cost of Rs two lakhs. The society has secured many awards in spinning competition on ambar charakha on all-India level and also for its fruit products. The Silver Jubilee of the society was celebrated in 1982.

Co-operative Sugar Factories

The district has the credit of having nine Sugar factories and of them eight are in the co-operative fold. The first co-operative sugar factory to be registered in the district was Hiranyakeshi at Sankeshwar in 1956, followed by the Malaprabha at M K Hubli in 1961. The latest to be registered is Bhagyalakshmi at Khanapur in 1982. Of these sugar factories, only five co-operative sugar factories are actually working and of the remaining, the one at Nipani started production in 1986. In 1974-75, there were five registered co-operative sugar factories with a membership of 24,476 and share capital of Rs 424.56 lakhs, and had borrowed Rs 854.37 lakhs from the central financing agencies. The total quantity of sugar produced by the three working factories was 73,239 metric tonnes by crushing 6.71 lakh tonnes of sugarcane. By 1980-81 the number of registered co-operative sugar factories increased to seven with total membership of 33,571. The share capital and working capital was Rs 932.14 and 5,367.17 lakhs

respectively and they had borrowed Rs 1,532.92 lakhs. The quantity of sugar produced by five working factories was 1.20 lakhs tonnes, crushing 10.82 lakhs tonnes of sugarcane. In 1984-85 all the eight co-operative sugar factories together had a total membership of 55,545. The share capital and working capital of these factories amounted to Rs 1,334.00 and Rs 8,205.00 lakhs respectively and their total borrowings amounted to Rs 2,632 lakhs. The total quantity of sugarcane crushed and sugar produced was 11.97 lakh tonnes and 1.26 lakh tonnes respectively. Of these five sugar factories, three are also manufacturing by-products like spirit and alcohol. The profit earned by five sugar factories amounted to Rs 52 lakhs and the loss suffered by three sugar factories was Rs 250 lakhs. Sugar factories are playing key role in linking of credit with marketing through the primaries and TAPCMs in the district. By way of illustration the sugar factory of Sankeswar is discussed in the following paragraphs.

Shri Hiranyakeshi Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane is considered as one of the best co-operative sugar factories in the State, being the first to be incorporated under co-operative fold in the district in 1956 with 105 members and share capital of Rs 19.07 lakhs. The area of operation of this multi-unit comprises of 141 villages of the district, Hukeri (103) and Chikodi (38), and 77 villages of Gadhinglaj and Ajara mahal of Kholapur district. When the Society started its crushing activities (1961) it had a membership of 990 with a share capital of Rs 27.39 lakhs. The earlier share capital contribution by the State Government to the tune of Rs 25 lakhs has been returned by the factory in 1979. The present (1984-85) membership (producer members) of the organisation was 6,669 with a share capital of Rs 92.03 lakhs. The total area under sugarcane in the jurisdiction of the factory during 1984-85 was 24,779 acres. The present crushing capacity of the factory is 3,500 MTs per day during the seasons and there is a proposal to increase it to 5,250 MTs.

The total quantity of sugarcane crushed during 1984-85 was 5.35 lakh MTs producing sugar of 5.69 lakhs quintals valued at Rs 24.17 crores. The factory has undertaken five lift irrigation schemes covering an area of about 300 acres to facilitate its members on condition to ensure regular supply of cane to the factory. Since inception, total capital investment made by the factory towards plant and machinery, land and building etc, amounted to Rs 13.39 crores. The factory has set up its distillery in 1972 at a cost of Rs 70 lakhs

and the total investments made on it upto 1985 accounted to Rs 1.36 crores. During 1984-85 the distillery produced 87.26 lakh litres of M G alcohol and 680 litres of denatured spirit, all together with a sales value of Rs 2.15 crores. The daily capacity of the plant is 12,000 gallons of R S. The total deposits mobilised by the organisation during 1984-85 accounted to Rs 65.48 lakhs. It has a distinction of paying the highest cane price to the growers on all-India level, being Rs 210 per MT in 1968-69 and Rs 330.20 in 1980-81 and it has won an award during 1976-77 for highest export of sugar. The cane price offered to the growers during 1984-85 was Rs 335 per M T. The net profit earned by the organisation during 1984-85 was Rs 7.21 lakhs as against Rs 8.72 and Rs 9.42 lakhs in the preceding two years respectively. As in June 1985, the factory had 630 regular employees.

Co-operative Spinning Mills

The district has seven cotton spinning and yarn mills and of them five are registered in the co-operative sector, and the other two are in private sector. Co-operative spinning mills are situated at Panth Balekundri (Belgaum Taluk), Bedkihal (Chikodi taluk), Chikodi, Saundatti and Raybag. Of these, the first one has gone into production since August 1983 and the rest are in different stages of execution. Total Government share capital invested in these co-operatives by June 1985 was Rs 739.90 lakhs.

The Belgaum Co-operative Cotton Spinning Mill, Pant Balekundri, registered in 1961 started actual production in August 1983 with an area of operation covering the entire district. Among other things, this co-operative mill chiefly aims to provide better and remunerative prices to its cotton growing members and to supply yarn to co-operatives and others engaged in weaving in the district apart from providing rural employment. The membership (389) and share capital (Rs 1.94 lakhs) in 1973-74 has risen to 6,749 members comprising of 2,365 growers, 3,841 individuals, 541 co-operatives and one each of Government and D C C Bank with a total share capital of Rs 356.24 lakhs by June 1985 including the Government share capital of Rs 317.70 lakhs. At present, the utilised capacity of the Mill is 25,000 spindles. Expansion programme of the mill includes doubling the spindlages and setting up ginning and pressing unit of its own. The total capital investment of the mill on lands, building, plant and machinery, etc. amounted to Rs 706 lakhs by the end of June,

1985. The total production of yarn by the mill for 1983-84 was 4.59 lakh kg, which was increased to 11.60 lakh kg for 1984-85 valued at Rs 308.17 lakhs and the quantity of yarn sold was 11.49 lakh kgs valued at Rs 339.51 lakhs. The total working force of the factory was about 1172 as in March 1986.

Marketing Societies

Marketing of agricultural produces in the district entered into the arena of co-operation as early as in 1931 when the Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies were established at Gokak, followed by a special purpose marketing society viz, Belgaum Gardeners Co-operative Production Supply and Sale Society at Belgaum in 1933. T A P C M Ss for Belgaum and Hukeri taluks were organised in 1935 and 1936 respectively. At present, the district has 20 marketing societies and of them 12 are General Purpose Marketing Societies including ten TAPCMS one each for a taluk. Of the eight special purpose marketing societies, six are for tobacco and two for garden produces. Of the six tobacco marketing societies the Hebbal (Hukeri taluk) Tobacco Growers Purchase and Sale Society established in 1975 March was the first such society followed by a similar one at Nipani in 1975 July. These societies are engaged in the sale of fertilisers, seeds, controlled goods etc, in addition to agricultural produces. Some of the T A P C M s (Belgaum and Khanapur) are acting as agents of the Karnataka State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation, Bangalore, for procurement of levy paddy in the district.

By June 1985 eight special marketing societies together had a share capital of Rs 84.96 lakhs including Rs 70.75 lakh Government share, with a total membership of 17,454. The agricultural produces handled and consumer goods sold by these societies amounted to Rs 70.02 lakhs and Rs 538.86 lakhs while the agricultural requisites sold amounted to Rs 131.99 lakhs. At the same time, 12 general purpose marketing societies with a total membership of 7,031 and share capital of Rs 163.09 lakhs including the Government share amounting to the tune of Rs 142.65 lakhs were functioning in the district. The agricultural produces handled, agricultural requisites and consumer goods sold by these societies amounted to Rs 88.90, Rs 15.32 and Rs 7.81 lakhs respectively. The TAPCMSs of Khanapur and Belgaum had procured levy paddy worth Rs 69.91 lakhs during 1984-85 on behalf of KSFCSC, Bangalore. Some of these marketing

societies are undertaking processing of tobacco, cotton, oil seeds, etc. As in June 1985, of the eight special purpose marketing societies, five together had earned a profit of Rs 3.57 lakhs, while two societies had incurred a loss of Rs 52.20 lakhs. In respect of general purpose marketing societies, 10 out of 12 together had earned a profit of Rs 9.02 lakhs and the loss suffered by two societies amounted to Rs 70,000. The deposits mobilised by the special and general purpose marketing societies amounted to Rs 5.15 and Rs 14.72 lakhs respectively.

The Belgaum Gardeners Co-operative Production Supply and Sales Society being a special category of marketing society came into being in 1933, having an area of operation of Belgaum City and neighbouring villages, with the main objective of extending better marketing facilities to the vegetable growers in addition to other facilities like supply of quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, cold storage, credit and transportation, etc. The membership of the organisation comprises of growers and dealers. The society initiated with 25 members and a share capital of Rs 500 (half of it was Government grant). In course of time its activities expanded in many spheres so as to cater to the growing requirements of its members. By the end of June of 1985, the society had a membership strength of 641 with a share capital of Rs 1.46 lakhs as against 269 members with a share capital of Rs 30,815 a decade earlier and had effected the sale of vegetables and others worth Rs 9.02 lakhs earning a profit of Rs 52,700 (as in 1975). In order to preserve vegetable and fruits, the cold storage plant was started by the Society in 1972 by expending Rs 9.25 lakhs assisted by the loan and subsidy of the Government to an extent of Rs 6.70 lakhs under N C D C Scheme. During 1984-85, the income by the cold storage amounted to Rs 4.08 lakhs. The total amount of loan advanced by the Society both in cash and kind to the members was Rs 3.48 lakhs during 1984-85. During 1984-85 the deposits tapped by the Society amounted to Rs 13.12 lakhs and it had invested Rs 3.78 lakhs in various schemes. The value of vegetables sold was Rs 29.36 lakhs in addition to pesticides, seeds and fertilisers valued at Rs 6.05 lakhs, Rs 4.96 lakhs and Rs 93,000 respectively. The sales of cloth effected was Rs 7.65 lakhs. The commission earned by the Society in its dealings was Rs 1.44 lakhs during 1984-85. The profit earned by the Society for 1984-85 amounted to Rs 3.25 lakhs as against Rs 1.62 and 3.34 lakhs in the previous two years respectively. The main administrative building

of the Society was constructed in 1963 at an estimated cost of Rs 88,000. The total investments made by the Society in buildings, plant and machinery amounted to Rs 4.76 and Rs 10.21 lakhs respectively as in June 1985 and it had 38 employees.

State Tobacco Marketing and Processing Society

The Karnataka State Tobacco Marketing and Processing Co-op Ltd, Belgaum being the first co-operative body of this category in the State was registered in April 1981 in the wake of farmers agitation for better and remunerative prices for tobacco growers in Nipani area, with the main object of procurement of tobacco from the members and growers and its sale to the best advantage of the members with an area of operation covering the entire State. The Society also undertakes export of tobacco and its products. The estimated production of *bidi* tobacco in Nipani area is around 20,000 tonnes per year.

By the end of June 1985, it had a membership of 4,059, comprising of 3,976 'C' Class, 78 'A' Class, four 'B' Class and one Government, with a total share capital of Rs 155 lakhs including the Government share of 141 lakhs as against 68 members and share capital of Rs 10.32 lakhs in 1980-81. The society also advances loans to members on security of goods in addition to undertaking processing of tobacco. (No loans have been granted to growers during 1984-85).

The quantity of tobacco procured by the society for 81-82, 82-83 was 3,703 tonnes and 746.45 tonnes valued at Rs 346.11 and Rs 63.83 lakhs respectively, while the quantity of tobacco sold for 82-83 was 950.07 tonnes valued at Rs 92.75 lakhs. By 1983-84, the society had purchased 499.51 tonnes of tobacco worth Rs 42.23 lakhs and had sold 1248.16 tonnes of tobacco worth Rs 134.40 lakhs. During 1984-85, quantity of tobacco procured was 21,092 kg valued at Rs 2.06 lakhs while the quantity sold amounted to 5.42 lakh kgs valued at Rs 56.55 lakhs. Due to purchase of tobacco at higher rate to encourage growers and subsequent fall in the prices and also due to heavy interest on borrowed capital, etc, the total accumulated loss suffered by the organisation during 1980-81 to 1984-85 was Rs 180.15 lakhs. The total assets and liabilities held by the society by the end of June 1984 stood at Rs 401.52 and Rs 346.48 lakhs respectively. It has established two processing units, one at Nipani and another a

Galatga. Though the management vests with the 15 Board of Directors, since November 1983, the Deputy Commissioner of Belgaum has been appointed as the Special Officer of the Society.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies

The district has a network of non-agricultural credit co-operatives comprising of Urban Co-operative Banks and employees' credit societies. The Gokak Urban Bank, and the Pioneer Urban Bank of Belgaum are the premier organisations founded in 1906. Regarding the employees credit co-operatives, the Belgaum district police employees co-operative credit society and the Belgaum Postal Employees Credit Society founded in 1920 are the earliest credit societies. By June 1975 the district had 150 non-agricultural credit societies comprising of 35 of urban banks, 11 urban credit societies, 102 employees credit societies and two thrift societies. These 150 societies together had a membership of 56,000 with a share capital and deposits amounting to Rs 142.22 and Rs 547.47 lakhs respectively. They had advanced loans to a tune of Rs 1,289.75 lakhs. The profit earned by some of these societies amounted to Rs 37.29 lakhs. By June 1985 the total number of these societies increased to 210, comprising of 148 employees credit societies, 41 urban banks and the rest other credit societies. All these societies together had a membership of 1.55 lakhs, majority being (1.20 lakhs) of urban banks and employees credit societies (35,000). Share capital of all these societies amounted to Rs 505.97 lakhs of which the Government contribution was Rs 10.40 lakhs. The advances made by these co-operatives amounted to Rs 4,297.94 lakhs mainly comprising of Rs 3,786.78 lakhs by urban banks, Rs 398.58 lakhs by employees credit societies and the rest by others. The deposits mobilised by these societies amounted to Rs 4,164.77 lakhs and 194 societies together earned a profit of Rs 172.83 lakhs.

Urban Banks: In 1980-81, the number of urban banks in the district was 39 with 15 branches and had a membership of 81,484 with a share capital of Rs 1.33 crores. They had held deposits to the tune of Rs 16.81 crores with a working capital of Rs 21.53 crores. The total loan outstanding by these banks was Rs 12.18 crores and had earned a profit of Rs 60.72 lakhs. By June 1985, of the 41 urban banks in the district, 38 were under the perview of the R B I Act 1949. It is found that the concentration of urban banks is more in the taluks like Belgaum (10), Chikodi (7), Gokak (6) and Sampgaon (4). The

total membership of 41 urban banks was 1.16 lakhs and had a share capital of Rs 239.58 lakhs. The deposits mobilised and advances made by these banks amounted to Rs 3,916.05 lakhs and Rs 3,707.78 lakhs respectively. All these banks except one together had earned a profit of Rs 143.28 lakhs. In 1985, of the 208 urban banks in the State, 66 banks had a credit of mobilising deposits more than a crore, and of them 13 banks belonged to this district. The Maratha and the Pioneer banks had the distinction of being 5th and 7th place respectively in the State list with deposits of Rs 5.64 and Rs 4.09 crores respectively. Of the 148 employees credit societies, four were defunct. Concentration of these societies is found in the taluks like Belgaum, Athani, Chikodi, Gokak, Sampgaon and Ramdurg.

The Pioneer Urban Co-operative Bank : One of the earliest credit society registered in 1906 was reconstituted as Urban Credit Bank in 1921-22, with 2,619 members and share capital of Rs 45,504 and had a deposit mobilisation of Rs 5 06 lakhs. In 1922, it was considered as the best urban society with largest working capital in the Bombay Presidency. By 1945-46, the membership was increased to 3,087 with share capital of Rs 2.84 lakhs and had held deposits of Rs 16.60 lakhs. By 1984-85, the membership has risen to 12,704 with share capital of Rs 13.08 lakhs. This is one of the leading urban banks in the State as well as in the district with a distinction in deposit accretion. The aggregate deposits held by the bank during 1984-85 stood at Rs 4.90 crores as against Rs 4.27 and Rs 3.63 crores in the preceding two years respectively. The total advances made by the bank during 1984-85 accounted to Rs 307.25 lakhs, major portion being Rs 143.37 lakhs for construction and repair of houses, followed by Rs 106.79 lakhs on the security of gold, and the rest being loans for business, and hypothecation, etc as against total advances of Rs 275.84 lakhs in the previous year. The amount of consumer loans financed by the bank (since November 1984) was accounted to Rs 19.64 lakhs by the end of June 1985 and that of weaker section loans Rs 21.23 lakhs (aggregate). The net profit earned by the bank for 1984-85, and in the previous two years was Rs 21.51, Rs 16.41 and Rs 17.69 lakhs respectively. The bank has two local branches opened in 1974. The head office building of the bank was constructed in 1940 at a cost of Rs 50,000. The total staff of the bank is 47. The bank celebrated platinum jubilee in 1981.

Urban Co-operative Bank, Gokak : The Gokak Urban Co-operative Bank, incorporated in 1906 with 133 members as a credit

society with a share capital of Rs 540 emerged as the Urban Co-operative Bank in 1924 with 885 members and share capital of Rs 6,810. By the end June 1985, the membership had increased to 1,990 with a share capital of Rs 12.82 lakhs. The volume of deposit accretion by the bank amounted to Rs 163.31 lakhs as at the end of June 1985 as against Rs 146.16 lakhs, Rs 120.32 lakhs and Rs 105.05 lakhs for 1983-84 and two years before respectively. The total lending of the bank was Rs 122.13 lakhs by the end of June 1985, as against Rs 111.47 lakhs for 1984. The first branch of the bank was opened in the market yard in 1981. The profit earned by the bank during the last three years i.e., 1982-83 to 1984-85 was Rs 4.85, Rs 6.24 and Rs 4.90 lakhs respectively. The bank has its own building constructed in 1957 at a cost of Rs 1.10 lakhs. The bank with eight decades of useful service, celebrated its platinum jubilee in 1984.

Dairy Development Societies

The district has a good number of dairy development societies, next in number to primary agricultural credit societies. The first such society was incorporated at Belgaum as early as in 1915 (now liquidated). In the late sixties and early seventies, a stimulus was given for the development of these societies. For the first time in 1967, dairy farming society for S Cs and S Ts was started at Shiraguppi. It is observed that many of these societies have become defunct due to one or the other reason. In 1973-74 the district had 63 dairy societies with a membership of 6,206 and share capital and working capital of Rs 2.70 and 9.36 lakhs respectively. The loans advanced and profit earned by some of these societies amounted to Rs 2.46 lakhs and Rs 47,000 respectively. By June 1985 the number increased to 289 with a membership of 34,645 and share capital of Rs 19.55 lakhs including the Government share capital of Rs 3.28 lakhs. They had a working capital of Rs 97.80 lakhs and had advanced loans to the tune of Rs 7.51 lakhs. Of these societies, 115 together had earned a profit of Rs 8.17 lakhs, 56 societies incurred a total loss of Rs 69,000. Out of the above 289 societies, 68 were defunct. Among the working societies the largest number (47) were situated in Gokak taluk followed by Chikodi (42) and Sampgaon (39). There is a Milk Producers' Union at Belgaum registered in 1978.

Nipani Bhag Milk Producers Co-operative Federation (1978) was the new name given to the Chikodi taluka Western Division

Milk Producers Co-operative Sangha (1973) with an area of operation covering Nipani town and villages coming in a radius of about 11 km from Nipani. The main activities of the federation are to purchase milk from the members collected through the primaries and to market it at better and remunerative prices in addition to providing necessary infrastructure for the development of dairy industry.

In 1974, there were 788 members with a share capital of Rs 22,475 and it had collected milk of 2.7 lakhs litres earning a profit of Rs 7,606. As in June 1985, the federation had a total membership of 1,683 with a share capital of Rs 50,715 including Rs 5,000 share held by the Government. On an average the society collects milk through its vehicles at the rate of about 7,500 litres per day and the same is supplied to the Government dairy at Miraj and Warna (Maharashtra). The federation arranges for the supply of animal feeds, valued at about Rs two to three lakhs per year. A bakery section is also run by the federation since 1976-77 with sales worth Rs three lakhs per year. The yearly commission earned by the federation for 1985 and in the preceding two years accounted to Rs 8.63, Rs 7.45 and Rs 5.61 lakhs respectively.

The total subsidy extended by the Government to the federation for purchase of equipment and vehicles, managerial salary, etc. accounted to more than Rs 1.30 lakhs by the end of June 1984, in addition to supplying a chilling plant of 2,000 litres capacity free of cost in 1983-84 under SFDA Scheme. The Federation had assets and liabilities worth Rs 20.40 lakhs and Rs 17.92 lakhs respectively by the end of June 1985. The milk procured by the Society during the last three years i.e., 1985, 1984 and 1983 was 22 lakhs 19 lakhs and 14 lakhs litres respectively with a sales value of Rs 91.68 lakhs, Rs 78.50 lakhs and Rs 46.96 lakhs respectively, while the profit earned in the above years was Rs 1.28, 1.19 lakhs and Rs 62,000 respectively. The staff employed by the society is 35.

Livestock Societies

Livestock Societies of the district cover the societies like poultry, pig-breeding, sheep and cattle breeding etc, and are concentrated mainly in the taluks of Sampgaon, Gokak and Chikodi. The first livestock society to be started in the district was Belgaum Poultry Farmers Society (1926). By June 1985 the district had 25

such societies with a membership of 2,530 and share capital of Rs 2.56 lakhs including Government share of Rs 9,000. They had a working capital of Rs 13.35 lakhs and they had issued loans to members to the extent of Rs 8,000. Of these societies seven together had earned a profit of Rs 28,000 while ten had sustained a loss of Rs 57,000 and out of 25 Societies only 19 were functioning.

Farming Societies

The farming societies of the district are mainly categorised into joint, collective, tenant and better farming societies. Hudali Co-operative Better Farming Society (1937) was the first such society registered in the district (now defunct). Farming societies, for the welfare of Harijans also came into being in the district, and the first one to be started was again at Hudali in 1949 (now defunct). In 1973-74, the district had totally 60 farming societies of all categories together (including 14 meant for SCs and STs) and the total command area was 17,360 acres of which 6,580 acres was under irrigation. The total production of these farming societies amounted to Rs 2.07 lakhs. By 1985 June, the total number of societies was decreased to 43, comprising of 18 joint farming, nine collective farming, ten tenant farming and six better farming. The total area under the control of these societies was 1957 hectares, of which area brought under cultivation was 1,051 hectares which includes 153 hectares under irrigation. The no. of families benefited by these societies were 542. Of the joint and collective farming societies, five had earned the profit and seven incurred loss. Total financial assistance given by the Government to these societies amounted to Rs 1.99 lakhs, comprising Rs 1.60 lakhs as loan and the rest being share capital.

Lift Irrigation Societies

The district has proper infrastructure for the establishment of Lift Irrigation Societies in view of the many important river beds and other sources. Lift irrigation schemes also include lifting water from the rivers, wells, borewells and community irrigations jointly by the owners of lands. For the first time, lift irrigation society in the district was incorporated in 1950 at Talwarkop in the Khanapur taluk (since defunct). In 1973-74 the district had 16 lift irrigation societies with a membership of 2,018 and they had share capital and working capital of Rs 13.42 and 55.13 lakhs respectively. The area brought under irrigation was 623 hectares. Of these societies, ten had together earned a net profit of Rs 55,000. By 1985 June, the

district had 61 irrigation societies with a membership of 4,178. The share capital held by them was Rs 28.46 lakhs including the Government share of Rs 16.75 lakhs and they had working capital of Rs 104.43 lakhs. If 26 societies together had earned a profit of Rs 2.34 lakhs, 32 had incurred a loss of Rs 1.68 lakhs. Out of 61 societies, 45 were community irrigation societies including 25 societies meant for the benefit of SC and ST people. The concentration of these societies is found in the taluks of Chikodi, Hukeri, Athani, Raybag and Gokak. Some of the good working irrigation societies include the Ghataprabha-Krishna Seva Niravari Sahakari Sangha, Bellad Bagewadi, Gundwad Lift Irrigation Society of Raybag taluk, M K Hubli, Lift Irrigation Society, Dastikop Irrigation Society, etc.

Consumers Co-operatives

Consumer co-operatives made their beginning in the district during and after the close of the II World War to ensure proper distribution of essential commodities, and also to arrest wide fluctuations in prices. As early as in 1943, two consumer co-operatives namely the Vijaysing Consumer Co-operative Society, Shahapur, Belgaum and the Bhagat Singh Chowk Consumer Co-operative Society, Belgaum (since defunct) were registered. By 1974-75, the district had 98 such societies and their total membership was 31,149, with their share and working capital being Rs 8.08 and 32.36 lakhs respectively.

By 1985, June, the number of consumer societies in the district was 118 including a wholesale store, with a membership of 50,778. They had share capital of Rs 20.83 lakhs including the Government share of Rs 7.60 lakhs. Their working capital amounted to Rs 119.92 lakhs and their total borrowings amounted to Rs 12.14 lakhs. The total purchases and sales effected amounted to Rs 399.53 and 449.13 lakhs respectively. Of these societies if 66 together had earned a profit of Rs 11.93 lakhs, 33 together had incurred a loss of Rs 3.08 lakhs.

District Co-operative Wholesale Store: The earlier liquidated (1973-74) Central Co-operative Wholesale Store was reorganised (1975) and started its activities during 1976-77. This Central Wholesale store is mainly meant for providing the requirements of primary consumer societies affiliated to it and to have wholesale and retail business through its outlets. In 1983-84, the wholesale store had a

membership of 161 and the share capital of Rs 4.97 lakhs. The total financial assistance rendered by the Government for the store for activities like opening of large sized retail outlets, Janata Bazaar and under special component scheme including share capital, loan and subsidy, etc. have amounted to Rs 6.01 lakhs of which major portion (Rs 4.45 lakhs) was the share capital. The total purchases and sales effected by the store during 1983-84 amounted to Rs 113.12 and Rs 115.40 lakhs respectively as against Rs 135.65 and 152.35 lakhs in 1982-83. The profit earned by the store for 1983-84 and 1982-83 amounted to Rs 37,000 and Rs 94,000 respectively. The store has opened a Janata Bazaar in 1983 and three large-size retail outlets were opened between 1976 and 1983.

The Hukeri Taluk Co-operative Rural Electricity Society, Hukeri: A unique co-operative was registered in 1969, initiated by the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd, New Delhi on the lines of National Rural Electric Co-operative Associations of United States of America. The area of operation of the society extends over the entire Hukeri taluk and Sutgatti village of Belgaum taluk. It is a miniature KEB in co-operative fold, mainly aimed at providing quick and better services to the consumers. The society purchases electricity in bulk from the KEB and redistributes among its members in addition to undertaking electrification and other allied works. The society has obtained a licence from the State Government for distribution of electricity for a period of 40 years from 1969.

The society had 1,247 members with a share capital of Rs 31,175 in 1970. By 1980, it was increased to 11,962 and Rs 13.25 lakhs respectively which was further enhanced by the end of March 1986 to 25,928 members and of them 25,760 were individuals and a share capital of Rs 43.20 lakhs including the Government share of Rs 16.70 lakhs. By the end of March 1985, the villages electrified by the society numbered 136 as against 20 in 1971. As in 1985, the total length of 11 kv transmission lines drawn was 615 km and the number of transformers installed was 491. The number of domestic and commercial connections together served by the society was 25,793 and the number of irrigation pumpsets energised was 8,094 in addition to supplying power to 831 small scale and three large scale industries in the taluk as in 1985. The total amount of long term loans on concessional rate of interest received by the society from the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd, New Delhi was to a tune of

Rs 283.40 lakhs guaranteed by the State Government and the society has repaid Rs 52.79 lakhs towards principal and Rs 63.20 lakhs towards interest by the end of March, 1985. The total assets and liabilities of the society accounted to Rs 370.86 and Rs 268.84 lakhs respectively by the end of March, 1985.

The capital investment of the society was reckoned at Rs 370.89 lakhs by the end of March, 1985 and it had created a development reserve of Rs 9.29 lakhs, special reserve fund of Rs 47.58 lakhs and had held Rs 22.08 lakhs as consumer deposits. The profit earned by the society for 1984-85 and 1983-84 accounted to Rs 1.07 lakhs and Rs 16,700 respectively. To facilitate the electrification of the Janata houses of poor and weaker sections, the society has granted loans on easy terms to 1,044 members under Janata Wiring Scheme and 2,026 members under the Internal Wiring Scheme by the end of March 1986. The society has its branches at Yamakanamaradi, Hidkal, Sankeshwar and Hukeri opened during 1970-73. By the end of March 1986, the society had 251 employees including casual labourers. Recently (1984), one more similar society has been registered at Bailhongal.

Housing Societies

Housing activities of the district under the co-operative fold made their beginning as early as in 1923 by establishing Gokak Co-operative Housing Society at Gokak. Housing activities for the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes were also started in the district by 1950 by establishing Bhoj Harijan Co-operative Housing Society in Chikodi taluk (presently liquidated). By June 1985, the total number of housing societies in the district increased to 167 with a share capital of Rs 25.55 lakhs contributed by 18,563 members. The working capital amounted to Rs 234.71 lakhs and had advanced loans to an extent of Rs 1.21 lakhs. Of these societies, 65 had earned a profit of Rs 7.33 lakhs, while 62 together had incurred a loss of Rs 3.10 lakhs. Out of 167 societies 21 societies were meant for SC and ST communities. The financial assistance given by the Government during 1984-85 to seven housing societies in the district amounted to Rs 75,000. The total loan outstanding by the housing co-operatives in the district amounted to Rs 4.98 lakhs. The Karnataka State SC and ST Housing Corporation had given a loan of Rs 24.87 lakhs for the benefit of the members of the SC and ST housing societies. The total number of houses constructed by the members of the SC and ST and the general societies upto the end of June 1985 was 1,155 and 1,271 respectively since inception.

The Hind Co-operative Housing Society being the earliest co-operative of its kind in the district was registered in 1947. The society started its activities in 1954 by acquiring about 66 acres of land for the development of house sites. So far (1985), the Society has developed 367 plots wherein 215 houses have come up. The society had a membership of 337 with a share capital of Rs 98,800 in 1984-85 as against 273 members and share capital of Rs 66,500 a decade earlier. The profits earned by the Society for 1984-85 and in the previous year accounted to Rs 58,341 and Rs 18,925 respectively.

J G Co-operative Hospital, Ghataprabha is a unique co-operative of its kind founded in 1951 to cater to the medical requirements of the people of this area at the initiation of the late Swamiji of Murusavira Matha, Hubli, by donating land and money. The total membership of the organisation by the end of June 1985 was 811 mainly comprising of 481 life members and 285 permanent members and others. All types of modern medical facilities are extended by the hospital in addition to running a T B Sanatorium. This hospital also provides free and concessional treatment to the deserving poor patients. The total number of patients treated by the hospital during 1984-85 was 19,397, earning an income of Rs 9.88 lakhs. Number of people who got free treatment and concessional treatment together was 1,762 patients involving an amount of Rs 1.03 lakhs. The hospital has a blood bank started with a generous donation of Rs 50,000 from Hira Sugar, Sankeshwar. The State Government and Central Government have given certain grants to the hospital since its inception, for equipments, ambulance, construction of buildings, etc. The total amount so granted till the end of 1984-85 amounted to Rs 2.05 lakhs. The total assets and liabilities of the hospital by the end of June 1985 amounted to Rs 34.92 and Rs 37.50 lakhs respectively. The total staff employed is 62 as in 1985. (See also Chapter XVI).

Sports Promotion and Development Society is one of the special categories of Co-operative bodies, the first of its kind in the State, incorporated in 1984, managing a sports school at Kasba Chandargi, about 28 kms from Ramdurg. The Society mainly aims at the promotion of sports and games in addition to providing general educational facilities. At present it manages primary fifth and sixth classes in Kannada medium. The average intake capacity

of the school is 40 pupils per year to standard fifth. The society has availed the permission from the State Government to start composite sports high school in future. At present it has a strength of 80 students. It is a well equipped residential school, with all the necessary facilities for promotion of sports and games, housed in a spacious building, surrounded by 38 acres of vacant land wherein a full fledged sports campus is expected to come up in a phased manner. The Society had a membership strength of 1,120 with a share capital of Rs 5.64 lakhs by the end of June 1986. So far, the society has spent about Rs four lakhs for the development of the school complex and other equipments.

Labour Societies

Labour Societies in the district are mainly categorised into labour contract and Forest Labour Societies. The concentration of labour contract societies is found in the taluks of Belgaum and Chikodi, while forest labour societies are mainly found in Khanapur taluk. The first labour society to be organised in the district was the Khasbag Labour Society in April 1947 (since defunct). Among the Forest Labour Co-operatives, the Jamboti Forest Labour Society at Jamboti was the first to be organised in 1951 (since defunct). The good working labour contract and forest labour societies are: 1) Hiranyakeshi Labour Society, Sankeshwar and 2) Kolavi Forest Labour Society of Gokak taluk. By June 1985, the district had 29 labour and eight Forest Labour Co-operatives together with a membership of 3,208 and a share capital of Rs 2.31 lakhs including the Government share of Rs one lakh. The working capital of these co-operatives together was Rs 8.08 lakhs. Of the labour contract societies, ten together had earned a profit of Rs 15,000 while five had incurred a loss of Rs 2,000. It is reported that majority of these societies are not economically viable units and cease to function.

Grain Banks

These co-operatives are engaged in lending food grains along with cash to their members for agricultural purpose. Since the introduction of compulsory levy system of food grain by the Government, the working of these societies was affected and many had to close down. In this district, the first grainery society to be organised was at Hunnargi of Chikodi taluk in 1922 (since defunct). By 1974-75 the district had 16 such societies with a membership of 1,817 and the share capital was Rs 1.24 lakhs. They had a working

capital of Rs 3.23 lakhs. The loans advanced by them was Rs 74,000 and they had earned a profit of Rs 10,000. By June 1985, the number of these societies reduced to five with 803 members and a share capital of Rs one lakh including Rs 10,000 held by the Government. The loans issued was Rs 61,000. Of these societies, two together had earned a profit of Rs 10,000. In the next year (1986) the number of actual working Grain Banks was reduced to four and they are located at Santibastwad (Belgaum taluk), Bijaguppi and Hulkund of (Ramdurg taluk) and at Chikodi.

Transport Co-operative Societies

The district has nine transport societies as in 1984-85. The first such society to be started was Belgaum Ex-Servicemen Transport Co-operative Society at Belgaum in March 1948 followed by Belgaum District Motor Transport Society, Belgaum, in November 1948 (Both are declared as dormant). Majority of these societies do the business of sale of automobile spare parts and work as transportation agents on behalf of the members. These societies are not owning any vehicles of their own. The good working transport Societies of the district are (1) Hiranyakeshi Motor Transport Society, Sankeshwar (1966) and (2) Chikodi Taluk Motor Transport Society, Chikodi (1965). In June, 1985 all these societies together had a share capital of Rs 3.35 lakhs and had a membership of 1395. The working capital of these societies was Rs 34.36 lakhs and their borrowings amounted to Rs 14.88 lakhs. The loans advanced by these societies amounted to Rs 4.80 lakhs. Of these societies, five together had earned a profit of Rs 55,000.

Garibi Hatao Co-operatives: This new breed of co-operatives were promoted in the district between 1977 and 1980, with an objective of intensifying socio-economic ameliorative measures of the socio-economically backward groups like petty shop keepers, hawkers, barbers, dhobies, small artisans, agricultural labourers, etc. During 1983-84, the district had about 40 such societies. Majority of these societies have now become defunct.

Other Co-operatives

In addition to the above broad categories of co-operatives, the district has some other societies coming under the co-operative fold. They include 12 supervising unions with 514 members, three processing societies with 1,239 members, and share capital of Rs 7.68 lakhs, 18

Fisheries societies with 1977 members and share capital of Rs 70,000, eight taluk agricultural development societies, seven taluk development associations, one district fish marketing federation and one of the physically handicapped. It is reported that at present majority of these societies are not working, except a few agricultural development societies.

District Co-operative Union

The erstwhile Belgaum District Co-operative Board of Supervising Union incorporated in 1937, was reconstituted as District Co-operative Union in 1960 and is affiliated to the Karnataka State Co-operative Union, Bangalore. The main objectives of the Union include the propagation of the ideology and principles of co-operation through its several schemes including members' education programme. The union organises training classes of long and short duration for the benefits of the members and office bearers of co-operatives in addition to arranging of seminars, conferences, etc. Co-operative education fund and admission fees are the main sources of income to the union. The education fund collected by the union for 1984-85 and 1983-84 was of Rs 4.82 and Rs 2.95 lakhs respectively, as against Rs 28,000 during 1970-71. The income and expenditure of the union for 1985-86 was Rs 2.34 lakhs and Rs 1.72 lakhs as against Rs 3.00 lakhs and Rs 2.17 lakhs respectively for 1984-85. The membership of the union was 385 in 1984-85 as against 278 and 31 during 1980-81 and 1952-53 respectively.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

The Western Ghats running at the length of the Western parts of Belgaum district made the places in the district terminal points for the movement of goods taken from the hinterland of the Deccan plateau to the ports on the coast like Karwar, Chittakula, Old Goa (Gopakapattana), Vengurla, Redi and Malvan. They had to stop at points to the east of the Ghats. Thus Dodwad, Saundatti, Nandgad, Halasi, Golihalli (Sampagadi), Shirasangi (Pirisingi), Manoli, Belgaum (Venugrama), Huli, Athani, Hukeri, Shedbal, Telsang, Raybag (Huvinabage), Gokak, Khadaklat (Latti), Kabbur, etc. were some of the important commercial centres of antiquity. Two inscriptions from Belgaum dated 1204 speak of the flourishing trade of the place and the trade guilds. There were also traders coming from Lala (Gujarat) and Malayala (Kerala) in the town. The

goods traded at Belgaum included glass, cotton, perfumes, jewellery and gold, cloth, rice, black pepper, asafoetida, ginger, turmeric, oil, arecanuts, betel leaves, coconuts, coarse sugar, plantains, myrobolans, sugar cane, potstone, etc. There were several bazars in the town. A Kabbur record speaks of the horse trade of the place. A record from Sirsangi also speaks of the traders from Gujarat and Kerala having settled there. Many of the records speak of the powerful trade guilds called as Settiguttas, Mummari Dandas, Nanadesis, etc. A record from Kirusampadi (Golihalli-Bidi) dated 1173 speaks of the Settiguttas of the place. Trade guilds at Huli, Manoli, etc, are also mentioned. The Khadaklat or Latti record speaks of the Mahanadu or trade guild of the place. They had federations like the Ayyavole 500 mentioned in many places, as noted above. So powerful were the guilds that they provided protection to the caravans of moving merchants, who either in carts or pack animals moved from place to place in groups, carrying their merchandise. The Bedkihal plates of 1000 AD speak of the murder of Mangala Shetty a trader moving on the Mudanabatte (name of road) by a dacoit called Semanaka, and Revana, perhaps a person charged with the duty of protecting the caravans, taking an oath and killing Semanaka and his family including women and young children, totalling 13. The Ayyavole 500 honoured Revana for his action and he was exempted from the payment of certain customs duties on imports. These guilds met on occasions of weekly shandy, as referred to in the Saundatti record of 1228 and the Shedbal record of 1144 where the weekday of the shandy is given as Friday. These guilds made munificent grants to temples, mathas, bastis, etc, and also engaged themselves in charitable works, as indicated by the Belgaum, Manoli and Sirsangi records. The corporate trade body of Belgaum had 4,000 members according to the record of 1204.

During Adilshahi times, Athani, Raybag, Hukeri, Belgaum, Gokak and Chikodi continued in importance. The British had founded a factory at Raybag in the days of the Adilshahis as testified by Tavernier and he speaks of the flourishing trade in chillies at the place. Travellers also speak of the trade at Athani and Belgaum. Mandelslo (1639) and Ogilby (1670) have described Athani as one of the chief markets between Bijapur and Goa. The Wheel wrights at Athani were excellent workmen and it was noted for manufacturing of coarse cloth, blankets and salt-petre and had number of factories for processing and dyeing cotton. It was a chief rural market in the

district linking trade with Miraj. Nipani was noted for its trade and crowded weekly market specially for cattle, about 1,000 brought for sale weekly. Captain Moor (1720) speaks of the flourishing trade at Gokak and Chikodi. Gokak is described as "a centre of considerable trading importance"; according to him here cotton and silk weaving, dyeing, copper and brass work and woodcraft of the Chitragars flourished. Chikodi was a noted entrepot trade centre between the interior and the coast. In 1790 it was described as large and respectable town by Captain Moor and neighbourhood was famous for grapes of extraordinary size and flavour. It is said that the founders of Kittur dynasty were originally traders having come from Gulbarga area to trade in Belgaum area in the days of the Adilshahis, being suppliers of materials to the Bijapur army. Under them Nandgad, Sampgaon, Bailhongal and Gandigwad grew to be flourishing commercial centres. The migration of traders from Gujarat and also Rajastan continued in Adilshahi times.

During the 17th and 18th centuries, Khanapur was entrepot trade centre for Goa merchants and this was hindered by about 1810 by Kittur Desai with an intention to develop Nandgad which formed the part of his territory. Forest products, food grains, spices, bangles and cotton fabrics were the main items of export. During the time of the Peshwas, in the Southern Maratha country generally every one in the cultivators family in the cotton growing belts did the spinning in spare time and there were many looms in *kasbas* and *petas*. At that time transit duties were paid on commodities in three types of coins viz, *nava rokka* (new coins), *juna rokka* (old coins) and in rupees. Number of commercial taxes were levied and one of them was *muhatarfa* (meaning general commercial tax in Arabic). It was levied on shop keepers, manufacturers, merchants, weavers and on miscellaneous contributors specially in Manoli area wherein the weavers used to produce good quality sarees, *dupattas* and coarse cloth. In about 1840, total amount of *muhatarfa* from the town of Chikodi was Rs 1,297 collected from 350 individuals classified under eight professions or castes.

Since the beginning of British rule communications improved much with other infra-structures. New provincial roads were built and hill passes were opened connecting Uttara Kannada and other districts of Bombay Karnataka and Hyderabad area. By 1826, the district had established trade links through roads

with far off places like Pune in the north, Sholapur in the east, Kolhapur, Goa, Vengurla and Ratnagiri in the west. Laying railway lines connecting Harihar and Pune during 1882-87, and further connecting Vasco from Londa in 1889, and thereafter Alnavar to Dandeli during First World War gave a boost to the trade of the district establishing far off links.

Trading in earlier centuries

During the 17th and 18th centuries, the leading communities engaged in trade which was combined with money lending were Lingayats and Jains in addition to Gujaratis, Marwadis and Parsis. The chief trade centres of the district were Belgaum, Bailhongal, Nandgad, Nipani, Sankeshwar, Gokak and Athani. In the last century, before the commencement of modern banking, business through *hundis* was very common among the traders. Shahpur under Sangli State had this business on a large scale (about Rs eight lakhs per year) and clothes produced here were exported to Nagpur and Paithan. The chief imports of Belgaum then were timber from Karwar, iron, glass and other European articles from Bombay, metals, vessels and salt from Poona and Sangli, coconut from Goa and Vengurla, while the chief export comprised of grain rice, wheat and pulses to Goa and Vengurla and cloths, dhotis, saris to Konkan, Dharwad and Bijapur. Bailhongal used to import indigo, waist cloth and head covers *rumals* from Madras and betelnut and molasses from Yellapur. Native Christians of Nandgad used to bring coconut, betelnut, coconut oil, salt and dates from Goa and Nandgad was a place of direct export. Shahpur, Chikodi, Yamakanamaradi and Desur were noted for weaving *mundas* or *rumal*. Gokak, Manoli and Murgod were famous in the production of printed cloth, while the places like Belgaum, M K Hubli and Bailhongal were noted for colourful carpets. The good quality cotton from Athani and surrounding area was exported to Chiplun. Government took number of measures for the promotion of cotton trade from the district.

Trade Centres

The present important wholesale and retail trade centres of the district include Athani, Shedbal, Ugar, Ainapur, Bailhongal, Sampgaon, Kittur, Nesargi, M K Hubli, Belawadi, Dodwad, Belgaum, Hirebagewadi, Hudli, Sulebhavi, Gokak, Ankalgi, Konnur, Ghataprabha, Mudalagi, Yadwad, Khanapur, Nandgad, Londa, Ramdurg,

Katkol, Sureban, Nipani, Ankali, Akkol, Sankeswar, Hukeri, Pachapur, Raybag, Kudachi, Chinchali, Saundatti, Manoli, Yargatti, Murgod, etc.

Present Imports and Exports

Considerable volume of import and export including entrepot business is done in the district. The chief imports and exports are as follows: The chief imports of Belgaum are from stations such as Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Ahmedabad and Coimbatore and include steel, industrial raw-materials, detergents, petroleum products, drugs, pharmaceuticals, electrical goods, stationery, jowar and timber. The main exports of the place include groundnut, cotton, jowar, gur, tejpatra, engineering goods such as hydraulic presses, jacks, etc, and aluminium ingots, cotton textile and hosiery, pickles and food products, vegetables, furniture, silver and gold ornaments, machine parts and tools. Shahpur is famous for its export of sarees and hosiery products. The main exports of Gokak include jaggery, cotton yarn, fancy goods of colourful wood craft. Imports include clothes from Ilkal, Rabakavi, Banhatti, Ichalakaranji and other places. Bailhongal imports chiefly cloth, jaggery, grocery and export footwear, oil-cake, cotton and groundnut, etc. The trade of Raybag is mainly linked with Sangli because of nearness and easy transportation facilities. Rice is imported from Andhra, kirana goods from Belgaum, handlooms from Sangli, groundnut, etc, are also imported. Exports include jaggery, chillies, maize to Sangli, and banana is exported from here on large scale to Kolhapur, Ichalakaranji and Belgaum. The main imports of Nipani include foodgrains and vegetables from Belgaum and Kolhapur, stationery and hardware, cutlery, gunny bags from Bombay; medicines, chillies, utensils from Poona and Kolhapur, furniture and electrical goods from Belgaum and Kolhapur and timber from Londa and Khanapur. Exports mainly include tobacco, jaggery, groundnut and aluminium utensils, raw tobacco (*anagod*, when processed is named as *jardi*) and exported to Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala and Calcutta. There are about 100 tobacco processing units in the town. If rice, sugar and cloth are the main imports of Athani, exports include groundnut, cotton, jowar, footwear, etc. The Charmalaya started by Khadi and Village Industries Commission in 1968 here has given a fillip for the development of this local traditional craft and has provided direct employment avenues to about 1,050 persons. The Charmalaya, Athani had exported 80,000 pairs of chappals valued at Rs 11 lakhs to France during

1979-80, and in the next year, exported about 3 lakh pairs valued at Rs 48 lakhs to Italy and France. The value of goods produced by Charnalaya for 1983-84 amounted to Rs 28.17 lakhs as against Rs 24.15 lakhs in 1982-83.

The main mercantile imports of Chikodi are food-grains, cloth and yarn and the exports include betel leaves, sugarcane and tobacco, handlooms and utensils, etc. Hukeri imports wheat, rice, jowar and exports groundnut, jaggery, chillies, *agarbatis*, blankets and groundnut oil. The main imports and exports of Sankeshwar include provisions, jowar and rice, cloth and exports include sugar and jaggery, footwear, chillies, groundnut oil, etc. Ramdurg market imports chiefly groundnut, cotton, silk and art silk yarn and cereals and pulses, and exports groundnut oil, handloom cloth, jaggery and leather footwear, etc. The main imports of Khanapur include foodgrains, clothes, fertilizers and exports include ceramic pipes, paddy and rice, white clay and sand, bricks and earthenware, etc. Londa effects import trade in respect of timber and firewood, bone meal, charcoal, activated carbon powder and building materials, which are also exported to other places. Saundatti imports rice, jaggery and chillies from Dharwad, Byadagi, kumkum and turmeric powder and brass and copper utensils from Sangli and Miraj, fruits and flowers, coconuts, on large scale from other places, while the exports include cotton, safflower, groundnut, etc.

Employment in trade and commerce

In recent decades, due to improved infra-structure, expansion of marketing, enlarged trading and commercial activities have been made possible and these have drawn more and more people towards trade and commerce as a main occupation. In 1971, the total number of people engaged in trade and commerce in the district was 42,182 as against 29,287 in 1961, and of these 26,313 were in urban area and the rest (15,869) in rural pockets. Taluk-wise, there was more concentration in Belgaum taluk (14,048) because of its trading and industrial importance followed by Chikodi (5,413), Gokak (4,284), Hukeri (3,723) and Paragad (3,279) and the least number (1,385) in Raybag taluk. In the rural segments of the district, more concentration is found in rural parts of Paragad (2,364), Hukeri (2,090) and Sampgaon (2,019) taluks.

Trade Associations

In the present set up of trade and commerce, the district has a

number of merchants associations formed by different traders, occupations and industries to promote and strengthen their interest in trade and commerce. These voluntary and advisory bodies render some useful services to their members like collecting, classifying and disseminating statistical and other commercial information in addition to undertaking arbitration and most of these associations are concentrated in Belgaum only. The chief trade associations of the district at present include the Belgaum Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Belgaum, the Gold Dealers and Jewellers' Association, the Chavi Market Merchants' Association; the Belgaum Coal and Coke Consumers Co-operative Association, Belgaum Vyapari Sangha, Belgaum Automobiles Merchants Association, Belgaum Bakers Association, Belgaum Hotel Owners Association, Belgaum Motor Workshop Owners Association, Belgaum and Shahpur Bhandi Vyapari Sangha, Cloth, Silk and Yarn Merchants Association, Shahpur, General Merchants Association and the Saraff Association (all in Belgaum), the Bailhongal Kirana Vartakar Sangh Bailhongal, Foodgrain and Kirana Merchants Association, Sankeswar and the Kirana Vyapari Sangh, Khanapur. All these associations are the associate members of Belgaum Chamber of Commerce and many of these associations are registered bodies under the Societies Act. Of the existing associations, Belgaum Vyapari Sangh established in 1896 is said to be the earliest one.

The Belgaum Chamber of Commerce and Industries: This business fraternity of the district first set up in 1966 was registered in 1968. The membership of the organisation comprises of three categories and the area of operation extends all over India. Among other things, its chief aims and objectives are to contribute for the general promotion of trade and commerce and industrial prosperity of the district in addition to foster and develop mutual help, understanding and goodwill among the business community. For the last two decades, the chamber is championing the cause of small scale industries and their spread out in the rural areas. The organisation conducted technical survey of the district in 1973 on the industrial potentialities of the district. It is affiliated to the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries, New Delhi. In 1985, it had a membership of 500 as against 529 and 460 in 1982 and 1980 respectively. The income and expenditure of the organisation for 1985 was Rs 59,893 and Rs 44,145 as against Rs 48,086 and Rs 35,096 respectively for 1984.

Belgaum Vyapari Sangh: Belgaum Vyapari Sangh was first formed in 1896 and was registered in 1969 with the city corporation limits being its jurisdiction. The organisation has provided as many as 11 different categories of membership so as to facilitate the common interest of different trade faculties. This is affiliated to the Indian Chamber of Commerce, New Delhi and Karnataka Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore. Promotion of unity and co-operation among the members engaged in trade and commerce and thereby protecting their common interest is the chief objectives of the guild.

Regulated Markets

Regulation of the marketing activities through legislation began in India in 1886. Regulated markets are expected to ensure not only remunerative and competitive prices to the growers but also to systematise marketing processes on proper lines by eliminating various malpractices.

Bombay A P M C Act 1939: Prior to the Re-organisation of the State, the market committees functioning in the district at places like Bailhongal (1936—under Cotton Market Act of 1927), Athani and Gokak (1948), Sankeshwar (1950), Belgaum (1955) and Nipani (1956) were governed in accordance with the provisions of Bombay A P M C Act XXII of 1939. After the Reorganisation of the State, a more comprehensive and uniform regulation known as Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1966 was enacted and brought into force from May 1968 and in the meanwhile, the regulated markets for other taluks viz. Ramdurg (1958), Kudachi and Nandgad (1961), Saundatti (1962) were established. The main market yards in respect of Chikodi, Khanapur, Hukeri and Raybag taluks are located outside the taluk headquarters. In addition to the main markets, there are a number of sub-markets attached to each market opened subsequently. At present, there are in all 30 sub-markets in the district attached to the main markets. The list of market-wise sub-markets is as follows. Athani: Kagwad (1955); Belgaum: Hirebagewadi (1968); Nipani: Chikodi (1978), Nipani—Livestock (1979); Kudachi: Harugeri (1962) and Raybag (1984); Gokak: Mudalgi and Ankalgi (1955), Ghataprabha (1977); Bailhongal: Kittur and Nesargi (1969), Dodwad (1983); Ramdurg; Katkol (1958), Hulkund (1960) and Sureban (1975); Saundatti: Yargatti, Murgod (all in 1962), Manoli (1975); Sankeshwar: Hukeri, Pachapur, Yamakanamardi and Bellad Bagewadi (1955),

Daddi (1977), Hebbal (1981); Nandgad: Khanapur, Bidi, Halsi, Itagi, K Nandagad (all in 1969).

The Act in force covers all marketing functions at the primary and wholesale level within its perview and has rationalised market charges. The maximum rate of commission has been fixed at 2% in respect of all other agricultural produces and 5% for perishable goods. According to the Act, there is a provision to create market which includes market fees, licence fees, grants, loans and contribution, etc, and all expenditure of the committee should be met out of this fund. The market functionaries in different capacities are required to obtain licences. The district marketing officer is empowered to administer the provisions of the (1) K A P M (Regulation) Act 1966 & (2) Karnataka Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act 1973. To ensure more effective administration and implementation of the above rules and regulations, the office of the District Marketing Officer was opened at Belgaum in 1967.

Notified Commodities

The list of notified commodities brought under the regulation varies from market to market depending upon produces of the hinterland attached to each market. If the markets like Sankeshwar, Khanapur and Nipani have 5-6 notified commodities, the markets like Belgaum has 26 commodities including livestock followed by Saundatti 15, Kudachi 14 and Gokak 13. Some of the chief notified commodities of markets in the district include jowar, wheat, bajra, maize, cotton, groundnut, gur, dry chillies, coriander, garlic, onion, horsegram, tobacco, turmeric, safflower, etc. The method of sale adopted in the district before the regulation was '*hatya*' (under covering) and *hissa* system (temporary parting system). At present tender, open auction and open agreement are the modes of sale prevailing all over the district.

Out of ten Regulated Markets in the district, seven were included under the World Bank Development Scheme, and carried out various developmental activities. The total amount of loans sanctioned for the development of seven regulated markets under the World Bank Scheme amounted to Rs 63.09 lakhs and the markets included were Belgaum, Gokak, Bailhongal, Saundatti, Ramdurg, Sankeshwar and Athani. In addition to the above assistance, APMCs in the district have also carried on developmental works such as

providing godowns, auction platforms, cattle sheds, water and road facilities, etc, for each regulated markets, out of the assistance by the agencies like Central Government, National Grid of Rural Godown Funds and also from their own committee funds. Except Nandgad and Kudachi all main markets are provided with grading centres to grade commodities like cotton, groundnut, jaggery, tobacco, chillies, etc. There are also two State ghee grading laboratories attached to Belgaum and Sankeshwar markets. The total staff employed by all the APMCs of the district is reported as 277 as in 1986. The wholesale trade centres of agricultural commodities in the district are Belgaum, Gokak, Mudalgi, Hukeri, Sankeshwar, Raybag, Kudachi, Harugeri, Khanapur, Ramdurg, Sureban, Saundatti, Yargatti, Manoli, Bailhongal, Kittur, Nipani, Chikodi, Athani and Kagwad.

The table hereunder indicates some important notified commodities sold through the APMCs of the district and their sales value for some years.

(Rs in lakhs)

<i>Name of Commodity</i>	<i>1981-82</i>		<i>1983-84</i>		<i>1985-86</i>	
	<i>Sales (Qntrs)</i>	<i>Value Rs</i>	<i>Sales (Qntrs)</i>	<i>Value Rs</i>	<i>Sales (Qntrs)</i>	<i>Value Rs</i>
Cotton	7,17,466	1,591.01	5,51,834	3,253.47	9,69,448	3,047.52
Jaggery	2,71,156	634.18	2,03,099	859.55	3,34,678	1,223.70
Groundnut	2,40,103	850.46	1,24,698	484.43	1,40,046	639.60
Jowar	72,278	124.45	69,615	143.41	1,47,307	459.57
Wheat	16,931	47.12	16,760	45.59	18,092	55.39
Tobacco	2,31,268	1,320.50	2,74,460	1,978.44	797	6.55
Paddy	1,11,412	167.33	65,392	138.59	17,245	34.16
Onion	1,64,252	2,110.79	1,95,947	249.87	3,83,130	462.44
Potato	3,46,593	206.77	3,23,727	244.26	2,37,679	549.86
Rice	67,988	269.19	57,437	215.87	58,049	218.18

Market functionaries

In recent years, there is an increase in the number of market functionaries attached to each market due to expansion of markets

and sub-markets. The total number of market functionaries (20 categories together) of the district was 12,704 during 1980-81, the bulk (8,195) being traders of all categories, as against 11,984 total market functionaries in the district in 1985-86 comprising of 7,602 traders of all categories (ABCD), 728 commission agents, 475 stockists, 590 importers, 794 exporters, 189 processors, and the rest, others.

The table hereunder indicate market-wise income and expenditure for the years 1981-82, 1983-84 and 1985-86.

(Rs in lakhs)

Name of regulated market	1981-82		1983-84		1985-86	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Athani	3.27	1.73	5.38	2.40	2.09	1.38
Bailhongal	12.96	5.28	15.63	7.07	19.20	8.41
Belgaum	20.08	7.68	38.12	14.38	28.45	13.14
Gokak	13.92	7.29	22.79	14.00	10.74	5.84
Kudachi	1.08	0.65	1.05	0.67	0.82	0.47
Nandgad	2.49	1.03	2.17	0.89	2.30	1.67
Nipani	25.58	6.76	47.18	18.24	4.49	2.38
Ramdurg	5.28	3.72	13.78	6.86	9.27	6.06
Sankeshwar	5.95	4.03	3.91	2.56	2.94	1.96
Saundatti	14.24	6.02	48.06	20.69	28.03	10.12

Regulated Market Bailhongal: APMC, Bailhongal was first constituted in 1936 under the provisions of the Bombay Cotton Market Act, 1927 and later in 1942 it was reconstituted and brought under the purview of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1939, with an area of operation covering the entire revenue taluk. In 1974 the Market Yard was named after "Isha Prabhu", a local chief of Belawadi. There are three sub-markets attached to this market set up at Kittur and Nesargi in 1969 and at Dodwad in 1983. The chief regulated commodities of the market area include cotton, both ginned and unginned, shelled and unshelled groundnut, jaggery, paddy husked and unhusked, jowar, safflower, dry chillies, coriander, cattle

feed. The mode of sales prevailing in the market are tender for cotton and groundnut, open auction for onion, garlic and foodgrains, and by open agreement for cattle, sheep and goats, etc. The present developmental works undertaken by the Market Committee out of its own funds are estimated to cost Rs 1.72 lakhs in addition to undertaking several developmental works like shops for traders, godowns, veterinary dispensary, etc, under central assistance scheme.

The market committee has provided the facilities like warehousing (by the Central Warehouse), commercial grading of groundnut (1963-64), scientific grading of *kapas* (1966-67) and such other facilities conducive for the development of marketing. The committee has installed its own gin for grading of cotton on the basis of Agmark specification. The market committee owns a market yard extending about 36 acres. Some developmental works have been undertaken by the committee under the world bank project to provide necessary infrastructure amounted to Rs 10.56 lakhs for four works during the period from 1977-78 to 1981-82. The total number of market functionaries during 1985-86 increased the number of market functionaries to 1,408 comprising of 935 traders (A B C D classes), 86 commission agents, 61 exporters, 62 importers, 58 stockists, 15 processors, 13 crushers and the rest others. The total income and expenditure of the committee during the last five years was as follows (the figures in the brackets indicate income and expenditure respectively in terms of lakhs of rupees): 1985-86 (19.20, 8.40), 1984-85 (16.21, 6.47), 1983-84 (15.62, 7.06), 1982-83 (22.22, 5.71) and 1981-82 (12.95, 5.28). The latest reconstitution of the committee was made in June 1983, comprising of 13 members representing different constituencies including nominations. The table given below indicates the volume of arrivals of some important notified commodities and their sales value and the number of cattle sold in the Regulated Market Area for 1985-86.

(Rupees in lakhs)		
Name of commodity	Arrival Quintals	Sales Value
1	2	3
Cotton Jayadhar	648	3.32
Cotton Lint Jayadhar	23	.24
Rice	1,865	5.48

1	2	3
Groundnut : Gejji	36,842	150.71
Bold	504	2.05
Gur	488	.48
Onion	1,166	1.15
Garlic	821	4.41
Dry Chillies	21	.21
Jowar	2,580	2.71
Cotton Sharada	1,754	7.36
Cotton DCH 32	3,30,485	841.80
Cotton CO2	550	1.55

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Nos Sold</i>	<i>Sales value</i>
Oxen	1,286	14.01
Bullocks	1,146	12.95
Cows	126	1.55
Buffaloes (he)	172	.93
Buffaloes (she)	2,366	38.56
Goats (he)	509	1.75
Goats (she)	1,596	3.72
Sheep	2,729	5.67

State trading

Prior to 1981 in the district, the procurement of paddy and jowar from the growers was done by the Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd, Bangalore, through the agencies like TAPCMS and other Co-operatives. Since 1981-82, levy paddy is collected from the millers and traders only on certain fixed (50%) percentage. In addition to this, paddy is also being purchased under support price. For 1984-85, the levy procurement of rice was 25,200 quintals as against the fixed target to 80,000 quintals and the purchase

price for rice was Rs 228.45 (super fine), Rs 222.45 (fine) and 216.45 for common variety while it was Rs 145, 141 and 137 for paddy of the above varieties respectively.

Rationing : At present, the district has only three informal rationing areas, viz. Belgaum city (1974), Nipani (1978) and Gokak (1984). The total number of fair price shops in the district by the end of March 1985 was 1,250 and of them, 674 were managed by KFCSC and the rest by individuals (134) and others (442) as against 1,240 and 1,222 fair price shops in 1983 and 1980 respectively. The Belgaum city had 133 shops by the end of March, 1985.

Warehousing and Godowns

With the main objectives of providing facilities of scientific storage and easy credit to depositors, Central and State Warehousing activities in the district were started in 1962 and in 1964 respectively by opening warehouses at Belgaum and Athani with a storage capacity of 17,293 MT and 1,000 MT respectively. The commodities that are being stored in the district mainly include foodgrains, pulses, fertilisers, seeds, jaggery, cotton bales, oilseeds and other notified commodities by the Government. Central Warehousing Corporation has also opened its warehouses on hire basis at Saundatti (1979) and Bailhongal (1980) with a storage capacity of 2,260 and 2,444 MT. Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation, Bangalore (1957) has also opened warehouses at Gokak in 1975 and 1985 with a total storage capacity of 3,000 MT in addition to managing hired godowns at Kudachi, Sankeshwar, together with total capacity of 2,800 MT and at Nipani to facilitate the storage of tobacco. The total income and expenditure of four warehouses of State Warehousing Corporation for 1983-84 accounted to Rs 2.38 and Rs 2.44 lakhs respectively.

Godowns : In addition to the above storage facilities by warehousing corporations, construction of rural godowns is also undertaken under the control of the department of co-operation by Co-operative Societies under different schemes with different capacities ranging from 50 tonnes to 5,000 tonnes. From 1975-76 to 1984-85, the total number of rural godowns of different capacities sanctioned was 447 and of them 361 were of smaller capacity (100 tonnes). The total number of godowns completed was 374.

Weights and Measures

Before the introduction of Metric System in 1961, in accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act 1958 and the earlier Bombay Weights and Measures Act 1932, there was a great variation in the weights and measures that were in vogue in the district according to local trade customs and usages. As per the old records, in the last century, in the district, precious stones and pearls were not sold by weights but on the basis of size and quality of the stones. The table for weighing of gold and silver was eight *gulganji* (abrus seeds) is one *masa* and 12 *masa* is one *tola*, and *tola* was always represented by imperial rupee weight which was standard. Silver ornaments were weighed against rupee. The other metals like copper, brass, tin, iron including foodgrains were sold by *sher* or *mana*. The *sher* varied from 20 to 80 *tolas* within the district and *mana* contained 40 or 41 *shers*. Green and dry grass was sold in *pendis* or *shevadus*. Cotton was measured on the basis of 52 *shers* to one *mana* and 20 *manas* equalled one *khandi*. Timber was sold by cubic contents according to English measurement. To the south of the Krishna including Belgaum, *sher* was equal to 80 rupees weight of nine grains. The table in general was, four *sher* was one *solige* or *chitti*, 16 *solige* was one *mana* or *andige*, 20 *manas* was one *khanduga*. Liquids like milk, oil, etc, were sold by a capacity measure also called *sher* equal to 20 rupees (*tolas*) in weight. Fragrant oils were sold according to the table for weighing of gold and silver. Salt on wholesale was bought according to the measure *paili* equal to four *shers* (320 *tolas*) and was sold on retail measure *sher*. The unit for measuring length was *hath* (cubit) of 18'' length, and two *haths* were equal to *gaza* or *var* or yard. During the Peswas, land measure was in the unit of *bigha* and one *bigha* was equal to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres. Land measuring was introduced in the district in 1840 and measures like acre and gunta came in vogue. Generally, the extent of land which can be sowed in a day by one farmer is called *kurige* equal to about four acres.

The office of the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures was opened at Belgaum in 1962, exercising the jurisdiction over the district. During 1983-84, traders numbering 15,657, industrial establishments (402), petrol and HSD pumps (160) and tank lorries (15) were in the district coming under the regulation of the Department. The number of units verified and stamped during 1983-84 was 1,58,107 weights, 87,631 measures, 35,218 weighing instruments and 328 measuring instruments and the fees collected for verification and

stamping amounted to Rs 3.83 lakhs as against Rs 3.37 lakhs during 1980-81. The number of cases booked in the district in 1983-84 for contravening the provisions of the Act was 732 and of them, 427 were compounded. The fine levied was Rs 27,200.

Fairs

About hundred years ago as many as nine very important *jatras* were held in the district with large congregation of devotees. Of them, Saundatti Yellamma with a congregation of about 70,000 people, Mangsuli Marthanda with 8,000, Kokatnur Yellamma with 25,000, Sankeshwar Shankarling with 25,000, Yedur Veerabhadra *jatra* with 10,000, Kanamadi *jatra* of Bhairadeva with 8,000 devotees were prominent. Volume of sales effected in these *jatras* ranged between Rs 10,000 to 35,000. In addition to promoting religious, spiritual and socio-cultural activities, they facilitate considerable trade transactions both in commodities of general and special use and cattle. (See chapter III, pp : 244-50 for details)

Shandis

Shandis (weekly bazars) have facilitated barter trade transactions since olden days and continue to be active retail and wholesale outlets for the local produces. There are inscriptional evidences found at Saundatti in 1128 A D and at Shedbal 1144 A D making reference to weekly shandies. Important weekly markets during the last century in the district were at Belgaum, Kittur, Sampgaon, Khanapur, Saundatti and Murgod and in about 50 large villages of the district. Shandi-markets are helpful to small agriculturist labourers and other small producers including rural craftsmen to find a ready market. In these weekly markets many itinerant traders are found in dealing in cheap articles attracting large number of consumers from lower income group. In many cases, the shandy day is generally associated with the week day auspicious for the chief local deity. Cattle markets are also held in some places on the shandy day or some other day under the supervision of the Regulated Market Committees in addition to marketing of cattle on large scale on the occasion of big *jatras* of Savalagi, Mudalagi, Ankalagi, Chinchali, etc. Regular weekly cattle markets are held in the following places. Belgaum, Hirebagewadi, Nipani, Saundatti, Sankeshwar, Mudalagi, Bailhongal, Mangasuli, Chikodi, Ramdurg, Khanapur and Chinchali. It is reported that in the weekly cattle markets like Sankeshwar and Mudalagi about 3,000 cattle are sold

on an average and it is about 2,000 cattle in the markets of Belgaum and Hirebagewadi.

Taluk-wise list of important shandies: 1) *Athani*: Athani, Kagwad (Sun); Khilegaon, Kokatnur, Satti (Fri); Anantpur (Mon); Mangsuli, Shedbal (Tue); Nandgaon, Jambagi (Wed); Ugarkhurd, Madhabhavi (Thu); Ainapur, Shiraguppi (Sat). 2) *Sampgaon*: Sampgaon (Sun); M K Hubli, Kittur, Nesargi (Mon); Belawadi (Tue); Dodwad, Sangolli, Deshnur (Thu); Bailhongal (Fri); 3) *Belgaum*: Belgaum (Sat); Hirebagewadi, Belgundi (Tue); Hudali, Ankalgi (Mon); Sulebhavi, Marihal (Wed); Santibastawad, Kadoli (Fri); 4) *Gokak*: Gokak, Mallapur PG, Gokak Falls, Mudalgi (Sun); Konnur, Mamadapur (Mon); Yadwad (Thu); Ankalgi, Koujalgi (Fri); Kallolli (Sat); 5) *Khanapur*: Khanapur, Londa (Sun); Halashi (Mon); Nandgad (Wed); Itagi (Tue); Kakkeri (Fri); Bidi (Sat). 6) *Ramdurg*: Ramdurg (Sun); Hoskoti (Mon); Hulkund, Mudakavi (Thu); Sureban, Katkol (Fri). 7) *Chikodi*: Chikodi, Nipani (Thu); Kothali (Sun); Sadalaga (Mon); Kharoshi, Examba, Saundalaga (Tue); Khadaklat, Manjari, Bhoj (Wed); Ankali, Konganoli (Fri); Akol (Sat). 8) *Hukeri*: Hukeri (Mon); Hidkal Dam (Sun); Pachapur, Bellad Bagewadi, Yamakanamardi (Tue); Yadgud (Wed); Nidsosi, Hebbal (Thu); Sankeshwar (Fri). 9) *Raybag*: Raybag (Mon); Harugeri, Mugalkhod (Wed); Kudachi (Fri); Hidkal (Sat); Chinchali (Sun). 10) *Parasagad*: Saundatti (Wed); Manoli, Hosur (Thu); Shirsangi, Murgod, Inamhongal (Fri); Yaragatti (Sat).

CHAPTER VII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Since historical times Belgaum district, has been a fertile region with abundant agricultural products. Many crafts too flourished here. This gave rise to flourishing commerce. Commerce and military needs generally create transport facilities and people from Gujarat and Kerala came to Belgaum and other places *via* sea routes, reaching the ports Chittakula, Gopakapattana (old Goa) and Vengurla, and then by land across the ghats. Inscriptions reveal that there were roads between major trading centres and among them one 'hebbatte' seems to have been in existence between Terdal and Halasi, the important trade centres during the 14th century. The Bedkihal Plates (1000 AD) speak of *mudabatte* or Eastern Road. There was a very huge road called *doddamarga* connecting Konkan with the interior Karnataka, the vestiges of which are seen even today between Goa and Belgaum. One of the all-weather roads was between Paragad and Bagalkot starting from Paragad. Most of these roads were not passable in all seasons, most of the villages were cut off and the inhabitants had to store their food for more than five months. It may be recalled that the rivers like the Krishna, Malaprabha and the Ghataprabha flow across the district and their tributaries had been a major hurdle for free movement.

In 1826, Captain Clumes noticed that five main lines of road centred at Belgaum they were: 1) The Belgaum-Pune road which ran about 100 km in the district through Kungadi, Yamakanamaradi, Hukeri and Chikodi; 2) The second Belgaum-Pune road (400 km) ran for about 125 km in the district, passing through Kanakumbi, Marihal, Konnur, Nagarmanoli, Kerur and Siddapuratti. Two separate lines branched off from this road, one to north-west (13 km

in Belgaum district) and the other to north-east (42 km in the district); 3) The Belgaum-Sholapur road in north-east was a part of Belgaum-Poona road upto 21 km and left the district at Kagwad. From Marihal, another road passed east for about 40 km and left the district near Mannikeri. From Gurchankurbet on this road, a road branched off to Sholapur through Jamakhandi and Bijapur and the length of the road in the district was 27 km; 4) The Belgaum-Dharwad road was a part of Belgaum-Bellary and Belgaum-Harihar road; 5) The Belgaum-Kudachi road through Sinoli, Turakwadi, Kalamandigudi, ascending the Ram pass, further divided into two, one reaching Vengurla and the other Goa. During 1829, it is said that few roads joining the district with coast were wretched tracts unworthy of the name roads. During the years following the fall of the Peshwa (1818), steps were taken to connect Belgaum with Satara by laying a highway.

Mr J D Inverality, the then Collector and Mr Townshend, the then Revenue Commissioner urged the necessity to improve the communication with the coast as cotton transport charges were very high. In 1848, Government gave many concessions with the object of improving Belgaum cotton trade. The necessity of supplementing the concessions by opening either railways or all-season roads was urged at the Council. In 1849, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce urged that roads and railways should be made available from the cotton districts to the coast as it was impossible to establish up-country agencies without improvement of communications. Due to the paucity of funds, communication network did not improve, and however, a road through the Phonda Pass to Vijayadurg in Ratnagiri district (Maharashtra) was formed. The unbridged road between Dharwad and Belgaum was unfit for traffic as the Malaprabha rose occasionally. During rains, carts could pass through in a fortnight frequency. When the river was fordable, the carts had to be dragged through bullocks when loaded. There were generally twelve men, shoulder deep in water, round each cart wheel, helping to turn the wheels and urging the frightened bullocks. The height of wheels was preventing much damage. Since 1864, the local funds system provided increased means for constructing and improving roads. During 1876-77 famine, many new roads were opened and many old roads were improved as relief works. As in 1883, there were 46 roads, the smallest being a few furlongs and the largest 125 km and of them one was imperial (50 km), five provincial (425 km) and 40 under local

fund management (795 km). The imperial roads were in the Belgaum Cantonment. The five provincial roads were: 1) Part of Pune-Harihar trunk road (122 km) which passed through Kanagale, Nipani, Sankeshwar, Yamakanamaradi, Kakati, Belgaum, Bagewadi and Kittur. This metalled and bridged road cost around Rs 12 lakhs, and had a large cart traffic; 2) Road from Kaladgi to Vengurla had two sections, Belgaum to Vengurla *via* Amboli pass of which 50 km was lying within the district, and the second section of 116 km stretched east from Belgaum to Kaladgi of which 68 km was running in the district. The Amboli pass section was made in 1871 at a cost of Rs 14 lakhs and had much cart traffic; 3) Road from Dharwad to Linganmath, about 80 km ran through southren part of Khanapur sub-division to the Tinai pass. It was fairly bridged and cart traffic was there throughout the year; 4) The road of 65 km length ran through Khanapur, Bidi, Dharwad and Tinai pass road to Linganmath. It was passable for carts all the year; 5) Road of about 28 km length from Khanapur south to Sitawada on Dharwad-Tinai pass road and to Supa which was passable in all seasons.

Among the local fund roads, four were of some importance. They were 1) The old Pune-Belgaum road passing through Manjri, Ankali, Chikodi, Kamatnur and Kagwad joining the mail road at Gotur. This was the old mail road to Satara. It had considerable cart traffic except during monsoon; 2) The Kolhapur-Bijapur road (170 km) passed through Kempwad, Athani, Aigali and Telsang. It was passable even during rainy season; 3) The Sankeshwar-Yadwad road (78 km) was running through Chikodi, Gokak, Hukeri, Arabhavi, Vadrhatti, Masaguppi and Kuligod; 4) The Gokak-Nargund road was an extension of a deviation road running south from Athani of the Sankeshwar-Yadwad road, passing through Darur, Terdal, Kankanwadi, Kallolli and Gokak. From Gokak, it passed through Manoli and Hulikatti and reached Nargund. Besides these 4 main lines of local fund roads, there were several smaller lines and country tracks. From Athani, there were other six lines radiating towards Balegeri, Kalmani, Kokatnur, Terdal, Kagwad and Bellanki. There were three lines centred at Chikodi from Kurundwad, Kankana-wadi and Nipani. A line from Kurundwad passed through Borgaon and joined the Pune-Harihar road at Saundalga. Other roads ran from Yadwad to Yaragatti, from Arabhavi to Modga, from Bagewadi to Murgod, form Hongal to Bidi *via* Kittur, from Halki to Murgod and Saundatti; from Mocha to Kankumbi, which split into two

branches, one leading to Mangali pass and the other to Chorla pass, from Jamboti to Khanapur and from Khanapur to Kel pass.

Road network gradually improved and by 1893-94, the roads from Gokak to Navalgund, from Sankeshwar to Hukeri, from Manoli to Saundatti, on Belgaum-Vengurla road, sections from Saundatti and Dharwad, Dhupdal and Gokak, Kurbet and Yadwad, Kagwad and Kempwad Kudachi and Terdal were taken up and completed in about six years. During the same year, about 120 km of Murram roads were bridged, but rivers were not bridged. By 1906-07, construction of the Ghat road and Markandeya causeway from Dhupdal railway station to Gokak town, and road from Bilgi to Konnur *via* Galgali were taken up. As the roads were improved, they were classified as National Highways, State Highways, Major District roads, other district roads and village roads. By 1956, the road under the above categories in the district were 133 km, 358 km, 100 km, 99 km and 2,060 km respectively (maintained by PWD). A length of 1,084 km was surfaced. The total road-length per 100 sq km area in 1956 was 20 (surfaced 8). The gradual increase in the road-length from 1956 has been given in the table in p 436.

As in March 1985, the road-length in this district was 7,645 km, which was about six per cent of the total road length in the State and the district ranked 8th in State. The ranking of taluks in respect of road-length as on 31-3-1985 was Gokak 1, Athani 2, Parasgad 3, Sampgaon 4, Khanapur 5, Chikodi 6, Hukeri 7, Belgaum 8, Ramdurg 9, Raybag 10 and Khanapur and Athani taluks in the district were considered as under developed with 35 and 39 km respectively, as the road-length per 100 sq km was less than 40 km which was the standard fixed. A length of 46 km out of PWD roads (38 km of National Highway and eight km of Major District roads) were having the double lane width as in March 1985. The permitted gross laden wight of vehicles was 18 tonnes on NH 4 and NH 4A, 15 tonnes on SH and 9 tonnes on Major Districts Road, other district roads and Irrigation Tract roads.

The roads under different categories are as follows: National Highways 1) Pune-Bangalore road, (NH 4) 139 km, 2) Belgaum-Anmod-Londa-Panaji road (NH 4A) 62 km (1985). The taluk-wise break-up of the National Highways is as follows: NH 4 Belgaum 50 km, Bailhongal 20 km, Hukeri 39 km and Chikodi 30 km and NH 4A

TABLE 1

Road length in charge of various agencies in Belgaum district from 1985 (length in km)

Year	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Others District Roads	Village Roads under PWD	Forest Roads	TDB Roads	Irrigation tract Roads	Total	Total Road length per 100 Sq km
1956	133	358	100	99	—	33	2,060	—	2,783	20
1961	133	403	683	278	369	16	946	—	2,828	20
1966	133	405	727	260	710	16	1,073	—	3,324	24
1976	201	483	828	805	1,222	20	1,862	—	5,421	40
1981	201	483	841	805	1,471	24	1,423	461	6,009	45
1984	201	483	1,038	664	1,481	28	1,857	530	7,060*	47
1985	201	483	1,038	664	2,030	30	1,677	530	7,645*	49

*These include 466 km of municipal roads and 332 km of other roads in 1984 and 600 km of municipal roads and 332 km of others roads in 1985.

Belgaum 17 km and Khanapur 45 km. State Highways : 1) The Highway connecting Khanapur on NH 4A with Talaguppa *via* Haliyal, Yellapur and Sirsi, 2) The Highway connecting Raichur with Bachi village (border leading on to Vengurla in Maharashtra) *via* Lingsugur, Hungund SH 20, 3) The Highway connecting Dharwad with Anmod SH 34, 4) The Highway connecting Bijapur on NH 13 with Dharwad on NH 4 *via* Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Ramdurg, Saundatti SH 65, 5) Pune-Bangalore road (road passing through Belgaum corporation limits), 6) The Highway connecting Jewargi with Sankeshwar on NH 4 *via* Sindagi, Bijapur, Shedbal and Chikodi SH 12, 7) The Highway connecting Mudhol with Nipani *via* Chikodi SH 18 (Nipani-Mudhol-Bagalkot road). There are 46 Major District roads with the total length of 1,038 km, 48 other district roads with a total length of 664 km, 161 village roads with a total length of 1,379 km and 25 Sugarcane Cess Fund roads with a total length of 172 km.

Expenditure on roads

The cost of making the Belgaum-Pune road of about 100 km was around Rs 12 lakhs by 1883-84. The annual repair cost on imperial roads by 1883-84 was Rs 8,000 for a length of 50 km, Rs 9,300 for provincial roads of length 425 km and Rs 25,500 for local fund roads of length 795 km. After the Reorganisation of States, the expenditure on communication for various years in the district was as follows : 1956-57 Rs 11.04 lakhs, 1961-62 Rs 40.30 lakhs, 1966-77 Rs 129.70 lakhs, 1971-72 Rs 247.97 lakhs, 1976-77 Rs 350.19 lakhs, 1981-82 Rs 489.82 lakhs and 1983-84 Rs 624.08 lakhs.

Under the Minimum Needs Programme, formation of roads was taken up and during 1984-85, a sum of Rs 87.30 lakhs was spent for forming ten roads in the district. Under the Halli Heddari Scheme, a sum of Rs 2.50 lakhs was spent for forming the roads to roadless villages. Approach road to Ningenabatti village in Belgaum taluk and to Teregali village in Khanapur taluk were the two works taken up. Road development work was also supplemented by the Rural Employment Programme, Employment Affirmation Scheme, DRDS, IRDP and Tribal Sub-Plan. The average cost of construction and maintenance of roads respectively per km during the previous five years was as follows (PWD roads): 1980-81 Rs 1.06 lakhs and Rs 1,050, 1981-82 Rs 1.16 lakhs and Rs 1,050, 1982-83 Rs 1.28 lakhs and Rs 1,600, 1983-84 Rs 1.41 lakhs and Rs 2,100 and 1984-85 Rs 1.55 lakhs and Rs 2,700.

Rural Communication Programme

This programme was envisaged in 1959-60 with the object of connecting rural areas by fair weather roads. This programme consists of 1) construction of rural roads, 2) construction of missing links and 3) construction of cross drainage works with linear water-way of more than 6.10 metres (20 feet) on non-PWD roads. Roads constructed under this programme were provided with only gravel on local soil in surface and these roads were mainly intended to cater to the cart traffic. The total length of roads completed till 1985 under this programme was 1,631 km at a total cost of Rs 171.60 lakhs from 1961. When once these roads are constructed, they are transferred to State Fund roads or Taluk Development Boards for maintenance. The length of roads thus transferred upto 1980-81 was 1,297 km.

A road length of 530 km is within the district under the control of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation (North) with Gokak taluk having 114 km, Hukeri 111 km and Parasgad 104 km by the end of March 1984. These roads also formed portion of the roads constructed for the Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Projects.

Maintenance of roads

Roads are constructed under different programmes but are maintained mainly by Public Works Department, Municipalities and Corporations, Forest Department, TDB and Village Panchayats etc. In respect of National Highways (NH 4 and NH 4A) a separate division headed by an Executive Engineer is functioning with Belgaum as headquarters and two sub-divisions at Belgaum and Nipani. Prior to 1971, these roads were under the jurisdiction of Communications and Building division of the PWD. National Highways are constructed by Central Government funds with the supervision of State PWD National Highway Wing. Central Government provides funds to State Government for maintenance. The cost of maintenance of National Highways during the years from 1981 to 1985 varied from Rs 3,500 to Rs 4,500 per km length. The State Highways, Major District roads and other district roads are maintained by PWD, Communications wing.

The Belgaum circle of the PWD, formerly southern circle was established in April, 1878 when Col R Sellon was the Superintending Engineer. In 1907 Sir M Visweswaraya was the Superintending Engineer. The jurisdiction of the Southern Division was extended

TABLE 2

Taluk-wise Road length in Belgaum District as on 31st March 1985

(Length in kms)

Name of Taluk	National Highway	State Highway	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads & other Roads	Irrigation Tract Roads	Total	Road length per lakh population	Road length per 100 Sq km
Athani	—	89	62	170	490	31	842	249	41
Belgaum	60	42	59	12	393	—	566	103	55
Chikodi	22	87	86	79	394	—	668	153	53
Gokak	—	—	155	143	567	114	1,079	240	56
Hukeri	40	13	69	21	467	112	722	224	61
Khanapur	53	69	139	20	389	15	685	364	38
Parasgad	—	72	138	79	405	103	797	311	44
Ramdurg	—	64	80	41	368	28	581	329	45
Raybag	—	31	87	47	336	86	587	235	52
Sampgaon	26	16	163	52	437 *383	41	735	269	62
Total	201	483	1,038	664	4,251	530	7,645		

*For these other Roads taluk-wise classification is not available

over to Ratnagiri, Kolhapur, South Satara (Sangli) districts (presently in Maharashtra State), Dharwad and Uttara Kannada Districts. After integration, the Belgaum Division under the Superintending Engineer at Belgaum had four sub-divisions viz, Irrigation Sub-Division Belgaum; B and R Sub-Division, Ramdurg; B and R Sub-Division, Belgaum and B and R Sub-Division, Athani. As in 1985, Superintending Engineer, Belgaum controlled Belgaum and Bijapur districts only. Belgaum Division had seven sub-divisions at Belgaum (3), Khanapur, Bailhongal, Saundatti and Ramdurg and Chikodi Division had five sub-divisions at Chikodi, Hukeri, Athani, Gokak and Raybag.

The taluk-wise road-length in Belgaum District under different classifications as in March 1985 and the surface-wise break-up of roads in Belgaum District as on 31-3-1985 have been given in tables 2 in p 439 and 3 here under.

TABLE 3

Surface-wise Break-up of Road on Belgaum District as on 31-3-1985

<i>Roads</i>	<i>Cement Concrete</i>	<i>Black topped</i>	<i>Water bound Macadam</i>	<i>Motor- able</i>	<i>Non- Motor- able</i>	<i>Total</i>
National Highway	—	201	—	—	—	201
State Highway	—	483	—	—	—	483
Major District Roads	—	882	142	—	14	1,038
Other District Roads	—	292	332	420	—	664
Village Roads	—	206	1,598	174	52	2,030
TDB Roads	—	8	539	776	354	1,677
Forest Roads	—	—	19	11	—	30
Irrigation Tract Roads	—	66	441	6	17	530
Other Roads	—	—	—	—	—	992*
Total	—	2,138	3,071	1,007	437	7,645

*Break-up not available

Passes : There were seven chief passes within Belgaum district limits or on the main lines between Belgaum and the sea by 1880 and

of which, three were passable by carts. 1) Amboli (Purpoli pass) on Belgaum-Vengurla road was 15 km long with an easy gradient; 2) The Ram pass on the old Belgaum-Vengurla road. In 1826, it was a great pass in the upper country from Sawantwadi, Vengurla and Goa. As the Amboli pass was found safe and convenient, this hilly and wild pass was abandoned; 3) Chorla pass on the road between Sakhali (Goa) and Kankumbi was a mere foot track; 4) Parva pass was at about two km from Chorla and was a foot track; 5) Kel pass at about 13 km south-east of Parva was a foot track; 6) Taneri pass at 20 km from Kel pass; 7) Tinai pass was at 20 km south-east of Taneri pass.

Bridges

In Belgaum district, there were six large bridges by 1883. The three stone bridges were 1) the bridge across the Vedganga at 264th km from Pune on Pune-Harihar road had seven 13.5 m spans; 2) Bridge across Hiranyakeshi; 3) Bridge across Ghataprabha. The three iron bridges were on Belgaum-Amboli pass road 1) Senavali bridge at 11th km from Belgaum had one warren girder of 18 m span—2 plate girders of 9 m span each; 2) Bridge across the Kalinadi had three warren girders of 18 m span; 3) Bridge across the Ghataprabha had two warren girders each of 18 m span. By 1884, bridges over the nalas at Jangwad and Manglayhal on Belgaum and Linganmath road were completed and opened for traffic. Besides, on the road from Belgaum to Panhagaon, four bridges and eight culverts were completed. By 1956, there were 20 major bridges having a linear waterway of more than 30 metres, 15 of them were between 30 metres and 91 metres and five of them were between 91 metres and 152 metres. Another three major bridges were added in 1961 and by 1966 the number of major bridges rose to 37 and to 41 by 1971, to 51 by 1976, to 54 by 1981 and to 68 by 1986. As in 1984-85, the number of bridges are given in the table in p 442.

The major bridges in taluk on NHs are as follows: Belgaum—1, Bailhongal—1, Hukeri—3, Chikodi—2 (all on NH 4) and Khanapur—3. The other bridges on National Highways taluk-wise are as follows. Belgaum—142, Sampgaon—79, Hukeri—50, Chikodi—52 (all on NH 4) and Khanapur—120 (on NH 4A). In respect of major bridges, the taluk-wise break-up as on 31-3-1985 was as follows: the total in taluk

TABLE 4

Showing the number of Causeways, culverts, bridges and major bridges in Belgaum District as on 31-3-1985

Category of roads	Culverts/ Causeways		Bridges			Major bridges above 30 metres	Total
	upto 6 metres	6 to 12 metres	upto 12 to 18 metres	18 to 24 metres	24 to 30 metres		
National Highways	429	22	10	2	6	10	479
State Highways	723	35	20	13	5	18	814
Major District Roads	1,216	57	29	7	12	25	1,346
Other District Roads	789	28	10	3	10	7	847
Village Roads	1,049	45	15	10	11	16	1,146
Other Roads	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total	4,206	187	84	35	44	78	4,634

Source: PWD (C & B) and NH, Belgaum

given in brackets. Athani taluk (8) 3 on SH, 2 on MDR, 1 on ODR, 2 on VR; Sampgaon taluk (8) 1 on NH, 1 on SH, 1 on ODR, 5 on VR; (3) Belgaum taluk (7) 1 on NH, 2 on SH, 1 on MDR, 1 on VR and 2 on OR; Chikodi taluk (11) 2 on NH, 5 on SH, 3 on MDR and 1 on VR; Gokak taluk (12) 9 on MDR, 3 on ODR; Hukeri taluk (7) 3 on NH, 3 on MDR and 1 on VR; Khanapur taluk (9) 3 on NH, 1 on SH, 3 on MDR, 1 on ODR, 1 on VR; Ramdurg taluk (7) 2 on SH, 2 on MDR, 1 on ODR, 2 on VR; Raybag taluk (2) 1 on SH and 1 on MDR; Parasgad taluk (7) 3 on SH, 1 on MDR and 3 on VR. The total number of bridges were 78. A major bridge across the river Krishna near the Manjari in km 252 on Sankeshwar-Jewargi State Highway is proposed to be constructed with a linear waterway of 500 metres at an estimated cost of Rs 177 lakhs.

Toll on Bridges

The practice of collecting toll (cess) on bridges was in vogue ever since 1870. Though the schedule for various items is very long, in 1875, one rupee was collected for a four-wheeled carriage, 50 paise for two-wheeled one, six paise (one anna) per pack animals, Rs 1.50 for elephants, 25 paise per camel laden, 12 paise per unladen camel,

Re one per palanquin with eight bearers, 50 paise for that with four bearers, one pie per pig or sheep or goat and three pies per human and so on. Presently, toll was being collected on the Ghataprabha bridge at 530 km near Sutagatti on NH4 at different rates for each type of vehicle. The tariff of the toll collected at this bridge with effect from 26-1-1982 was as follows: Motor cycles, scooters, (two wheelers) 50 ps; Motor cars, cabs, (three or four wheeled light vehicles) Rs 2, Buses, trucks (loaded heavy vehicles) Rs 10; unladen Rs 5, and other mechanically propelled vehicles laden or unladen Rs 5. The total toll collections up to 7-7-1986 was Rs 2,62,13,400 and since then the collection of toll was been discontinued.

Ferries

Most of the rivers were fordable in this district during dry seasons. The road network was also improving and hence ferries were not used as much as in neighbouring Uttara Kannada district. There were thirty eight public ferries by 1880. All these were maintained by local fund and the yearly proceeds were remitted to the local funds. The ferries at Mugutkhan Hubli, Manoli and at Gokak had a revenue of more than Rs 500 per annum as in 1880. There were eleven ferries maintained by Inamdars, and among them, the ferry at Manjri in Chikodi taluk across the Krishna on old Belgaum-Pune road had an annual revenue of more than Rs 500. Five ferries were running on charity and hence did not charge. The rate tariff for the rest was three paise for a passenger, 50 paise for a cart and they were not carrying animals. The total revenue from ferries in 1881-82 was Rs 4,732.

As the road network improved, the ferry services slowly dwindled. The ferries were administered by PWD, Taluk Board and Private bodies. When the Department of Ports and Inland Water Transport was formed the administration of the ferries was brought under its control. As in March, 1985, the services managed by the Department are: 1) Dhawaleshwar-Dhawaleshwar across the Ghataprabha river in Gokak taluk, 2) Hunsikatti across the Malaprabha river in Sampgaon taluk. Some navigation services are auctioned and they are 1) Tigadi-Masaguppi across the Ghataprabha in Gokak taluk and Daddi across the river Ghataprabha in Hukeri taluk. The total number of ferries in the district were 41 of which, two were managed directly by the Department and four by Department through auction-cum-lease. The traffic in the departmental

ferries in 1984-85 were as follows: 1) Dhawaleshwar ferry 19,847 passenger, 123 animals, 35 quintal of goods. The revenue collected was Rs 10,085, and the expenditure was Rs 75,756, 2) Hunsikatti ferry 17,133 passengers, 212 quintals of goods and the revenue collected was Rs 8,777-50 p and expenditure was Rs 40,084. The ferries in Belgaum district are administered by the Ferries Inspector at Bagalkot. The Deputy Director, IWT assisted by Ferries Officer, Bangalore supervises the work. Schemes both Centrally sponsored and State sponsored are in the offing in respect of Inland Water Transport. Among them, Kudachi-Halyal across the Krishna river (Rs 1,00,250), Saptasagar-Kittur across the Krishna (Rs 1,00,260), Aina-pur-Gundewadi across the Krishna (Rs 1,00,250) and Begurshi-Donwad across the Krishna (Rs 1,00,250) are under Central Government and Sidnal across the Vedaganga (Rs 52,500) is under State Government. The following are some of the Acts and Rules enforced in respect of Inland Water Transport in the district. 1) The Bombay Ferries Act, 1868 and the Rules thereunder; 2) The North India Ferries Act, 1878 and Rules thereunder; 3) The Sailing Vessels (Inspection) Rules, 1960; 4) The Sailing Vessels (Statement of crew) Rules, 1960; 5) The Sailing Vessels (Members of the crew) Rules 1967, etc.

Public conveyances

Till about last decades of the century, there were no mechanical public conveyances plying on the roads of Belgaum district. People were travelling either on animal back (elephant, camel, horse, etc) or by walking or were carried in palanquins and sometimes by carts. Cart owners were carrying goods and passengers on nominal fare on passable roads. Elephants were used to carry artillery. In 1883, Government of India earmarked five elephants in Belgaum district for transport requirement of artillery purposes.

The oldest known bus transport company Chikodi Union, Chikodi had buses plying from Jamkhandi to Kudachi, Chikodi and Sangli (presently in Maharashtra). The journey between Jamkhandi and Chikodi was about 90 minutes. The Karnataka Express Motor Service, Belgaum started bus services by 1929, from Belgaum to nearby places. The other transport companies were S G Company, Sankeshwar; Ajra Motor Company, Ajra (Kolhapur district); National Travels, Karnataka Express, Chauhan Transport, New Central Transport, Belgaum Extension and Sub-urban Transport

(BEST), etc, started plying buses in the district, the last named running services from Belgaum to Yellur, Piranawadi, Kine, Kowad and Shahpur. The Belgaum Motor Transport Company plied buses from Belgaum to Hubli, Saundatti, Nargund, Khanapur, Tolagi, Parishwad, etc. The fare between Belgaum and Hubli was about Re one and between Belgaum and Sangli was 14 annas (by 1940-50). The Chavan and Company operated city buses from Belgaum to Tilakwadi, etc.

The Nationalisation of passenger road transport operations commenced with the introduction of Road Transport Act of 1948 of Bombay State. Under the RTC Act, the Belgaum Division was established with effect from 1-8-1950. The routes operated by the private companies like Chikodi Union, Chikodi, S G Company, National Travels, etc, were taken over in a phased manner and the staff of these private companies were absorbed in the services of the erstwhile Bombay State Road Transport Corporation (ST). Other operations were initially in the areas of Belgaum, Chikodi, Sankeshwar, Gokak and Nipani with 100 vehicles for operation of 75 schedules. Later bus services were extended to Saundatti, Bailhongal and Haliyal of Uttara Kannada District.

Belgaum was the Divisional Headquarters having one workshop for heavy repairs, one Divisional Stores, and one Divisional Office. The Headquarters Depot and the Divisional Workshop were housed in Halley's compound on Pune-Bangalore road. In the taluk places, garages were constructed with temporary schedules, providing pits for daily maintenance of vehicles. Gradually the bus services were extended to the nearby areas of eastern, western and southern sectors and Haliyal side in Uttara Kannada district and Sawantwadi in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra. Additional garages were also provided at these places to facilitate smooth and effective control over the operations. By this, the number of schedules rose to 150 with a fleet of 200 vehicles. This division since its beginning (1950) has gradually grown to be a major division of KSRTC. With the increase in traffic activities, most of taluk headquarters are connected to Bangalore, Mysore and other places. Further, all the villages of the district which are connected by motorable roads are provided with the services either from taluk headquarters or from major villages of the taluk under Rural Transportation Scheme. Very few villages which are not connected with roads are also provided with service up to the distance of two to three km from the village. The number of schedules increased from 75 to 473 (December 85). There are

79 inter-state routes operating from this division. Few of the inter-state services are as follows: From Belgaum to Bombay (528 km), Mantralaya (434), Sholapur (312 km), Pandharpur (254 km), Vengurla (131 km), Panjim (165 km) and to Jatt (210 km); from Chikodi to Sangli (106 km), Kolhapur (63 km). Some other inter-state services originating from different places are also operated from this division. Few of them are Gokak-Bombay (510 km), Hubli-Miraj (249 km), Kolhapur-Saundatti (176 km), Nipani-Bombay (427 km), Kolhapur-Bangalore (622 km), Ramdurg-Ichalakaranji (197 km) and Ramdurg-Kolhapur (183 km).

The dire need of conveyances during *jatras*, fairs and other special occasions is augmented by KSRTC by providing extra buses. During 1985-86 for ten *jatras* in the district and two outside the district (Ulvi and Gokarna) a total of 506 buses were operated carrying about 3.45 lakh passengers fetching a total revenue of Rs 36.27 lakhs.

The fleet strength for the year 1980-81 was 381 and in 1984-85, it increased to 511. The number of routes as on 31-3-86 was 920 (641 rural and 279 suburban). The total number of operations as on March 86 were 473 with 1.55 lakh schedule kilometres per day by KSRTC vehicles in the district (except Athani taluk). The number of buses per 10,000 population was 1.70 and number of buses per 100 sq km is 4.75 (except Athani taluk). In the rural sector 36 routes and in the city and suburban sector 11 routes were newly introduced in the year 1985-86 involving 3,449 route kilometre and 48 routes in the rural sector and one route in the city and suburban sector were cancelled involving 4610 route km. The total route kilometre as on 31-3-1986 in this division was 49,831 km.

The fare structure of KSRTC as on 31-3-1986 was as follows. *Mofussil*: Ordinary services: at 11.3 ps per km subject to a minimum fare of 75 ps for a stage of 6.5 km or part thereof: Express services: at 12.3 ps per km subject to a minimum fare of Re one for a stage of 6.5 km or part thereof. Semi-luxury services: at 14.5 ps per km subject to a minimum fare of Rs 3.50 for a distance equal to 3 chargeable stages or part thereof; Luxury services: at 17.4 ps per km subject to a minimum fare of Rs 5.00 for a distance equal to 4 chargeable stages or part thereof. City and Suburban: *City Services*: at 25 ps per stage subject to minimum of 50 ps; Suburban stages: at

25 ps per stage subject to minimum of 75 ps for ordinary services and Re one for express services.

Athani taluk is under the jurisdiction of the Bijapur division of KSRTC since 1949. There were agencies like NBMT Company Ltd, Bijapur and Nirale Company, Athani operating buses in this taluk before Nationalisation. As in March 86 the fleet strength in Athani was 73, the number of inter-state transport service were 19, the number of routes radiating in Athani taluk was 99 with 67 operations and the total kilometres covered by KSRTC in the taluk was 24,002.

The city services were being operated earlier by one private limited company, namely, Belgaum Extension Sub-urban Transport from Belgaum to Tilakwadi, Shahpur and these routes were Nationalised and taken over by the Corporation with effect from 1-4-1953. With the gradual growth in traffic need on industrialisation, the operations were extended to the outskirts of the city area i.e., Aluminium Factory, Employees Colony, Government Milk Dairy, J N Medical College, Hindwadi, Anigol, Industrial Estate, Sadashivnagar, Kailashnagar, etc. When the city was declared a Corporation with effect from 10-6-1977, Kanbargi, Kakati, Kudachi and Alarwad came within the fold of Corporation limits, and number of places within a radius of 15 km from Belgaum city were connected by buses. An independent city depot was established in July, 1977. Even though the policy of the erstwhile Bombay Government was to run the city buses by the local bodies in all Municipal areas, the burden of operating city services vested with the Nationalised Road Transport Undertakings on fiscal point of view.

The KSRTC Division is headed by the Divisional Controller assisted by different officers both technical and non-technical (see also Chapter XIII). The operational statistics in respect of Belgaum district is given in the table below.

TABLE 5

Statistics regarding developmental activities in operations, performance, etc in the KSRTC, Divisional Office, Belgaum

Particulars	1974-75	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5
Number of Depots	8	8	8	8

1	2	3	4	5
Staff employed	2,010	2,573	3,239	3,322
Number of schedules	265	339	438	462+66 Athani
Number of routes	448	550	900	898+99 Athani
Route kilometres	24,123	32,999	49,180	48,032
Average Route length	53.8	60.0	54.6	53.5
No. of Inter-state routes	45	53	75	79+19 Athani
Express services	22	34	48	48
Semi-Luxury service	1	3	4	4
Total No. of vehicles held	311	381	511	521+68 Athani
Total passengers carried in lakhs	408.27	728.85	1,289.00	770.40
Average No. of passengers carried per day in lakhs	1.32	2.00	3.53	3.60
Average daily service Kms	0.67	0.94	1.36	1.51
Total Traffic Revenue (Rs in lakhs)	469.50	980.75	1,892.84	1,223.76+310.28 Athani
Earnings per day	191.0	286.4	380.3	394.0
Average revenue per day	1.28	2.68	5.19	5.72
Earnings per bus on road	465.02	783.83	1,139.66	1,231.89
Total Bus Stations	16	17	18	18
Number of break-downs	760	2,079	821	434
Number of accidents	58	81	103	71+7 Athani
Total cost of operation	—	988.71	1,829.73	1,217.0

Source : Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation, Belgaum

As on 31-3-86 the total number of employees working in this division was 3,178, of which 17 were officers, 297 administrative staff, 2,095 traffic staff, 348 workshop and maintenance staff, ten security staff and 411 class IV staff.

TABLE 6

The depot-wise monthly average traffic revenue and total cost of operations during the year 1985-86 in respect of KSRTC Depot, Belgaum (Divisional Office)

Name of the Depot	Traffic revenue		Total cost of operations	
	Amount Rs in lakhs	Per km (Paise)	Amount Rs in lakhs	Per km (Paise)
Athani	310.28	410.4	283.35	374.8
Belgaum (Rural)	486.90	445.4	424.64	388.4
Belgaum (City)	254.39	330.5	328.64	427.0
Chikodi	324.19	447.3	280.46	387.0
Sankeshwar	189.66	412.6	184.37	401.0
Bailhongal	257.84	392.6	250.01	380.6
Saundatti	221.03	391.9	220.93	391.7
Gokak	302.82	404.6	280.62	374.9
Nipani	203.54	446.8	180.57	396.4

Source : KSRTC. Belgaum

There are (as in March 1986) permanent bus stations in the district at Kittur, Ramdurg, Manoli, Saundatti, Bailhongal, Gokak, Sankeshwar, Chikodi, Nipani, Nesargi, Yargatti, Sampgaon, Hattargi, Hirekumbi, Shirguppi, Hukeri and Belgaum; one temporary bus stand at Mudalgi, 38 way side shelters, 19 city pick-up shelters, cloak rooms in 16 bus stations, refreshments rooms in 26 bus stations and many other passenger amenities have been provided. A modern city depot is under construction at Belgaum.

Goods Transport

In 1847, a Parsi merchant Jamsetji came to Belgaum to buy and export cotton. He was interested in buying American cotton. But, in the same year, there was a special report in the Belgaum cotton trade by J D Inverality, the Collector on the prohibitive cost of carrying cotton from the fields to coast which was about Rs 1.25 for 100 pounds (about 45 kg) and this was about 17 to 20 per cent of its

price. In the same year, Captain Meadows Taylor urged that good roads should be made through the cotton plains to join one main highway on which the staple can be carried in carts down the Phonda pass to Vijayadurg in Ratnagiri. A fairly large quantity of staple was then carried through Sankeshwar in Belgaum to Rajapur in Ratnagiri, a famous place of trade during the latter part of the 17th century. The average cost of carrying one khandi was Rs ten to Kumta and Rs nine to Vengurla. In 1848, the Collector reported that on its way to Bombay, Belgaum cotton was exposed to every form of evil. Moving at the rate of two or three km an hour in rude carts or on bullock back over bad roads, the dew and the dust did their worst. In 1849, the Bombay Government recommended merchants to establish up-country agencies. The Chamber of Commerce opined that in view of the condition of the roads, up-country agencies could not succeed and urged the Government to open the cotton districts by roads and railways to the coast and especially to Bombay.

The goods were transported by carriers. The carriers were either cartmen or pack-bullockmen. They were carrying grains, coconuts, betelnuts, salt, cloth, tobacco, molasses, cotton, blankets, dates, cocoa kernels, iron, copper, etc. They were visiting Goa, Vengurla, Rajapur, Pune, Sirsi, Haliyal, Yellapur, Hubli, Gadag and Talikoti. Few of them were traders by themselves. By opening new roads, the number of cartmen increased.

Gradually, the motor traffic was introduced and operations were between Belgaum to Bombay, Belgaum to Bijapur and to other places. There was one goods vehicle, both public and private, in 1971-72 per 1,692 population and the figure for 1981-82 was 1,047; the number of goods vehicles per 100 km road length were 34 in 1971-72 and the figures for 1981-82 was 47. The State Transport in Belgaum area had the facility of transporting parcels and the following are the details of the parcel scheme during 1984-85 and 1985-86. Number of booking and delivery offices 13/13; Number of parcels booked 35,955/55,306; Weight in kg of the parcels booked 7,17,578/11,05,532; Revenue earned in lakhs of rupees realised by booking 2.68/2.52; number of parcels delivered (in lakh kg) 8.9/7.7; Revenue earned in lakhs of rupees realised by delivery 2.94/1.20.

The Regional Transport Office

The Regional Transport Office, Belgaum was opened in 1940 under the Bombay Government comprising Belgaum, Bijapur, Uttara Kannada

Dharwad, Sangli and Kolhapur districts. Prior to that the Inspector of Transport from Bombay was visiting for inspecting the vehicles. After 1956, its authority was limited to Belgaum district (See also chapter XIII). In 1981 a sub office was opened at Chikodi comprising Chikodi, Hukeri, Gokak, Athani and Raybag taluks and this was upgraded as the Regional Transport Office in 1984. In 1982 a Sub Regional Transport office was opened at Bailhongal comprising Sampgaon and Parasgad taluks and was attached to the RTO Belgaum. The revenue realised from the three transport offices at Belgaum, Chikodi and Bailhongal for 1980-81 to 1984-85 are as given in the table.

(Amount in lakhs of ruppes)

Year	Belgaum	Chikodi	Bailhongal	Total
1980-81	114	40	—	154
1981-82	130	53	—	183
1982-83	124	54	19	197
1983-84	155	64	21	240
1984-85	182	74	24	280

The number of motor vehicles registered and kept for use as on 31-3-1986 in the district is given in the table below.

Category of vehicles	No. of vehicles in the Region			
	Belgaum	Chikodi	Bailhongal	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Motor cycles :				
50 cc & below	7,016	2,744	512	10,273
51 cc to 300 cc	16,300	4,212	1,193	21,705
300 cc & above	324	767	197	1,288
Motor cars	3,874	1,272	320	5,466
Invalid carriages	2	—	—	2
Jeeps	427	233	79	739
Auto rickshaws	960	58	27	1,045

1	2	3	4	5
Motor cabs	82	122	2	206
Omni buses	188	69	49	306
Station wagons	65	42	2	109
KSRTC buses	625	—	—	625
Goods vehicles :				
Private carriers	125	—	361	486
Public carriers	2,229	1,092	—	3,391
Contract carriages	2	—	—	2
Tractors	241	1,421	1,946	3,608
Trailers	241	1,830	1,965	4,036
Dumpers	9	8	—	17
Tippers	36	17	—	53
Power tillers	26	3	2	31
Delivery vans	348	88	—	436
Ambulance vans	21	7	—	28
Fire fighters	4	—	2	6
Tankers	12	16	6	34
Others (Govt/Municipality owned trucks)	365	13	—	378
Fire engines	—	3	—	3
Road rollers	—	1	—	1
Total	33,593	14,018	6,663	54,274

The non-fuelled vehicles that are used for carrying both goods and passengers are bullock carts, hand carts, bicycle rickshaws, cycles, etc. Cycle rickshaws are very few in this district. The number of animal drawn carts in the district were 85,770 in 1972, 77,979 in 1977 and 92,781 in 1982. The taluk-wise details of the animal drawn carts with reference to municipal limits separately are given in the table.

<i>Name of taluk</i>	<i>Area</i>		
	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>
Belgaum	1,230	10,699	11,929
Athani	114	10,537	10,651
Chikodi	112	10,415	—
Nipani	63	—	—
Sadalga	402	—	10,992
Gokak	226	8,025	—
Gokak Falls	19	—	—
Mudalgi	365	—	—
Konnur	448	—	9,083
Hukeri	277	9,137	—
Sankeshwar	164	—	9,578
Khanapur	133	7,143	7,276
Parasgad	227	8,580	8,807
Raybag	76	7,760	—
Kudachi	347	—	8,183
Ramdurg	122	6,133	6,255
Sampgaon	383	9,644	10,027
Total	—	—	92,781

Road Accidents

Road accidents are generally caused by the condition of the road, of the vehicles and due to road users. The road conditions greatly affect the traffic. Wide roads with good surfacing, proper grading, with less curves and proper illumination, are least accident prone. When road accidents occur they are reported to the police authorities. However there are instances where minor road accidents are not reported. During the year 1982-83, 671 accidents were reported in the district causing 202 deaths, 739 injuries. The causes for the road accidents have been classified as due to bad condition of the roads, mechanical defects of the vehicles, faults of driver, faults of

pedestrians and others. Out of 671 accidents in 1982-83, 395 were on the National Highways, 276 on other roads, for 36,986 vehicles on road. The average number of accidents for 1,000 motor vehicles and for one lakh population in 1982-83 were 18 and 23 respectively. The number of accidents involving KSRTC vehicles in the district from 1980-81 to 1984-85 are (The figures in the brackets are the rate per lakh km) 1980-81—81 (0.23); 1981-82—92 (0.22); 1982-83—121 (0.27); 1983-84—113 (0.27) and 1984-85—103 (0.20).

Table showing the road accident statistics in Belgaum District

Year	Road accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Causes		
				Due to condition of roads	Due to technical defect of vehicles	Due to human errors
	No.	No.	No.			
1971-72	347	97	438	18	26	303
1974-75	470	114	306	4	61	405
1977-78	585	155	706	—	7	578
1980-81	704	163	668	10	7	687
1981-82	661	179	605	10	5	646
1982-83	671	202	739	4	1	666

In 1982-83 the percentage of road accidents in the district to the State's total was 5.4, persons killed was 9.4, injured 5.6.

Source : PWD Statistical Unit

RAILWAYS

The railway service was introduced in this district in 1887. The Londa-Vasco line was commissioned in 1888. However the construction of railway line had been started as early as 1880 and trial runs were held. The railway construction between Pune and Harihar *via* Belgaum and Dharwad had begun by the Southern Maharashtra Railway Company. By 1889 the system of railways worked by this company extended from Pune to Mysore *via* Bangalore. The Southern Mharatta railway company included the East Deccan or Hutgi-Gadag, the South Deccan or Bellary-Marmagoa, and West

Deccan or Pune-Londa by Miraj-Belgaum. A length of 50 km was called Belgaum Branch. The Bellary-Marmagao line passed through east and west, about 34 km in Khanapur taluk. This line began at Alnavar and passed through West along a narrow saddle of Sidpagoda range of 19 km to Nagargali. At Nagargali the line crossed the road to Halsi and then crossed rivers the Ponda and the Turva. This line then laid cost approximately Rs 16,24,000 (about Rs 47,765 per km). The Pune-Londa railway line about 160 km was sanctioned in 1883 passed through Athani, Chikodi, Gokak, Belgaum and Khanapur taluks. This line entered Belgaum district at Shedbal and passed through 115 km in Belgaum and met Bellary-Marmagao line. The approximate cost of this line was Rs 82,74,000 (Rs 51,713 per km).

In this section there were seven third class stations and one second class station making an average of one station for every 15 km line. In 1908 the Southren Mharahtta Railway Company was amalgamated with the Railway Company to form MSM Railway Company which was later taken over by the Government of India in 1944, in pursuance of the policy of the State management. Again as a result of the regrouping of the railways in 1951-52, the railway of M & S M system were included in the Southern Railway Zone and since 1966, the lines of this area have been entrusted to the South-Central railway. The South-Central railway has its headquarters at Secunderabad. There is one Divisional Railway Manager at Hubli controlling the two sections—Londa-Belgaum and Belgaum-Miraj (portion of Bangalore-Miraj) the former offered for traffic on 21-3-1887 and the latter on 22-12-1887. The total length of line in the district is 219.72 km. The railway route per 100 sq km area is 1.64 and the railway route per lakh of population was 9.07 km as per 1971 Census and 7.3 km as per 1981 census. The following are the details about the daily average number of entraining and alighting passengers during the five years from 1981 at different stations in the district. Shedbal: 200/80; Raybag: 500/280; Ghataprabha: 900/400; Gokak Road: 500/250; Belgaum: 2000/1300 and Khanapur: 500/300.

The Belgaum-Miraj sections is a portion of Bangalore-Miraj (metre gauge) and connects Bombay through broad-gauge at Miraj. There are no broad-gauge and narrow gauge lines in this district. Belgaum is the important station with many facilities including reservations. There are two minor loco sheds one at Belgaum and

the Londa for *turn round* of engines. Totally there are 25 stations in the both sections. At Belgaum station the number of wagons loaded between April 1984 to Dec 1984 was 1,616 and it was 1,273 during 1985 (Jan to Dec).

Railway Bridges

When the railway was introduced, the chief bridge was across the Krishna near Kudachi. It had 11 spans of 45 m griders, with a breadth to allow a cartway to run alongside the line. The cost was around Rs 7,35,000. The other bridges were Bekkeri bridge with five spans of 12 m arches and the cost was around Rs 33,000, the Jagnur bridge with eight spans of 12 m and the approximate cost was Rs 48,000. The Ghataprabha bridge with 16 spans of 15 m, approximate cost Rs 71,000. All these bridges are of rock foundations for the piers, the piers of Markandeya bridge standing on sand-stone and others on trap. Presently there are 20 major railway bridges in the district (one Lin onda-Vascodagama section and the rest in Belgaum-Miraj section), one road bridge in Londa-Miraj section, six road over bridges (5 in Londa-Miraj section and one in Vasco section) and 306 minor bridges (279 in Londa-Miraj section, 6 in Alnavar-Dandeli section and 21 in Londa-Vasco section).

AIR TRANSPORT

Belgaum was placed in the air map in around 1940 for military needs. The Royal Air Force was administering the railways and flights. Airport is situated at Sambre, about nine km from Belgaum. It occupies a land area of 480 acres and 1,800 m runway has been provided. In the year 1955 the administration of air port was taken over by the Government of India. This is also considered as a stand-by port to Goa airport. The Indian Airlines was operating flights in the sectors: (1) Bangalore-Goa-Belgaum 520 km—HS 7 aircrafts once daily, (2) Belgaum-Bombay (402 km) HS 7 aircraft one flight daily. As the traffic in Bangalore-Goa-Belgaum sector dwindled the flight to Bangalore was cancelled in 1984 and presently (1986) only one flight in the Belgaum-Bombay sector is being operated by the Indian Airlines. The passenger statistics in respect of Belgaum airport for 1979-80 and 1980-81 are as detailed below.

Originating passengers from Belgaum Airport in 1979-80—7,537.

and in 1980-81—8,188 and alighting passengers for the same years were 8,767 and 9,241 respectively.

Principal operational statistics of Indian Airlines in Belgaum Airport are as hereunder :

Particulars	Period			
	1983-84		1984-85	
	BGM-BLR	BGM-BOM	BGM-BLR	BGM-BOM
No. of flights	366	366	61	366
No. of schedules operated as at the end of the year	350	345	60	362
Passengers carried :				
Ex-Belgaum				
A—Bangalore	3,397	—	764	—
A—Bombay	—	13,080	—	12,254
Goods carried (in tonnes)	196.6	996.4	5.92	1,971.4
Revenue (originating traffic) Rs in lakh.				
a) Passenger	12.57	37.93	00.28	44.48
b) Goods	00.61	2.64	00.02	00.52

Note : BGM=Belgaum; BLR=Bangalore; BOM=Bombay.

Source : Indian Airlines, Belgaum.

Besides these, few non-scheduled flights also operate at this Airport. Few of them are Kirloskar Co, Gammon India, Raymonds, Laxmi Oil Mills and State Government aircrafts. In October 1985, there were five non-scheduled flights.

The Civil Aviation Department which is managing this airport, having Aerodrome staff and Aeronautical communications staff, consisting of about 100 staff, with Aerodrome Officer, Officer-in-charge, ACS, Asst. Aerodrome Officer, Technical Officers, etc. This is a minor, domestic airport where landing and take-off can be done in day time. Emergency landing can be made during night time.

Rest Houses

Dharmashalas or Musafir khanas were constructed in olden days for offering shelter and food to the travellers. When the chieftains or any officer visited any village, he had to be provided with lodging facilities and accordingly guest houses and rest houses were constructed. By 1880, the following were the rest houses in the district: 1) At Hukeri on Sankeshwar-Gokak Road two mosques used as rest houses for District Officers, 2) Some rooms in the fort at Saundatti, 3) Ten Travellers bungalows, 4) 36 rest houses or Dharmasalas. Out of 36 rest houses, the accommodation available ranged from 10 to 150 travellers. Taluk-wise there were eight rest houses in Belgaum, six in Sampgaon, 11 in Chikodi, seven in Paragad, one in Gokak and four in Athani. These rest houses were available free of charge and maintained by Local Fund Committee. As the traffic and the public offices increased, number of guest houses also increased. There are guest and rest houses and Inspection Bungalows being managed by Taluk Development Boards, Municipalities, Public Works Department, Forest Department and KSRTC. Besides some industrial units also have their own guest houses. The general public can also avail the facility of accommodation if available.

As on 31-3-1985 the IBs and TBs under Public Works Department are as follows (number in brackets indicates rooms): Belgaum, Circuit House (5), (IB 10); Khanapur (IB 2); Kanakumbi (IB 2); Bidi (IB 2); Nagargali (IB 2); Anmod (RH 2); Londa (IB 4); Bailhongal (IB 4); Shetegali (IB 1); M K Hubli (IB 2); Dombar Kittur (IB 4); Saundatti (IB 2); Yargatti (IB 2); Murgod (IB 2); Ramdurga (IB 2); Chikodi (IB 8); Nipani (IB 6); Jodahatti (IB 2); Hukeri (IB old 1+New 2); Gotur (IB 2); Sutagatti (IB 2); Shivpur (IB 4); Shedbal (IB 4); Athani (IB 4); Gokak (IB 5); Gokak Falls (IB 2); Raybag (IB 2); and Kudachi (IB 1).

The rest houses maintained by the Forest Department are as follows: two suits each at Belgaum, Khanapur, Tavaragatti, Nagargali, Shirol, Jamboti and Londa. There are guest houses at Mudalgi maintained by TMC, and one Dharmasala maintained by TMC at Saundatti. There are guest houses maintained by KSRTC, DCC Banks, Urban Banks, Government Employees Association, at Belgaum and other co-operatives in other centres. Some factories also maintain their own guest houses viz, Indian Aluminium Company, etc.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS

Postal services are said to have been in existence in this district since 1787. There was a regular mail connection from Madras to Bombay passing through Belgaum. The duration of postal traffic through Belgaum was 17 days and the Dak postage from Madras to Belgaum (877 km) was 13 annas (87 paise), and from Madras to Kittur (832 km) was 13 annas (87 paise). Belgaum was a part of the Southern Mharatta or Bombay Karnatak Postal Division. By 1880, there was a chief receiving and disbursing office at Belgaum with the town sub-offices and 27 sub-offices and 12 village post offices. All these were supervised by the Superintendent of Post Offices, Bombay Karnatak Division. The two town sub-offices were one in Belgaum city and the other between Belgaum and Shahapur, and of the 27 sub-offices those in the present district were at Athani, Bailhongal, Chikodi, Gokak, Gokak Canal, Hukeri, Khanapur, Kittur, Mugutkhan Hubli, Murgod, Nandgad, Nipani, Sampgaon, Sankeshwar, Saundatti, Yamakanamardi Ramdurg and Raybag (total 18). These were in charge of Sub Postmasters. There were 12 village Post Offices at Bagewadi, Gurlhosur, Hera, Manoli, Nesargi, Pachapur, Vantmuri, Yadwad and Yakkundi in British limits and Anigol and Toragal were in State limits and five of these were in charge of village postmasters, five were in charge of village school masters and two were in charge of local residents. At the town post offices or village post offices, letters were delivered by 27 postmen and at villages without post offices, there were 54 postmen. Postal runners were also delivering letters. The Village Postmen not only delivered letters but also cleared letter boxes stationed in villages, delivered articles for registration and carried postal stationery. In all the post offices money orders were issued and Savings Bank Account were maintained.

The mails were carried by railway from Bombay to Pune and from there by pony carts, tonga drivers, which were running between Pune and Hubli. The Superintendent of Post Offices Headquarter Southern Mharatta was the controlling officer to all the Post Offices in Belgaum district, whereas the two town Sub-Offices at Belgaum and Belgaum-Shahapur were controlled by Post Master at Belgaum. There was an Inspector at Chikodi to assist the Superintendent. The articles received for delivery and returned undelivered in the district for the years 1877-78 and 1880-81 were as follows: Articles² sent for

delivery—36,736 (1877-78), 43,399 (1880-81); Articles returned undelivered—2,472 (1877-78), 2,768 (1880-81).

Belgaum Division was under the control of the Bombay Circle till the Karnataka Posts and Telegraph Circle was formed in April 1960. This Circle was headed by the Post Master General at Bangalore, who was assisted by two Regional Directors one at Dharwad Controlling the Belgaum District. There was one Senior Superintendent of Post Office at Belgaum and thereafter Belgaum was divided into 3 sub-divisions viz, Belgaum, Chikodi and Gokak, each headed by a Superintendent of Post Offices. The Belgaum Division comprises of Belgaum, Sampgaon, Raybag and Ramdurg taluks, Gokak division Gokak and Hukeri taluks and Chikodi division the other taluks. As in 1980 the Post and Telegraph office in the taluks of the district per 100 sq km area and per 10,000 population were as follows: Athani 6.11/4.38; Sampgaon 8.02/4.20; Belgaum 13.02/3.15; Chikodi 10.71/3.74; Gokak 6.82/3.85, Hukeri 9.38/3.86; Khanapur 3.26/3.75; Raybag 6.88/4.24; Ramdurg 4.36/3.97; Parasgad 4.74/4.11, the district figures were 6.95 and 3.85. As on 1-4-1985 the number of Post offices in Belgaum Division were Head Post Offices 4 (Belgaum, Tilakwadi, Bailhongal and Ramdurg), Departmental Sub-Offices 68, Extra-departmental Sub-Offices 17, Branch Post Offices 226, Mobile branch offices 120 totalling to 415. The Bailhongal HO has 151 offices, Belgaum HO 69 Offices, Tilakwadi 112 Offices and Ramdurg 103 offices. In Gokak Division there were 2 Head Post Office (Gokak and Hukeri) 30 Departmental Sub offices, 19 Extra Departmental Sub offices, and 119 Branch Post Offices, 57 Mobile Post offices, totalling to 227.

In Chikodi division there were (1-4-1986), three Head Post offices (Athani, Chikodi and Raybag). Athani sub-division consisted of 74 offices (one Higher selection Grade II, two Class B offices, eight class C offices, 13 Extra-departmental sub offices and 50 Extra-departmental branch offices); Chikodi sub division had 73 offices (one Higher selection Grade II, one Lower selection Grade sub office, two class B offices, 12 class C offices, 10 Extra-departmental sub offices and 47 Extra departmental branch offices) and Raybag sub division had 61 offices (one Higher selection Grade II, one Lower selection Grade sub office, five class B offices, five class C offices, nine Extra-departmental sub offices and 40 Extra departmental branch offices), and the total number of post offices in Chikodi division was 208.

The telegraph office at Belgaum was under the control of

Telegraph Officer, Bombay. The name of Belgaum Telegraph Office has been mentioned in the Fort St George Gazette of 1855. The exact date of its starting could not be ascertained. It was connected with Goa in 1857. In the year 1883, all post offices were constituted as receiving offices and Telegraph work was undertaken by the post offices. In 1937, a Telegraphs sub-division was opened at Belgaum. The jurisdiction was Bombay Karnatak area and Ratnagiri districts. This was under the administrative control of Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Hubli. The charges for ordinary telegrams were Re 1 for 12 words. The number and value of State and private messages sent from Belgaum Telegraph Office during 1869-70, 70-71 and 71-72 were as follows :

1869-70 State messages 84, value Rs 318, private messages 863, value Rs 1,512, 1871-72 State messages 136 value Rs 441, private messages 808 value Rs 1,343, 1872-73 State messages 181 value Rs 565, private messages 887 value Rs 1,446. The Central telegraph office was opened in Belgaum in April 1906. When the Karnataka Post and Telegraph Circle was formed in 1960 with headquarter at Bangalore, Belgaum Telegraphic division was transferred to Dharwad Circle. Telegraphs were sent only by Morse Code in the initial stages and thereafter Teleprinting facility was made available. Generally a sub-post office will have the telegraphic facility also. As in 1976-77, there were 172 telegraph offices out of 640 post offices, in the district. The Central Telegraph Office, Belgaum is strategically situated bordering Karnataka, Maharashtra and Goa. It is one of the big telegraphic offices in the South and second largest in Karnataka. This office is an important link in network, working 25 stations directly on Teleprinter, 53 stations on Morse and 13 stations on Phonogram and it handles longest Devanagari traffic in southern India. It is also connected on the recently commissioned Store and Forward Transmission network giving it access to all the large cities in the country. The number of telegrams sent and received in the district during the previous three years are as follows : 1983-84—35,86,274, 1984-85—32,24,954, 1985-86—31,09,890.

Telecommunications

Telephones appear to have been installed in Belgaum district by 1930. Belgaum had the local telephone system. This district is in the administrative jurisdiction of Karnataka Telecommunication circle. The telecommunication services provided are mainly local

and trunk telephone services, the telex services and the telegraph services. All these services are derived over a common telecommunication network consisting of local telephone exchange or systems, telex exchanges and telegraph offices. The Belgaum Exchange is functioning from July 1957 and the second exchange in the district was at Gokak in July 1958, followed by an exchange at Chikodi in March 1959. The telephone exchanges are of Max I, Max II, Max III, CBM and CBNM is non-manual. When the telephone exchange was opened in Belgaum it had ten lines SAX only. Presently (31-3-86), there are 95 telephone exchanges of which 81 are MAX III, one MAX II, 10 CBNM 2 CBM and one Cross Bar. The maximum capacity is 10,000 lines in Belgaum Exchange with 9,152 working connections, followed by Gokak exchange with a capacity of 600 lines with 584 working connections. There are 37 exchanges with minimum capacity of 25 lines and four exchanges viz. Satti (Athani), Salahalli (Ramdurg), Kokatnur (Athani), Malabad (Athani), are having ten working connections and Hoskoti Exchange (Ramdurg) is having nine working connections only. The total capacity of all the exchanges in the district is 15,770 lines with 13,835 working connections. There were 243 public call offices and 140 long distance public telephones as on 31-12-85 in the district. There is a proposal for expansion of lines as detailed below: Belgaum by 1,000 lines, Nipani 120, Bedkihal 50, Kakati 50, Ugar Khurd 50, Mudalgi 50, Bailhongal 50, Saundatti 100, Itagi 50 and Manoli 50.

This district has been brought into the network of STD and is connected to Bangalore and other important places. Group dialing facility is available at the following exchanges: Kakati, Kadoli, Uchagaon, Belgundi, Yallur and Santibastwad and In-dialing facility is available between Saundatti and Manoli.

The office of the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs is functioning in Belgaum since July 1972. Presently this is called Office of the Telecom District Engineer, Belgaum. When it was a divisional office its functions were to provide telephone and telegraph facilities in Belgaum and Bijapur districts and to maintain. The jurisdiction of this office was Bijapur district and Belgaum district except Khanapur, Sampgaon, Ramdurg and Parasgad taluks. With effect from 1-7-1983 these taluks also came under the fold and the office was named as above. The major telephone exchange in this division is Belgaum Telephone Exchange (1937) and there are four telegraphs/telephone sub divisions viz, Sub-divisional Officer, Telegraphs, North sub

division, Sub-divisional Officer, Telegraphs, South sub-division, Sub-divisional Officer, Telephones, all at Belgaum and Sub-divisional Officer, Telephones, Gokak sub division, Gokak.

Telex facility was made available in the district in October 1984 and Telex PCO has been opened recently. As on 31-7-1986, the equipped capacity of telex lines was 60 with 42 working connections. The 128 line digital electronic rural automatic exchange has been commissioned in Kittur. This exchange developed by the centre for Development of Telematics (C DOT) holds a key to the problems of extending communication facilities to the rural areas. It provides trouble-free service to the rural people. The reasons which influenced the selection of Kittur as the venue for this is the proximity of coaxial cable since the efficiency of the system depends on the availability of stable medium.

Radio and Television

There is no radio station in this district. Dharwad, Panaji and Sangli are the nearest stations. The number of licensed radio sets during the recent years were 1979-80—1,14,405, 1980-81—30,682, 1981-82—34,589, 1982-83—35,537. After 1980-81, radio sets with two bands and less have been exempted from taking licence. Of late, all sets have been exempted from licence.

Television was introduced in this district when low power transmission TV Centre was installed in Belgaum on 9th October, 1984. Prior to that there were 15 television sets in 1981-82 and another 9 were given licence in 1982-83, perhaps using booster antenna. The low power transmission TV Centre transmits only the national network programme. Presently licencing for television sets have been dispensed with and the latest number of sets therefore could not be ascertained. The Belgaum City Corporation has provided 16 TV sets in the economically backward areas during 1985.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Considerable number of self-employed persons are engaged in traditional and non-traditional miscellaneous occupations of skilled and unskilled nature. Mounting unemployment can be arrested by the involvement of large number of people in these miscellaneous occupations (part time or full time). Modern industries and technology have adversely affected craftsmen in traditional occupations, such as oil extracting, vessel repairing, pottery, leather working, etc, and the dwindled income has forced some of them to give up these vocations. Timely intervention of the Leather Industries Development Corporation and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has averted the situation for the leather craftsmen based at Athani, Madbhavi and in some other places. In some quarters, women are engaged in considerable number in jobs like bidi rolling, *agarbatti* (joss-sticks) production and basket making and petty business including sale of flowers and vegetables. The Artisan Training Institutes are conducting job oriented courses in carpentry, leather craft, smithy etc, for a period of six months. After successful training, under the Special Components Programme, the trainees are entitled to get tool kits worth Rs 1,000 and for other schemes Rs 500. The district is noted for some vocations and its products have good market in Goa and also Maharashtra. Such occupations have been surveyed in this Chapter.

Blacksmiths are also called Lohars in the district and they are carrying on their occupation from generations. They were making weapons and agricultural implements in the olden days. Now, they are making only agricultural implements, parts of carts and building materials. Carpentry employs both hereditary and non-hereditary

workers in the district. The carpenters are making building materials, furniture, agricultural implements, cart frames, body building work of the motor vehicles, etc. Bicycle hiring and repairing shops have sprung up in all parts of the district and are managed by the proprietary workers with the assistance of labourers or trainees. In big shops, spare parts of the bicycles are also sold. The metal workers in the district are found mostly in Belgaum, Chikodi, Athani and a few in other places. They make new vessels and repair brass and copper vessels on piece-work basis. Some brass and copper merchants of Belgaum get the ready-made articles directly from Bombay and other places. The metal workers are attending to its polishing work, repairing or tinkering. The modern hair-cutting saloons are well equipped with modern furniture and are situated in big towns and urban areas. Customary practice of the village barber going round the houses still prevails. Tinsmiths are active in big towns and important villages. Their work is confined to making kerosine lamps, repairs of umbrellas, torches, locks, etc with the aid of simple tools. Many non-traditional workers have entered the occupation of washermen in recent decades. Dry washing shops and big laundries have come up in big towns. The old practices of collecting soiled clothes from the customers' houses is still in vogue. Tailoring occupation has in its fold significant number of women also. Tailoring shops are found scattered all over the district. This vocation has attracted many persons who were not tailors hereditarily.

Making Vibhuti Cubes

The sacred ash or *vibhuti* is generally used after the morning ablutions generally by the Hindus and particularly by the Lingayats. Sacred ash is also used widely in temples and Mathas. Ash cubes or *ghattis* are made by several Jangamas who are a priestly class among the Lingayats. The raw materials required are cattle dung for one method and white clay for another method. Firstly, the cube makers purchase dry dung of cattle at the rate of Rs 5 or 6 per bag and burn it. The ash is made into smooth powder with wooden hammers. This powder is poured into water pot and stirred for a while. Ash water is then poured into a pot by filtering it with cloth in order to separate dust and other foreign particles. This filtered ash water is poured into a pit covered with cloth. When the water evaporates, pure ash is collected and cubes are prepared in different sizes and shapes. After three days, these *ghattis* or *cubes*

are burnt in a kiln using dried dung as fuel. The burnt *ghattis* are ready for sale. In the second method, the raw-material required is white clay which is obtained from Betamcherla area of Kurnool district in Andhra Pradesh, at the rate of Rs 100 per bag of 33 kg (including freight charges). This clay is also reduced into powder by beating and poured into a water pot and stirred and filtered to remove all impurities. In the next stage, this mixture is poured into a small pit covered with cloth and is allowed to dry. The clean white earth is then collected and made into cubes and dried in the sun. An amount of Rs 500 to Rs 1,000 has to be invested in this job, which fetches these *vibhuti* makers a profit of Rs 200 to Rs 400 per month. They sell their products in the nearby shandies or to the retailers or in the well known *jatras* like Yedur, Godachi, Saundatti, Ulvi, Gokarn, etc. Shravana and Shivaratri are busy seasons for this vocation.

Bangle Making

Bangle making was practised at many places of the district in the past. A lithic record of 1261 AD now found in the Sofa mosque of Belgaum reports that Senahalli, Kallukundarage and Nittur were *balegara sthalas* or bangle manufacturing places. Kallukundarge is modern Kalkundri village. Recent competition from European and Chinese glass bangles forced the bangle makers to give up their vocation. Prominent among the bangle sellers were the Maniyars and Kasars, the latter belonged to a sub-division of Jainas. The Kolhapur bracelet units were getting raw-material in the form of large glass pieces, in green and blue colours from Ghodgeri village of this district. Many present bangle makers are non-hereditary workers and are called Kajugars locally. Now, there are 14 bangle making units in Murgod (some units are closed temporarily due to paucity of funds and high cost of firewood), four at Kittur and one at Nesargi. Each of them requires 10 to 15 workers. Basic materials are glass pieces and empty glass bottles which are purchased from Miraj and Pune. The cost per truck load is about Rs 3,500 to Rs 4,000. Colour powders are obtained from Firozabad or Hubli. Bangles are made by traditional way in three colours, black, green and blue. The bangles are made in mud kilns which are about 2 to 2½ feet in height and 10 feet in diameter, with 5 or 6 outlets around it. Earthen bowls of Nandagad containing glass pieces are kept in the kilns and heated from below. The skilled worker dips the point of the long iron rod in the melted glass substance and

withdraws it. Later, with gentle blows, makes a ring out of a little ball of glass substance and passes it on to the other worker who with the help of an instrument makes it to the required size and places on a stone. Wages paid to the first and second workers, per day range from Rs 12 to Rs 18 and Rs 5 to Rs 8 respectively. Two workers together can manufacture 2,500 bangles a day. A capital of Rs 6,000 to 10,000 has been invested in this job. The finished goods are purchased by the wholesale and retail dealers of Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli, Pune, Pandharpur, etc. There is a demand for black bangles in old Mysore area and for green in North Karnataka and Maharashtra. Good season for this occupation is from April to May and lean period will be about four months from June. It provides employment to the workers round the year. Some skilled Kajugars who left Murgod have started bangle units in many places of Shimoga district. Retail bangle sellers are mostly Muslims, who sell them together with the fancy bangles of Ferozabad make.

Sweet-meat Making

Kunda is a sweet-meat, very popular in Belgaum city for which, *khova*, sugar and cardamom are used. Most of the 73 sweet-meat shops and few hotels in Belgaum sell it in addition to other eatables. The capital invested in some of the sweet-meat shops exceeds Rs one lakh. Gokak town is famous for its special sweet-meat called *kardantu*. It is being sold in many sweet-meat shops and hotels along with other eatables. For preparing *kardantu*, cashewnut, jaggery, dry grapes, tree gum, ghee, poppy seeds, etc are used.

Leather Toy Making

There is only one leather toy making unit in the district, and six family members are engaged in it. In this three decades old occupation, miniature models of four-legged animals in leather or stuffed skin are made. These hand made toys depict various wild and domestic animals in realistic forms. They serve as teaching aids and are displayed at art galleries, educational institutions, especially in the deaf and dumb schools. This unit is being run in residences and workers are employed on a piece work of Rs five per item for its fragile stitching work. Raw materials required in this craft are tanned goat skin, iron wires, pure cotton cloth, rayon waste, paper pulp, plastic teeth and glass eyes. The last two are

specially manufactured for this purpose. A little quantity of copper-sulphate will be used in the toys as insecticide. Simple hand tools such as knife, scissors, needles, etc, are used to make toys. Among the raw materials, the main element is the Jamunapari goat skin purchased from the Satpura valley of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The skeletal frame of the animal is first assembled with iron-wires and later filled with cloth and paper pulp is coated to get the required shape. Then, tanned goat skin is wrapped and stitched. Horns are made from cotton and fixed. Every month, about 300-400 miniature models of animals are prepared and sold. Capital invested in this job is about Rs 15,000 and average earning of the toy maker per day is Rs 50. Bulk of the skin toys are being supplied to the dealers in Bombay for marketing. They were also exported to U S A and U K.

Toy Making

Belgaum is famous for its fret toys or educational toys. The pioneer to start this craft in the district was Krishnoji Hanumantha Rao Renake. In 1922, he had set up his unit at Manoli. A few people were trained by him. They established their own units in Belgaum later. Teaching aids like counting frames, post boxes, matching plates and several other articles needed for nursery and montessori education are made by the skilled workers. In addition to it, domestic animals, wild animals and other toys fitted with wheels, are also made. Although, these products do not have fine finish, they are durable and within the reach of common people. Raw materials required are locally available wood, yellow teak, Nandi wood, plywood, enamel colours and the like. Important equipments used in the work are fret machines, circular saw-disc, grinder, belt grinder, wood turning lathe, sprayer for painting, carpenters' hand-tools, and others. Usually, toy makers are helped by their family members. In case of exigency, they employ carpenters on daily wages. The capital investment made in this vocation is upto Rs 10,000 and monthly income is about Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,300. Apart from local sales, the toys are sent to the dealers or educational institutions based at Karwar, Bijapur, Dharwad-Hubli, Goa and other places. The toy makers get orders for educational toys before June and children's toys after September. The season between June to September is dull.

Horn articles

Few families of Dombari caste based in Khanapur town and

Belgaum city are engaged in making fancy articles from cattle horns. These workers purchase horns from Nandagad, Parishwad or locally at the rate of Rs four or Rs five per pair. By using saws, knives, *bachi*, etc, fancy items like fish, birds and flower vases and combs are produced. A kind of leaves called *mithili ele* grown in the forest areas are used by them for polishing purpose. Their favourite selling places are railway stations, bus-stands, busy roads and they travel upto Londa or Goa with their stocks for sales. A small capital of Rs 200 to Rs 300 has to be invested in this calling and monthly income may be about Rs 400 to Rs 500. The tourist traffic during April to June will be a good season.

Agarbatti Production

Agarbatti or incense sticks and perfumes were sold by the Attars who are Muslims. Initially, Agarbatti making was taken up on a limited scale which has now become a major source of earning for a large number of women. Hukeri in the district has emerged as the chief centre for the manufacture of incense sticks, where it is being made in about 350 homes as a part-time job, predominantly by women. Other places, where it is made are Ankalgi, Pachapur, etc. Before the construction of the Hidkal dam, Pachapur was a flourishing place in Agarbatti making. When the dam construction started, most of the workers deserted their units to join dam construction work lured by the high wages offered to them. All the raw materials, except packing tubes are purchased from Bombay, Bangalore and in the local market. The workers are given raw materials in terms of kilograms and they should deliver the finished unpacked raw batties on the same terms. Margin in weight is allowed for wastage in the process. Generally, it is a part-time vocation and a worker can earn about Rs five to Rs ten per day. During 1984, some quantity was exported to Saudi Arabia.

Casting of Images

The strength of Oataries or smelters was 77 in the district in the last century. They were supposed to have come from northern Deccan. By melting metals, they were making idols of gods of various sizes, platters, toe-rings or *jodvis* etc. Their women assist in preparing moulds. Even now in Chikodi, some of these hereditary workers are carrying on this old vocation. At the outset, they make the required models in honey wax and subsequently in plaster of paris. Moulds are later cast out of brass or silver metals as the case may be. The

cast articles are suitably carved and polished. Brass or silver images and masks of gods and goddesses of Hindu and Jain pantheon, lamps, etc are made. Occasionally, silver work is also undertaken and one of these reputed workers has made a beautiful idol of Sharvani Devi, weighing about 22 kg for a temple in Goa. Important materials that are used in this calling are honey wax, plaster of paris, brass and silver. Wax is obtained from Maharashtra and plaster of paris from Nipani. For the local Oataries, casting images is the main occupation, in which they have invested upto Rs 5,000 and may earn Rs 500 to Rs 1,000 per month and those who get bulk orders earn more. It provides employment throughout the year. Apart from local sales, these handicrafts are also sent to Maharashtra and Goa on orders.

Gokak Toys

Toy making vocation is being practised in Gokak for more than two centuries. The Jingars who are traditional workers and few others are making painted toys which are popularly called "Gokak Toys". In natural forms and attractive natural colours, a wide range of fake fruits, toys and vegetables are made by the trained artisans in their premises and in the local Chitragar Society. They resemble remarkably the original vegetables, and fruits, etc. Some of the most needed raw materials for the work are *hariwala* wood (*Erythrina indica*), *poliku* wood (*Givotia rottleriformis*, Griff), empty tea packing cases, colour powders, iron wire, aluminium plates, glasses and some others. Of them, *hariwala* and *poliku* wood are obtained from Nipani, Chikodi, Sankeshwar, Ghataprabha and other areas. The tools of the workers are carpentry and hand tools. Besides fruits and vegetables, toys, cradles, masks, images of deities and palanquins are made for carrying processional images. Prior to the Ganesha festival, clay Ganesha images are made by these Jingars. They purchase suitable clay for this purpose known as *bili shedu mannu* from Thavalageri village at the rate of Rs 60 per cart load. Some clay Ganesha images will be sent to Maharashtra and Goa. Painted toys are sold in singles or in sets, consisting of several fruits or vegetables. The Gokak Chitragar Sahakari Utpadak Sangha was registered on 28-6-1948. As on 30-6-1985, there were 67 members in the society. At present, six members are working in the premises of the society on piece work and they are supplied with necessary raw materials. Each of them may earn about about Rs 250 to Rs 300 per month. These Gokak fruits and vegetables worth Rs 10,000 were

exported to USA by the society. In 1983-84, articles worth Rs 40,000 were sent to Karnataka State Arts and Crafts Emporium. Two master craftsmen of this place, Halappa Siddalingappa and Gurnatha Ananda Chitare were awarded Karnataka State merit certificates in the years 1982 and 1984 respectively for their artistic products.

Rope Workers

Rope making was one of the side occupations of Korvis who were formerly scattered in all the taluks except Khanapur. The main raw material is being derived from the fibre yielding plants that are grown along the rivers, stream banks and open fields. They are locally known by the names *kalnaru*, *aap*, *alasyati*, etc. Besides, the farmers are cultivating a kind of hemp called *pundinaru* in their lands in many areas for the purpose of making ropes. About 100 families of Kunchi Koravars in Ramdurg town have rope making as their household calling. A variety of ropes are made for agricultural and domestic use by hand and also with the aid of mechanical devices costing about Rs 400 to Rs 500. Capital involved in this pursuit is upto Rs 1,000 and the workers may earn Rs 200 to Rs 300 per month. Many a time, the farmers supply the hemp for making required ropes and in such cases, the workers will get Rs four per kg of hemp as labour charge. The articles are carried to *jatras*, shandies, urban places, etc, for sales. There is a constant demand for these products. In several places of district cotton chords are made and Dodwad village in Sampgaon taluk has about 25 Muslim families engaged in making cotton chords. These traditional workers are making varieties of cotton threads for domestic and agriculture purposes. The chief raw material, cotton yarn, is obtained from Hubli, Belgaum, Gokak, etc. The workers have also installed twisting machines (having ball bearing wheels) in their homes which costs Rs 800 to Rs 1,200 per machine. On an average, they may earn about Rs 20 per day. Apart from local sale, the cotton chords are sent to Andhra and Maharashtra for marketing.

Leather craft

Leather craft was practised throughout the district in the 18th century. Leather articles were bridles, whips, harnesses, shoes, sandals, ropes and water bags. Their women folk were fringing the shoes with silk. Currently, there has been a spurt in this traditional

craft, especially in Athani taluk. The hand-made open Indian foot-wear of tanned leather is familiarly known in the trade circles as *kolhapuri chappals*. This type of foot-wear is made in Athani, Madabhavi, Mole, Shedbal, Ainapur, Halyal, Nipani, Ananthapur, etc in Athani taluk and in Ramdurg, Saundatti and some other places. In the number of workers and production, Madhabhavi tops other places with 3,500 workers, followed by Athani. The important raw materials such as soft and tanned leather, plastic thread, lace, etc, are obtained from Madras, Miraj, Kolhapur and some times obtained locally. An individual worker can stitch about 20 pairs per week and in this vocation, sewing machines are being extensively used. The capital ranging from Rs 500 to Rs 50,000 has been invested in it. Monthly income of the cobbler is about Rs 350 to Rs 500 and those that are well established earn Rs 1,000 to Rs 2,000. Usually, the leather workers sell foot-wear to the Charmalaya (Branch of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Government of India) and Lidkar (Branch of Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation) at Athani. These branches were established with a view to end exploitation by the private parties, to encourage local talent in leather craft and lastly to provide marketing facilities. Often, agents of exporters will be visiting Madbhavi and they directly purchase required sandals for sending them to Italy, Germany, Australia, etc.

Vantmuri brand foot-wear made in Hukeri town has acquired fame for its durability and quality in the taluk. After the submersion of Vantmuri village in the Hidkal dam, one cobbler family from there migrated to Hukeri and another to Pachapur. Soon, they began making sandals known as *vantmuri chappals* which gained popularity in the taluk. Leather, the main raw-material is obtained from Hebbal, Yamakanamaradi, Sankeshwar, etc.

Basketry Work

Basket making was the chief or part-time vocation of Medars or Buruds, Korvis and others during the last century. They were found in all parts of the district and were making different types of baskets, blinds, cornbins and the like. Apart from traditional workers, some non-hereditary people have also taken up this calling. In houses and in open places, the workers are preparing baskets, blinds, fans, winnows and articles connected with agriculture. The Forest Department issues 50 bamboos per worker every month on the

basis of permits. Bamboos are also purchased from Nagaragali, Ajra, Radhanagar (Maharashtra) and other growing areas. Considerable number of basketry workers are concentrated in Belgaum, Athani, Gokak and Sankeshwar. Women and children are assisting in this occupation. Some well placed basket makers have invested capital upto Rs 15,000 and may earn Rs 600 to Rs 700 per month. It provides employment throughout the year. To supplement income, many of them erect pandals for marriages and functions.

Khadi Production

There are about 54 centres in the district engaged in spinning and weaving Khadi cloth. *Charakas* are operated by women, leaving weaving to the hereditary and self-trained artisans. Average monthly earning of the women workers may be about Rs 200 per month. For spinning one *ladi* (hank) cotton yarn, at present (1985) 45 paise is paid and muslin yarn 72 paise for each *ladi*. Those who are engaged in weaving Khadi cloth of cotton get Rs 1.80 to Rs 3.75 per metre and their average monthly earning is Rs 500. Weavers of muslin cloth are being paid Rs 4.80 to Rs 6.00 per metre and they get monthly wages of Rs 800. The workers are availing medical and advance facilities. Bonus of 3% of the wages earned will be paid to the weavers while spinners will get 5% of the wages earned. At various centres of the district, there are 1,525 spinners and 508 weavers.

Lime Burning

Uppars and Kolis are the lime burners and they are scattered throughout this district. The raw-lime stone available around Yadwad is of superior grade. This is reflected in a local proverb "Lime of Yadwad and colour of Gokak". (*Yadwadada sunna Gokakada banna*). The Sunagars, as the lime workers known in their places, are exploiting the natural lime stone available in plenty at Yadwad, Awaradi, Hallimatti, etc. Lime kilns have been set up in the open fields as well as in the premises of houses. They are about 5 feet high and 3 to 4 feet in diameter. As fuel, cow dung and firewood are used. Many retail traders are purchasing burnt lime from Yadwad. The Sunagars of Ramdurg and Bailhongal get the lime stone from here. It is the chief occupation of the lime burners who earn about Rs 600 per month as income.

Brick making

Brick making is a flourishing occupation in Khanapur taluk and

at Manjari in Chikodi taluk, where lakhs of bricks are manufactured and supplied to the construction works in Kolhapur, Miraj, Sangli, Goa, Hubli and in many places of Belgaum district. It is a seasonal occupation starting from November and continues upto April or till the onset of rains. Many contractors are involved in brick making, chiefly in the areas of Garlagunji, Jamboti, Parishwad, Nandgad, Ganebail and Manjari. Each of them employs 10 to 30 workers, on piece rate. Raw-bricks are made from the earth obtained from the private land owners and they are paid Rs 100 to Rs 200 as remuneration. Brick kilns can burn at a time 20,000 to two lakh raw-bricks, and firewood and cinder of the railways are used. The last material is purchased from Davanagere, Dandeli, Bhadravathi and other places. The wages for shaping 1,000 raw bricks is Rs 45 in Khanapur taluk and at Manjari Rs 100. To secure the services of brick workers, the contractors vie with each other and pay Rs 3,000 to 5,000 well in advance. The rate per 1000 bricks is Rs 150 and it may go upto Rs 250.

Gold and Silver Smithy

Gold and silver smithy has now hereditary workers engaged in the occupation. In recent decades Belgaum has been the chief centre for jewellery making. Popular ornaments that are made here are ear-top, necklaces, *mangalasutras* specially fitted with corals and garnet stones, bangles, *patli* and silver ware like household vessels, plates, drinking glasses, images of various gods, *ramkada*, umbrellas apart from silver sprayers. Capital investment of the trade is from 5,000 to Rs 1,50,000, and in the later case hydraulic press, lathe, spinning lathe, etc are installed. There are many master craftsmen who are reputed for making presentation articles in gold and silver. For example, one master craftsmen had made an electric pumpset in nine kgs of silver and another executed delicate silver and gold work in the famous Mangesh temple of Goa. Silver articles are also sent to Bombay and Gujarat on orders.

Pith Working

Some self-employed people have taken up the manufacture of decorative *basinga* (coronets) used at marriages by the bride, bridegroom and as a side occupation. The design of the *basinga* used varies from caste to caste. These craftsmen are assisted by their household members. The needed materials are pith, colour papers, aluminium foils of several colours, tinsel powder, gum, etc. Out of these, pith

is available only after Deepavali festival and it is purchased from Kittur, Dandeli, Haliyal, Lakshmeshvar, etc. From paper materials, these coronet makers prepare *toranas* or festoons required for important functions. A capital of about Rs 2,000 to Rs 5,000 has been invested in the calling. This business has April to June as the peak season. On an average the coronet makers may earn upto Rs 600 per month.

Pottery

The traditional potters are engaged in pottery making in the district. Fine clay found around Khanapur is noted for its quality and pottery items made from it look like glazed articles and are durable. They are made at Garlagunji, Topinakatti, Nandgad, Singanakoppa and some other places. Garlagunji has about 750 pottery workers. Varieties of clay pots are made (flower pots, garden pots, cut garden pots, square and fish type hanging pots, country tiles, earthen ware of all sizes, etc). All of them are sold as Khanapur pottery. A small remuneration is paid to the land owners in lieu of the clay used from these fields. To make red pots, the top of the kiln is left open and one or two holes are made in the kiln. The potter will seal the entire oven to make black pottery. In some big units, a capital upto Rs 10,000 has been invested and they may earn Rs 1,500 or more every month. Making and selling of clay images of Ganesha, burnt bricks and clay ovens are the subsidiary occupations in some stray cases. There is very good market for Khanapur pottery and dealers from far away places like Sholapur and Kolhapur visit Khanapur and Garlagunji. At Konnur in Gokak taluk, the local pottery society and few potters prepare as many as 20,000 Ganesha images in different attires for about nine months. For this, needed earth is brought from Dhupdal dam site. Images are sent to the customers at Miraj, Sangli, Madhavanagar, Goa, Belgaum and Dharwad. The workers will be getting a profit of Rs 1,500 to Rs 2,000 per month, during the busy season. They make annually six to eight thousand Astra and ordinary clay ovens, and sell them through the society or directly. Black pottery makers elsewhere are catering to the local needs and big fairs held every year at Godachi and Saundatti provide an opportunity to sell their products on a larger scale.

Tobacco processing

The reasons for the speedy expansion of tobacco processing in and around Nipani, are due to the extensive tobacco cultivation

and ready labour. A good number of labourers are working in these units and the scene is dominated by women workers. Their minimum monthly earning is about Rs 90 and maximum Rs 180, besides 8½ per cent bonus annually. Male workers are employed exclusively for loading and unloading of bags. Although these workers are provided with continuous work round the year, sometimes the processing work will be temporarily suspended due to rainfall. There are about 2,524 female workers and 51 male workers, engaged in tobacco processing work at Nipani, as on 31-3-1986.

Stone Images and Statues

Carving stone images and statues for new or old temples or Mathas is the profession of several good sculptors in Murgod, Yamakanamardi, Hanbarhatti, Narasingpur and other places. Both hereditary and self-employed workers are involved in it. Only a few of them make images in wood. The popular material widely used for stone sculpture is the Shellikeri stone of Bijapur district and the next is the Arabhavi stone and locally available other stones are also used. Generally the period taken for making big images is 6 to 12 months. The sculptors accept orders on contract basis and initially they take advance from the customers. To make one big stone image, the labour charge may range from Rs 6,000 to Rs 10,000 including the cost of the stone. Helpers are engaged by some of these craftsmen to carry out rough stone work, on a daily wage rate of Rs 15 to Rs 20. Out of *saguvani* and *shivani* wood, images of various deities, their carriers, *prabhavali* and other articles are carved. Later they are decorated and painted. The labour cost may range from Rs 500 to Rs 10,000 and the cost of the timber is borne by the carver. A sculptor of Anigol in Belgaum City has sent stone idols to many foreign countries. (Murlidhar to Italy, Vishwakarma to Greece, Nataraja with 18 hands to USA, panel carving to UK). Voddars or stone workers of Narsingapur and Arabhavi are very good in stone temple building or construction of towers. They have many temples to their credit in the district, besides one each at Pandharpur and Sangli in Maharashtra.

Bidi Rolling

In some parts of the district bidi rolling is the main source of income for a large number of people. There are bidi making units, functioning at Nipani, Ramdurg, Ankalgi and a very insignificant units at other places. Women workers have undertaken bidi rolling,

as a part-time occupation. They too attend this job in their houses. Necessary raw-materials such as tobacco and bidi wrapping leaves are given in terms of kgs and the workers are required to return the prepared bidis on the same terms. The finished product is delivered to the units daily. The workers are paid Rs 10.40 for rolling 1,000 bidis and workers earn upto Rs 10 a day on an average as wages. Earning of the *bhatti* workers who dry bidis is about Rs 10 to Rs 15 per day. Their yearly bonus ranges from Rs 250 to Rs 800. Nipani has about 2,036 women bidi rollers, as on 31-3-1986.

Stone Quarrying

Stone quarrying was the vocation of Beldars of Gujarat origin and Kal Voddars in the past. This calling has been carried on by the present hereditary workers who are residing at Arabhavi, Kolvi, Kadakol, Konnur and some other places where stone quarries exist. Among all the quarries, there is a great demand for ochre colour stones of Arabhavi which is very much liked by the people and used for making stone images, and to construct shrines, *mathas*, buildings, etc. Some of the Vaddars themselves are sculptors and make images of all deities. They have constructed shrines in Sangli and Pandharpur. Usually other materials made and sold in the district are rollers for grain separation, grinding stones, *tulasikatte* or *brindavana*, *jelly*, etc. The stone cutters are engaged by the contractors on piece rate and male workers may earn Rs 10 to Rs 30 per day, while females get daily wages of Rs 5 to Rs 6. There is a continuous demand for these workers.

Weaving of Kamblis

Several sheep breeding and wool producing societies have established *kambli* or rug weaving centres at many places. Such centres are working at Benakatti, Raybag, Sankeshwar, Suttatti and a few other places. The societies are purchasing needed raw-wool from the sheep rearers of this district and outside, at the rate of Rs 20 to Rs 25 per kg. A little quantity of marino wool is also obtained from the Kokatnur farm in Athani taluk. In hundreds of homes, women twist *kambli* yarn by charakas. They are paid Rs 15 for ginning and twisting one kg of yarn and Rs 12 per kg for those who do not attend ginning work. The women work about 250 to 500 grams per day and earn Rs 150 to Rs 200 every month. Weavers get the wool yarn from the society and work in the society worksheds or in the looms at their houses. They get Rs 25 for weaving one

grey *kambli*. A good weaver can weave about 15 *kamblis* per month and earn Rs 300 to Rs 450 per month. For weaving one merino wool *kambli*, they get Rs 60 to Rs 70. These rugs are sold through the sales outlets of the societies and through its salesmen appointed by the Khadi Commission and the salesmen get 9% as commission. Some salesmen sell 500 to 600 *kamblis* annually.

TABLE 1

District Index of self-supporting persons (Males and Females in Non-agricultural vocations) as in 1951 Census

<i>Occupations</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4
Aerated water and ice vendors in shops	896	5	901
Artists, sculptors and image makers	4	4	8
Barbers and beauty shops	1,781	43	1,824
Basket making	1,452	344	1,796
Bidi and tobacco products manufacture	515	316	831
Blacksmiths	1,820	36	1,856
Carpenters	3,966	71	4,037
Coppersmiths	401	18	419
Cotton ginning and pressing	1,847	685	2,532
Cotton spinning and weaving	5,863	1,102	6,965
Dhobies and laundry servicers	894	249	1,143
Glass bangle manufactures	105	10	115
Painters and house decorators	171	6	177
Potters	1,584	204	1,788
Priests and religious workers	636	133	769
Rope makers	696	211	907
Shoe making and cobbling	1,369	123	1,492
Silk weaving and spinning	1,534	321	1,855
Tailoring	2,916	221	3,137
Toy manufacture	4	—	4

1	2	3	4
Goldsmiths	1,898	30	1,928
Hawkers and street vendors	155	58	213
Pan, bidi and cigarette retail traders	634	47	681
Vegetables and fruits	92	—	92
Wollen spinning and weaving	436	189	625
Brooms, mats and other wooly materials manufacture	35	45	80
Hosiery manufacture and embroider	91	12	103
Ivory and bone products manufacture	78	5	83
Lime burners	24	9	33
Musical instruments manufacture and repair	6	—	6
Quarrying	179	24	203
Umbrella repairers	35	7	42

Government of Bombay

Source : 1951 District Census Handbook District Belgaum

Note : The 1951 Census of Belgaum District, includes the figures of Chandagad taluk which is now in Maharashtra.

TABLE 2

Occupational classification of persons at work (other than cultivation) in Belgaum District as per 1961 Census

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
Painters, decorators and commercial artists	131	8	139
Musicians and related workers	546	21	567
Ordained religious workers	632	113	745
Non-ordained religious workers	197	71	268

1	2	3	4
Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors	2,401	1,624	4,025
Quarrymen	1,042	261	1,303
Spinners, pickers and winders	2,584	6,286	8,870
Warpers and sizers	71	438	509
Drawers and weavers	9,248	3,408	12,656
Spinners, knitters, weavers, dyers and related workers, n e c	4,617	3,540	8,157
Fishermen and related workers	287	26	313
Quarrymen	1,042	261	1,303
Shoe makers and shoe repairers	2,959	143	3,102
Blacksmiths, hammer smiths and foremen	2,515	45	2,560
Jewellers, goldsmiths and silver smiths	2,645	232	2,877
Carpenters, joiners, pattern makers (wood)	6,266	46	6,312
Stone cutters, stone carvers and stone dressers	688	167	855
Brick layers, plasterers, masons	2,614	70	2,684
Brick layers, plasterers and construction workers	616	65	681
Potters and related clay formers	2,006	1,463	3,469
Cheroot, cigar and bidi makers	959	1,135	2,094
Tobacco preparers and product makers, etc	131	439	570
Basketry weavers and related workers	2,406	3,075	5,481
Craftsmen and production process workers	496	280	776
Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and related workers	2,430	9	2,439
Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	1,307	987	2,294
Bakers, confectioners, candy and sweetmeat makers	894	165	1,059

Source : Census of India 1961 - District Census Hand Book, Belgaum District

TABLE 3

Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity
(other than cultivator) in Belgaum District, as per 1971 Census

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Sculptors, painters, photographers and related creative artists	180	5	185
Composers & performing artists	630	75	705
Salesmen, shop assistants, street vendors, canvassers, news vendors, etc	5,708	398	6,106
Launderers, dry-cleaners and pressers, etc	1,325	635	1,960
Hair dressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers	3,283	10	3,293
Fishermen and related workers	266	20	286
Spinners, weavers, knitters and related workers	18,258	4,768	23,026
Tobacco preparers and Tobacco product makers (includes beedi, cigarette, cigar makers and tobacco preparers)	590	2,304	2,894
Tailors, dress makers, sewers, upholsterers and related workers	6,949	947	7,916
Shoe makers and leather goods makers	4,380	205	4,585
Carpenters, cabinet and related wood workers	10,431	75	10,506
Stone cutters and carvers	1,064	178	1,242
Blacksmiths, tool makers and machine tool operators	3,400	10	3,410
Jewellery and precious metal workers and metal engravers	2,704	55	2,752
Glass formers, potters and related workers	2,847	692	3,539
Painters (spray and sign writing, etc)	641	20	661
Brick layers and other construction workers	7,802	314	8,116

Source : Census of India 1971 - Series 14 - Mysore Part II B (iii) 'Economic Table'.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

As assessed by the Planning Department of the State, Belgaum district upto 1979-80, was backward and since 1984-85 developed in almost all the sectors. Agriculture generates major share of income and stands first among the sectors. The wealth of livestock, forests, minerals, manpower, etc have been contributing significantly to the sizable increase of the output in both the major and small scale industries. The major irrigation projects have encouraged many productive sectors such as horticulture, inland fisheries and dairy activities to a considerable extent, and helped the growth of agro-based industries. The ideal climatic conditions and the soil wealth have been a boon for the development of sericulture for which there are immense potentialities. The people of the district are highly conscious of the merits and the potentialities of co-operative sector and also education as the exclusive media to help them in the achievement of economic development. The human resources are competent in quantum and quality for undertaking entrepreneurial functions for the best exploitation of the resources in generating optimum net domestic product. Above all, the infrastructural development being good, the district can raise to enviable altitudes in the map of economic development through an ideal co-ordination of other productive sectors.

Workers and Non-workers

In 1881, out of the total population of 8,64,014, about 50.83 per cent were engaged in productive occupations and this population was considered as active workers. In 1911 and 1921, the total workers comprised of 47.36 and 43.43 per cent of the population respectively. In 1951, 43.35 per cent of the population of the British areas of

Belgaum district including Chandgad taluk were workers, of which 26.42 per cent were self-supporting and the remaining 16.93 per cent were earning dependents. The total working population of the district was 8,60,638 in 1961, 8,59,783 in 1971 and 10,74,785 in 1981 and its percentage to the total population was about 43.38, 35.48 and 36.06 per cent respectively. Among the workers, the percentages of males and females in 1961 were 67.63 and 32.37, and in 1971 they were 80.26 and 19.74 and in 1981, the percentages were 78.30 and 22.70. Similarly, the percentages of rural and urban workers out of the total workers in 1961 were 86.51 and 13.49 respectively and the percentages were 83.15 and 16.85 in 1971 and 81.57 and 18.43 in 1981. More than 80 per cent of the workers were from rural areas though there was a gradual decrease in its percentage and that of the urban, on the increase. The participation rate in work for the district is given in the following table:

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1961 %</i>	<i>1971 %</i>	<i>1981* %</i>
Rural area :			
a) Male workers to male population	58.95	57.24	57.23
b) Female workers to female population	32.02	16.08	18.00
Urban area :			
a) Male workers to male population	49.67	48.60	48.55
b) Female workers to female population	13.91	7.76	8.99
Total (rural and urban) :			
a) Male workers to male population	57.26	55.44	55.25
b) Female workers to female population	28.80	14.40	16.00

* Only main workers are considered for 1981.

The participation in work by men had decreased by 1.71% in rural areas, 1.07% in urban areas and 1.82 per cent in total between 1961 and 1971 where as the decrease between 1971 and 1981 was very

insignificant. In the case of female participation, between 1961 and 1971, the decrease was as steep as 15.98% (rural), 6.15% (urban) and 14.40% (total). Between 1971 and 1981 unlike that of men, the participation of work by female increased by 1.92% (rural), 1.22% (urban) and 1.60% (total). The total population of active working age group of 15 to 59 years was 10,22,245 in 1961 and 12,46,241 in 1971. But in this age group, the total actual workers were 7,34,293 (71.83%) in 1961 and 7,29,284 (58.52%) in 1971. The sex-wise composition of workers of this age group is 93.2% and 90.18% for males for 1961 and 1971 respectively and for females, the corresponding percentage being 48.81 and 24.14. The decrease over these decades in workers of each category is more in females than in males. The rural and urban composition of workers in the age group was 63.60 and 55.20 (1961) per cent respectively and for 1971, the corresponding percentage was 61.44 and 48.03 showing a fall of 2.16 in rural and 7.17 in urban areas over the period.

The male workers as a percentage of male population has been almost stagnant during 1971-81 whereas the other sex indicates a slight increase. Between 1971-81, there was an increase in number of female workers in each taluk excepting in Hukeri and Ramdurg in the latter period. But the taluk-wise participation rate in work by male workers does not deviate compared to that of female workers. The percentage increase in male workers is only 0.27 and in female workers the percentage is 2.71 from 1971 to 1981. The taluk-wise and sex-wise distribution of workers in 1971 and 1981 is as shown in table in p 485.

Migration of Workers

About 30.85 and 33.82 per cent of the population in the district was migrated population in 1961 and 1971 respectively from other places. Out of this migrated population, 2,87,282 persons (46.94%) in 1961 and 2,64,295 persons (32.24%) in 1971 were workers engaged in various industrial categories of occupations. Among these migrated workers, 2,19,996 (76.6%) in 1961 and 1,89,495 (71.69%) in 1971 were from outside the place of enumeration in the district. Likewise, 28,680 (1961) and 35,040 (1971) workers constituting 9.98 and 13.26 per cent of the migrated workers were from outside the district and 37,129 (12.92%) migrated workers in 1961 and 38,995 (14.75%) migrated workers in 1971 were from outside the State and only 1,477 (0.5%) and 725 (0.3%) migrated workers came from other countries in 1961 and 1971 respectively.

Table showing taluk-wise and sex-wise distribution of workers in 1971 and 1981 in Belgaum District

Taluk	1971		1981		1971		1981	
	Number of male workers	% of male workers to male population	Number of male workers	% of male workers to male population	Number of females workers	% of female workers to female population	Number of female workers	% of female workers to female population
Athani	78,792	55.21	94,836	56.56	12,040	8.88	22,908	14.32
Belgaum	1,15,783	51.43	1,48,471	51.59	20,870	10.24	34,309	12.99
Chikodi	1,03,680	54.94	1,22,127	56.41	19,348	11.03	25,539	12.41
Gokak	76,165	54.79	1,00,114	54.78	12,530	9.37	27,395	15.49
Hukeri	71,052	57.25	76,137	55.04	23,297	19.94	20,350	15.21
Khanapur	41,950	54.82	52,432	56.12	16,447	21.82	17,437	18.95
Parasgad	53,677	58.23	63,413	56.51	22,122	24.47	27,464	24.84
Raybag	49,898	58.26	62,889	57.19	4,859	6.46	13,329	12.94
Ramdurg	36,342	58.37	47,709	56.43	22,728	34.34	21,821	26.22
Sampgaon	62,745	57.81	73,458	56.46	15,458	14.59	22,647	17.69
Total	6,90,084	55.44	8,41,586	55.71	1,69,699	14.40	2,33,199	17.11

BELGAUM DISTRICT

Among the migrated workers from other States, 34,994 workers (about 1.76% of the population) in 1961 and 29,490 (about 1.2% of the population) in 1971 were from Maharashtra. Next to Maharashtra, were Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu followed by others. Migration to this district is comparatively more from rural areas of other districts and other states than from urban areas of other districts and other states. In 1961 a little more than 90% of the migrants were from rural areas and in 1971 it was 83.2 per cent. The movement from within the state accounted for 86.56 per cent in 1961 and 84.96 per cent in 1971, the remaining being from other states and outside the country.

The sex-wise composition of migration from rural and urban areas reveals that more women workers from rural areas have migrated to the district in 1961 (59%), but in 1971 (42%), whereas migration of men from urban areas in 1961 was 65% and in 1971, 80%.

Livelihood Classification

The 1881 census conceived six classifications of livelihood among the workers of which, the first five were considered to be active workers and the last one as following indefinite and un-productive occupations. About 1.95 per cent workers were returned as engaged in government service, learned professions, literary and art, 1.06% in domestic services, 0.47% in trade, 15.47% in crafts and 31.86% being engaged in agriculture. Eversince that period, agriculture has been a major source for livelihood. The categories of livelihood depended on by the workers have been modified from time to time. The broad industrial categories of work as in 1981 Census are: 1) cultivators, 2) agricultural labourers, 3) manufacturing (other than household industries), 4) other services. In 1961 and 1971, the categories were more in number.

Out of the total workers in the district, the percentage of cultivators in 1961, 1971 and 1981 was 60.33, 46.97 and 45.11 respectively and that of the agricultural labourers 16.71, 25.92 and 25.95 in respective years. From 1961 to 1981, the dependence on cultivation has decreased by 15.22 per cent whereas dependence on agricultural labour has increased by 9.24 per cent. In the case of other classifications of livelihood, the percentages of workers depending on them in 1961 and 1971 were 1.22 and 2.35 in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, etc, 10.15 and 10.06 (household and non-household industries), 0.77 and 1.66 (construction), 3.41

and 4.91 (trade and commerce), 0.78 and 1.71 (transport, storage and communication), and 6.53 and 6.44 (other services) Thus, mining, quarrying, construction, trade and commerce, transport and communication have significantly attracted the workers. In 1981, classifications being simplified, cultivators were 45.11%, agricultural labourers 26.04%, manufacturing 4.55% and other services 24.30%. The following table gives the percentage of the rural and urban classification of various occupations.

<i>Industrial classification of workers</i>	<i>1961</i>		<i>1971</i>	
	<i>Workers in</i>		<i>Workers in</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Cultivators	57.85	2.48	44.43	2.54
Agricultural labourers	15.63	1.08	24.22	1.69
Livestock, forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.	1.23	0.11	2.15	0.20
Household industries	5.33	1.69	3.67	1.59
Construction	0.49	0.28	1.13	0.53
Industries (other than household)	1.17	1.96	1.74	3.05
Trade and commerce	1.51	1.89	1.85	3.06
Transport, storage and communications	0.22	0.55	0.49	1.22
Other services	3.08	3.45	3.47	2.97
Total	86.51	13.49	83.15	16.85

Wages

The failure of rains and drought conditions have had their effects on wages. During the period of Ahmed Shah Bahmani (1422-1436), the pay of his troops was increased by him and many public stores of grains were opened for the use of the poor. Earlier to British rule, slaves existed in this part, being employed as domestic servants and labour mortgage system was in vogue till recent times. Under the Marathas, wages were paid to daily labour either in

money or grains whichever was comparatively cheaper in value. Normally, wages were very low and the frequent famines and drought conditions worsened the condition of the labourer. During Peshwa rule skilled workers earned about three to four annas (18 to 25 paise) per day and the unskilled about one to one and a half annas i.e., six to ten paise. Around 1842, a field labourer got an amount of grains worth only an anna in money value. From 1850, the increasing demand for labour on railways, roads, other public works increased the wages. The daily wages of skilled labourers such as carpenters, blacksmiths, masons were four annas (25 paise) and that of brick layers was three annas in 1853. Around 1863-64, the fall in prices of staple articles due to the American Civil War put the labourers in an advantageous position as the real wages increased. But the famine conditions of 1876-77 resulted in lack of demand for field labourers and consequently, a large number of poorer working classes were thrown into dire distress. Several local fund relief works started during the middle of September of the year, gave employment to them at the wage-rate of two annas for a male, one-and-a-half annas for a female and one anna for a boy worker.

The payment of wages given by private employers was mostly in kind, partly in board, partly in clothes, with a small present at the end of the term of service. Cash was paid in Government offices. Around 1876-78, a skilled labourer got eight annas and an unskilled labourer only three annas per day as his wage. The skilled workers working in Public Works Department, under railway contractors, forests, received comparatively higher wages. It was seven to 12 annas for masons, six to 12 annas for carpenters, six to ten annas for blacksmiths, eight annas for tailors, shoe-makers, painters, etc., and six annas for thatchers. The wages in villages were less than that in towns. The village craftsmen supplemented their income through tillage during the season. The field labourer would get his wages in the form of grains, the quantity ranging between two to five seers (80 tolas) of grains for a man, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 seers for a woman and half to one seer for a boy per day.

During the span of about two decades from 1881, wages were almost stable at eight annas per *diem* for skilled workers, excepting in a few years between 1885 to 1890 when the wages touched higher level at 12 annas (75 paise) per day due to the construction of the lengthy Southern Maratha Railway extensions. The maximum wages

per day touched even a rupee for skilled workers and eight annas for unskilled workers. The year 1891-92 witnessed the beginning of falling wages on account of the prevailing distressed conditions and want of regular work in agriculture. At the reduced wage-rate of eight annas per day for a skilled worker and four annas per day for an unskilled worker, the adverse conditions continued for a decade thereafter. The quinquennial average wages per month was Rs 6.8 for the unskilled and between Rs 17.5 to Rs 20.5 (skilled) for 1876-80, Rs 6.6 and Rs 17.6 to 19.2 (1881-85), Rs 6.45 and Rs 17.1 to Rs 17.7 (1886-90), Rs 6.8 and Rs 15.8 to 17.3 (1891-95), Rs 6.1 and Rs 14.00 (1896-1900), Rs 6.00 and Rs 14.00 to Rs 14.30 (1901 to 1905) and Rs 6.30 and Rs 15.6 to 16.7 (1906-10) for unskilled and skilled categories respectively. In 1912, the monthly average wages of agricultural labourer was Rs 6.25 and that of the mason or carpenter or blacksmith was between Rs 16.25 to Rs 18.75.

The period of First World War and the years immediately after it witnessed appreciable rise in wages mostly due to the deficiency of supply of labour in relation to demand for it. The demand for labour increased in the ginning factories, forests, public works, constructions and government departments. The war years saw the growth of industrial and commercial activities without any increase in population. Further, the district suffered the shortage in the supply of labour. Therefore, the wages proportionally increased both in respect of skilled and unskilled workers. The ordinary rate of wages for the skilled ranged from Re one to two per day whereas for the unskilled it ranged between eight annas to twelve annas. Further, the outbreak of influenza in 1918-19 added to the shortage of supply of labour contributing to the wage-rise. The post-war period of the 1920's witnessed a steady rise of wages on account of the availability of work in mills, factories, rice mills, forests, railways, etc. The average wage-rates per diem in the district during the years immediately preceding and succeeding the First World War in respect of the skilled, ordinary and field labourers were 55 paise (99 paise), 27 paise (52 paise) and 23 paise (36 paise) respectively, the figures in brackets representing the wages in 1922-23. Similarly, the average wage-rate in rupees for the same categories of workers in different important towns of the district for the periods of pre-war and post-war period (1922-23) was as follows :

<i>Towns</i>	<i>Skilled</i>		<i>Ordinary</i>		<i>Field labour</i>	
	<i>Pre-war</i>	<i>Post-war</i>	<i>Pre-war</i>	<i>Post-war</i>	<i>Pre-war</i>	<i>Post-war</i>
Athani	0.55	1.00	0.28	0.37	0.27	0.35
Belgaum	0.65	1.13	0.27	0.63	0.20	0.51
Chikodi	0.51	1.04	0.27	0.56	0.27	0.50
Gokak	0.70	1.00	0.28	0.49	0.23	0.48
Hukeri	0.50	1.00	0.22	0.50	0.20	0.37
Khanapur	0.55	1.35	0.27	0.67	0.23	0.55
Murgod	0.59	0.77	0.28	0.50	0.24	0.31
Sampgaon	0.62	0.93	0.31	0.60	0.26	0.48
Saundatti	0.55	1.00	0.28	0.46	0.26	0.47

Source : Statistical Atlas, Bombay Presidency, 1925.

In spite of the depression in prices during the 1920s after the First World War, the effect on wages was not significant at all. The labourers found work in mills, factories, rice mills, forests, railways, etc. However, the demand for skilled workers fell very slightly.

During the general depression of the 1930s, many economic changes took place. Money became very dear generally and the wages for agricultural labour fell significantly. The wages paid to them during 1930 to 1939 ranged between four annas to six annas for men and that for women was still less. In certain taluks, like Athani and Chikodi, these low rates of wages continued even upto 1945. It was only in forest taluk of Khanapur, a higher wage rate prevailed at Rs 0.75 during the 1930s and increased to Rs 1.25 in the 1940s. The period of the Second World War and the post-war situations encouraged the economy of the country in general, causing a gradual increase of wages along with the price rise. In 1947, the wages of workers ranged between 62 paise to Re one in the taluk towns. Around 1948, the increase in the wage-rate was due to the inflated prices of many essential articles, shortage of agricultural implements and the feeding stuffs. The wages increased to Rs 1.26 in urban and to Rs 1.18 in rural areas for field labourers, to Rs 1.41 in urban and Rs 1.14 in rural areas for unskilled labourers and to Rs 2.63 and

Rs 1.84 for the skilled workers in urban and rural areas respectively. In this year, the wages increased to about 12 to 25 per cent. The percentage increase of average daily wages in 1948-49 over 1938-39 was 407 and 421 for field labourer in rural and urban areas respectively and the increase in respect of skilled workers was 153 (urban) and 182 (rural) per cent, and for the unskilled, 290 (urban) and 365 (rural) per cent.

In 1951-52, the daily wages of agricultural labour was about Rs 1.25 in Athani, Rs 1.50 in Chikodi, Re one in Hukeri, Rs 1.25 in Khanapur, 88 paise in Paragad, Rs 1.25 in Ramdurg and Rs 1.50 in Raybag. In other places the wages were almost the same.

The Commissioner of Labour compiled wage-rates of some skilled and unskilled categories of labour as existed in September 1954 in representative urban and rural areas of the district. Accordingly, the wages were Rs 3.25 and Rs 2.50 for carpenters, Rs 2.00 and Rs 2.50 for cobblers, Rs 2.50 for blacksmiths in both the places, Rs 1.50 and Re 1.00 for men-field labour, Rs 1.25 and 62 paise for women field labour, Rs 1.50 and Re 1.00 for other agricultural men labour and Rs 1.25 and 50 Paise for other agricultural women labour in Chikodi and Athani respectively which represented urban places. At Saundatti, which represented the rural area, the wages were Rs 2.50 for the above skilled categories and Re 1.00 and 62 paise only for men and women field labourers respectively. The wages of agricultural labour unlike that of industrial workers are comparatively non-responsive and less sensitive in relation to price rise. During some years after Reorganisation of States, the agricultural wages were mostly stable in certain places and in some others, the rise was marginal. The wages of agricultural labour between 1956 to 1959 was stationary at Rs 1.50 in Chikodi and Khanapur, Re 1.00 in Athani and Paragad, Rs 1.25 in Raybag, Rs 0.75 in Hukeri, but increasing from Re 1.00 to Rs 1.75 in Belgaum and decreasing in Ramdurg from Rs 1.50 to Re 1.00.

The period from the Third Five Year Plan witnessed an increasing trend in wages due to increased government activities, expansion programmes under economic plans, inflationary situation, etc. The average wages paid to the field labour-men has increased gradually from 1966 to 1974 in the district. The rates were Rs 1.82 (1966), Rs 2.11 (1967), Rs 2.40 (1968), Rs 2.45 (1969), Rs 2.56 (1970), Rs 2.62 (1971), Rs 2.68 (1972), Rs 2.75 (1973) and Rs 2.83 (1974).

These rates in the district have been always less than the State average rates for respective years, while comparing the wage pattern in different parts of the State.

The Director of Economics and Statistics in Karnataka has been collecting average agricultural wages of each district since 1965 selecting four villages from each of the taluks. Accordingly, in 1966 the daily wages of skilled workers were Rs 3.72 (carpenters), Rs 3.94 (blacksmiths) and Rs 3.40 (cobblers). These rates rose to Rs 6.11 (carpenters), Rs 6.05 (blacksmiths) and Rs 5.14 (cobblers) in 1975. In 1982, 1983, 1985, the ruling wages were Rs 11.65, Rs 12.48 and Rs 15.57 for carpenters, Rs 10.43, Rs 11.34 and Rs 14.47 for blacksmiths, and Rs 8.78, Rs 8.58 and Rs 11.43 for *mochis* during the respective years. For the field labourers, the wages in 1966 and 1975 ruled at Rs 1.82 and Rs 3.00 for men, Rs 1.18 and Rs 2.01 for women and Rs 0.92 and Rs 1.54 for children. Similarly, for the same years, the wages for other agricultural labourers were Rs 1.90 and Rs 2.98 for men, Rs 1.19 and Rs 1.95 for women and Rs 0.96 and Rs 1.58 for children and the herdsmen were paid Rs 1.51 and Rs 2.43 (men), Rs 0.97 and Rs 1.84 (women) and Rs 0.86 and Rs 1.32 (children). From 1976 onwards the wages of workers were compiled, based on the classification of lands as A, B, C and D in dry, wet and garden lands. From 1976 to 1985, the wages of labour working on the four classified lands of dry lands increased from Rs 4.45 to Rs 7.83 (A), Rs 3.65 to Rs 7.31 (B), Rs 2.10 to Rs 5.55 (C) and Rs 4.45 to Rs 6.70 (D) in 1983. In the case of wet lands, the rise in wages for workers from 1976 to 1985 was from Rs 5.25 to Rs 7.74 in A class, Rs 4.40 to Rs 7.76 in B class, and from Rs 2.20 to Rs 5.52 in C class lands. On the other hand, the wages to workers on the garden lands in 1976 and 1983 were Rs 6.25 and Rs 5.66 (A class), Rs 4.35 and Rs 5.44 (B class) and Rs 2 and Rs 3.80 (C class).

Minimum Wages

Under-employment, absence of a totally monetised agricultural wage system in the rural areas, seasonal unemployment in agriculture and some manufacturing establishments, exploitation of wage earners by employers etc, have initiated the Central and State Governments for enforcing and also revising the Minimum Wages Act which was enacted in 1948 by the Government of India. This Act empowered the State Government to fix and revise the minimum wages from time to time, based on the movement of Consumer Price Index. Thus, the

Government of Karnataka fixed the minimum rate and revised it for several categories of employment.

The minimum wages in the State were fixed for agricultural labourers in 1959 and revised subsequently in 1968, 1973 and 1975, and in addition, wages were also fixed and revised in respect of various other categories of workers. Around February-March 1982, in consultation with the Karnataka State Minimum Wages Advisory Board, Government of Karnataka effected a revision of wages for several categories of workers which finally came into effect from 1985. Accordingly, from February 1985, the revised minimum wages of agricultural labourers ranged between Rs 9.50 and Rs 12.00 on dry land, Rs 10.50 and Rs 12.00 on wet land, Rs 11.50 and Rs 12.00 on garden land in A class category, at Rs 9.50 on all types of land in class B lands, Rs 10 and Rs 14 on all types of lands of C class. Further, the wages on monthly basis, as revised ranged between Rs 180 to Rs 240 for residential labour with and without food and clothing respectively with an additional amount of Rs 15 when the workers supplied the bullocks.

Among the several industrial categories where the Act is operative, films, hotels, motor transport, *agarbatti*, tanneries, leather manufacturing, rice flour and dal mills, Khandasari sugar, tailoring, cotton ginning and pressing, ceramics and potteries, printing presses, carpentry and saw mills are some of the noted manufacturing establishments in the district whose wage particulars are considered here. Minimum wages in film industries were revised in May 1984. The exhibition sector is prominent in the district having 73 cinema houses in all in 1984-85 and the city of Belgaum is in Zone II. The places such as Nipani, Gokak, Athani, Ramdurg, Bailhongal, Sankeshwar, Chikodi and Saundatti are in the Zone IV and the other places having the cinema houses in Zone V. The revised monthly wages range between Rs 381.85 to Rs 440.45 in Zone II, Rs 291.70 and Rs 407.40 in Zone IV and Rs 268.90 and Rs 397.55 in all other places.

The minimum wages of workers in *agarbatti* industries were revised from June 1984, according to which, the daily wages of workers of different categories ranged from Rs 1.55 to Rs 3.55 for *batti* rolling, Rs 8.60 to Rs 10.95 for packing, Rs 1.35 to Rs 4.90 for case packing (piece work rate per maund), and Rs 9.50 per day for others. The monthly wages ranged from Rs 243 to Rs 362 for the clerical and other staff.

The minimum wages for beedi rolling were revised with effect from 25-7-1986; according to which, Rs 11.50 for rolling 1,000 beedis, Rs 25 for tying one lakh beedis, Rs 7.05 for converting 1½ kg of tobacco into snuff and Rs 292.50 per month if appointed on monthly basis were fixed. In this industry for several other categories of work, the monthly wages ranged between Rs 292.50 to Rs 499.50. In snuff industry, a piece rate of wage ranging from Rs 0.65 to Rs 7.05 is fixed for different works. In the case of some other industries, particulars of range of minimum wages are tabulated as in pp: 495-496.

In addition to the basic rates of wages, cost of living allowances for workers in all industries are fixed. Recently, this rate of allowance has been revised with effect from 1-4-1985, for industries namely, *agarbatti*, printing presses, residential hotels, films, tailoring, cotton ginning, rice, flour, dal mills and ceramics.

In actual practice, wages are the result of mutual agreement between the employer and the employee. The employers in most of the ginning factories are paying Rs 348.40 paise for its workers as monthly wages. The gross amount inclusive of allowances figures to about Rs 400 to Rs 800 per month. Tile manufacturing companies of Khanapur are paying daily wages between Rs 8.50 to Rs 11.75 per day for unskilled workers and Rs 12 to Rs 15 per day for skilled workers. The beedi workers in Nipani are paid Rs 10.40 for rolling 1,000 beedis and bonus is also paid to them ranging between Rs 250 to Rs 800. The current wages of workers in some noted establishments are given in the following table:

Statement showing wages of workers as existed in 1986 in some establishments in Belgaum District

Name of the establishment	Monthly wages of			
	Unskilled		Skilled	
	Basic minimum	Gross at the minimum	Basic minimum	Gross at the minimum
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs P	Rs P	Rs P	Rs P
Indian Aluminium Company, Belgaum	210-00	1,232-00	240-00	1,262-00*

(Contd in p 497)

Statement showing the range of revised daily/monthly minimum wages for different categories of workers in some other industries in Belgaum District - in rupees

Name of the industry	Wages effective	Range of Daily wages		Range of Monthly wages		Remarks
		from Rs	to Rs	from Rs	to Rs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Residential hotels and catering houses	5-6-1984	—	—	247	425	Rs 75 to 90 deductible when food is supplied
Public motor transport	24-5-1984	—	—	390	420	Operational staff
		—	—	360	420	Ministerial staff
		—	—	270	430	Workshop staff
Tile industry	16-5-1978	4.50	6.50	210	—	Inclusive of all allowances
Tanneries and leather manufacturing	5-6-1984	9.50	12.90	—	—	For chrome tanning
		6.00	—	—	—	Other tanneris
		6 85	27.50	243	346	Leather manufacturing
Rice, flour and dal mills	26-5-1984	9.00	16.00	350	390	—
Khandasari sugar factories	25-5-1984	9.50	—	247	600	—
Tailoring industries	24-5-1984	10.50	18.00	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Toddy tapping	25-5-1984	9.40	12.90	243	400	—
Ceramics, Stoneware and pottery	25-5-1984	9.50	15.50	247	403	—
Cotton ginning & Pressing	25-5-1984	9.50	13.90	247	361.40	Rs 360 fixed for office staff
Printing presses	28-5-1984	9.50	15.00	247	390	—
				300	400	For office staff
Carpentry, saw mill industries	9-11-1984	9.50	15.00	247	390	For carpentry only
		10.20	14.50	265	377	For saw mills only
Agriculture (soil conservation)	31-10-1984	10.00	—	—	—	—
Sericulture	6-6-1984	13.00	15.00	—	—	In grainages and rearing work
		9.50	14.00	—	—	In Silk Farms and nurseries

1	2	3	4	5
The Belgaum Co-operative Cotton Spinning Mills Ltd	260-00 average	260-00	520-00 average	520-00
Sri Malaprabha Co-operative Sugar Factory, M K Hubli	339-00 average	795-00 average	382-50 average	858-30 average
Sri Hiranyakeshi Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane, Sankeshwar	339-00	793-60	382-50	856-80
Patson Structurals, Belgaum	300-00	300-00	400-00	400-00
Gokak Mills, Gokak Falls	924-28	952-81	979-41	1,009-35

*Subsidised canteen and conveyance

Employment

During the earlier centuries, several traditional jobs like weaving, oil pressing, carpentry, tailoring, smithy, bangle making, fishing, hunting, fowl rearing, pottery and many other professions offered employment to people besides agriculture as a main occupation. Women engaged themselves in spinning in their spare time. Trading was another important means of livelihood for which Belgaum and Nipani were noted centres. Around 1793, the socio-economic conditions in Kittur revealed that the forest wealth led to the growth of many industries and handicrafts. The rich men used to employ Kalawants who knew the art of dancing and singing which they performed on occasions of marriages, etc, on a contract basis. Weaving industry in the district had been a source of employment in spite of the setback to the industry in 1822 due to rise of price of thread before 1818. Around 1849, over 200 families depended on dyeing and printing the cloth at Manoli. More than half of the population of Gokak at that period depended on weaving, dyeing and printing on the cloth. At Athani, there were about 2,327 looms sustaining about 5,000 people, but by 1898, this industry became insignificant. Sometimes occasions like drought, famine or plague, many development works, etc, created new type of employment. In 1878, the rat plague caused employment of rat-catchers who were paid a rupee for every one hundred rats killed. Railways which were laid around 1882 to 1887 created fresh opportunities to work. The movement of labour into and out of the district, confining to

neighbouring districts of Kolhapur and other southern Maratha native States took place for trade and employment. The coppice burning which was stopped around 1850 in the district encouraged the people to move to Goa and Sawantawadi where it was allowed. When arrangements were made to allot lands for this purpose, such movement stopped since 1875. The Census of 1881 mentions about the workers in government services, learned professions, literature, arts, crafts, etc, besides agriculture. According to 1881 Census 2,75,345 persons depended on agriculture, 1,33,653 engaged in crafts, 17,082 in government services, learned professions, arts, etc, 9,207 in domestic services, 4,085 in trade. In 1921, to mention some categories of employment, apart from 7,12,877 persons engaged in pasture and agriculture, there were (number given in brackets) textile workers, weavers, workers in cotton, wool, silk, etc, at home and factories (34,468), carpenters and joiners (9,881), basket makers, thatchers, workers in bamboos, reeds, etc, (3,590), potters (5,762), blacksmiths (4,689), brass, copper and smiths etc (460), rice pounders and flour grinders (1,715), gram parchers (749), vegetable oil manufacturers (896), sweet-meat makers (399), butchers (2,052), toddy drawers (697), stone cutters, dressers (3,829), brick masons (4,277), tailors (4,556), shoe makers (5,031), washermen (3,393), barbers (4,953), traders in oil, salt, condiments, fruits, etc (18,725), milk, butter, fish, poultry, etc (1,964), grain and pulses (4,034), hay, grass and fodder (223), fuel, cowdung cakes, etc (2,346). trade in piece goods, textiles, etc (5,169). Besides the employment in various cottage and small scale industries, employment in the organised category in the district can be traced through the trade unions and industries that existed.

By the end of December 1947, there were 36 perennial factories employing 4,059 workers and 83 seasonal factories having 2,182 workers in the district. Of the perennial factories, there were one government and one local fund factory employing 60 workers, four textile factories with 2,880 workers, nine engineering (253), nine food, drink and tobacco (503), three chemicals and dyes (184), four paper and printing (49), four processing of wood, stone and glass (39), and one relating to hides and skins (16), and one miscellaneous with 75 workers. Among the seasonal factories, 56 of them relating to food, drink and tobacco employed 1,546 workers, one chemical and dyes factory (15 workers), 26 cotton gins and presses with 621 workers.

The Government of Bombay, collected employment particulars of unskilled labour in the State dividing it into seven areas ; of which,

Belgaum area was one comprising several districts including Belgaum district. According to this, in 1953 in the Belgaum region, the average daily workers numbered 4,537 men, 1,133 women and 113 children. Of all the regions of the State of Bombay, Belgaum region had the least percentage of men workers (78.43) and maximum percentage of women workers (19.61). Around 1952, the average number of workers employed daily in registered factories under the Factories Act in the district was 5,921. The total number of employees, others, etc, as on 31-3-1953 working in establishments governed by Shops and Establishments Act 1948 were 11,376 in the four municipal areas of the district where the act was applicable. Among them, 5,275 were employed in shops, 1,321 in commercial establishments, 148 in residential hotels, 1,610 in restaurants and eating houses, 234 in theatres, etc, and 2,788 members of the employers' families working in all establishments.

The district-wise annual survey of industries in the State of Karnataka revealed that the employment in registered factories had increased considerably from 8,354 in 1962 to 9,601 in 1966, and 16,114 in 1969 and on to 20,112 in 1975. Later, their number increased to 41,448 as on 31-3-1984 and thereon to 49,642 as on 31-3-1985.

The Department of Industries and Commerce in Belgaum has assessed the quantum of existing employment in large, medium, small and cottage industrial units. According to it, the total number employed in all the categories of industries in the district were about 36,547 in 1971-72, 52,786 as on 31-1-1979 and 54,789 as on 31-3-1985. The total number of employees in establishments during recent years is as follows :

<i>Category of employers</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>1984</i>
Central Government	4,566	4,842	4,979	4,798	5,264
State Government	26,292	24,079	24,660	23,993	26,021
Central Quasi Government	2,375	2,719	2,854	2,894	3,290
State Quasi Government	4,126	4,358	4,478	4,474	3,988
Local Bodies	3,835	3,831	3,561	3,593	3,537
Total	41,194	39,829	40,532	39,842	42,100

The District Employment Exchange, Belgaum with the jurisdiction of its activity over the entire district was started in 1956 and is guiding the employment seekers in the choice of suitable jobs. The services of the exchange had been utilised by 326 establishments of several categories of employers in 1984-85 and the number of such establishments in each category in 1984-85 was as follows: 81 in Central Government offices, 86 in State Government offices, 79 in Quasi Government offices, 23 in Local Bodies, 29 in Private Establishments (Act), 28 in Private Establishment (Non-Act). In 1985-86, 299 establishments had utilised the services of the exchange.

The exchange registers the employment seekers of all educational levels including illiterates for their placements. The total applicants on the Live-Register and the placements effected for some years from 1961 has been tabled below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Persons on the Live-Register</i>	<i>Total registered for the year</i>	<i>Vacancies notified</i>	<i>Placements effected in the year</i>	<i>Percentage of placements to no. of vacancies notified</i>
1961	4,767	6,440	1,296	840	64.81
1966	8,942	8,233	1,287	883	68.61
1971	14,910	11,964	2,312	1,741	75.30
1976	26,997	15,640	1,678	1,072	63.89
1981	43,634	21,873	3,176	576	18.14
1982	30,700	13,165	1,416	998	75.64
1983	35,800	16,324	2,611	1,912	73.23
1984	37,615	14,763	1,739	818	46.92
1985	40,230	14,827	1,362	1,062	77.97
1986	53,532	13,268	864	561	64.93

Since the number of placements have been far less than the number of registrations every year, a heavy accumulation of unemployment has resulted. The unemployment of job seekers with general educational qualification is comparatively more

than that of technically qualified persons. The proportion of unemployed persons in the broad groups of different educational levels to total employment seekers as per the Live-Register as at the end of March 1981 and 1986 were 10.24 and 6.9 (Graduates), 0.33 and 0.77 (Diploma holders), 0.29 and 0.56 (ITI Certificate holders), 0.77 and 1.40 (Typists), 0.12 and 0.2 (Stenographers), 1.58 and 3.81 (SSLC with TCH), 0.14 and 0.43 (SSLC with CPED), 0.17 and 0.58 (SSLC with Nursery), 52.41 and 58.71 (SSLC), 2.29 and 3.90 (PUC/Inter), 1.24 and 1.55 (Driving Licence holders), 5.21 and 9.97 (below SSLC), 7.52 and 5.96 (Literates), 0.49 and 0.63 illiterates and others being 17.18 and 4.63 per cent in respective years. Out of 53,532 (46,728 men and 6,804 women) on the live register as at the end of March 1986, 53,377 (46,592 m, 6,785 w) were unemployed and only 155 (136 m, 19 w) got appointments. The education-wise break-up of the applicants on the live register for the period was 3,693 (3,099 m, 594 w) graduates, 411 (407 m, 4 w) diploma holders, 302 ITI/apprenticeship holders, 109 (77 m, 32 w) stenographers, 36,848 (32,080 m, 4,768 w) matriculates, 5,337 (5,073 m, 264 w), below SSLC and 6,832 (6,779 m, 53 w) being literates and illiterates. The sex-wise registration for 1980-81 to 1984-85 in the exchange was 17,457 men and 4,416 women in 1980-81 and it was 11,623 and 1,542 in 1981-82, 14,053 and 2,271 in 1982-83, 12,334 and 2,429 (1983-84) and 12,682 and 2,145 (1984-85) respectively for men and women. The total placements effected out of the total registrations constituted only 3.05 and 0.97 per cent in 1980-81 for men and women in respective sex-wise registration. The percentages for 1981-82 were 7.77 (men) and 6.16 (women), 10.67 and 18.14 (1982-83), 5.93 and 3.58 (1983-84) and 7.62 and 4.43 (1984-85) respectively for men and women. During the year 1985-86, the 1,181 industries generated an investment of Rs 8.38 crores and employment to 4,935 persons.

Prices

The out-break of famines due to failure of seasonal rains had been quite common and is known clearly from the 14th century affecting mostly the eastern parts of the district. This has been responsible for violent fluctuations of prices of staple commodities. The gradual failure of crops from 1787-88 to 1795-96 due to drought and locusts caused great distress though in October of 1791, there was plentiful rain which relieved the distress very much. Earlier to the rainfall following this severe famine of 1787-88, in the month

of May 1791, a rupee fetched six lbs of rice (three seers of 80 tolas per seer) at Dodwad, Murgod, Raybag and Kudachi, eight lbs at Gokak and ten lbs (five seers) at Athani. In the case of grams, the quantity obtained per rupee was six lbs at Dodwad and Murgod, eight lbs at Raybag and Kudachi and ten lbs at Athani. Jowar was obtainable at eight lbs per rupee at Dodwad, Murgod, Raybag, Kudachi and Gokak and twelve lbs at Athani. The years of 1824 and 1825 were of great calamity. Severe famine broke out in 1824 and the prices of grains in general was higher by 35% than in the previous year. During 1876, when serious famine raged nearly half of the district, the prices of grains recorded high and the rupee price of jowar increased from 43 lbs a rupee to 14 lbs a rupee. In Gokak and Athani, owing to the stoppage of exports from other districts, the price of jowar rose to 12 lbs a rupee. In 1877 the price of jowar in the district fluctuated considerably showing an upward trend in the early months. It increased from 19 lbs per rupee at the beginning of the year to 9½ lbs by August 1877 and thereafter gradually fell to 34 lbs by December 1877. During 1832, 1849 to 1851, the price of jowar was more than 100 lbs a rupee and on the other hand, during 1863-66, the rupee fetched about 20 lbs only. Over the period of 58 years, the quantity in lbs of jowar, wheat and rice sold per rupee had gone down by 21.3, 42.16 and 53.97 per cent respectively. The average quantity of these grains a rupee fetched, in the district for several block periods was as follows :

Block period	Prices in lbs per rupee					
	Jowar		Wheat		Rice	
	Average	Min and Max	Average	Min and Max	Average	Min and Max
1824 to 1828	61.00	52-68	53.60	46-57	47.80	43-50
1829 to 1836	84.25	47-103	61.50	28-87	50.75	28-69
1837 to 1841	69.80	59-76	55.40	39-69	39.40	35-49
1842 to 1853	86.83	58-112	78.16	53-105	59.92	42-72
1854 to 1862	59.33	39-79	54.00	22-81	40.66	27-65
1863 to 1866	19.00	17-21	13.50	10-17	15.00	13-17
1867 to 1876	38.70	26-45	25.80	11-38	23.77	18-32
1877 to 1879	23.00	20-25	13.33	12-14	16.00	13-19
1880 to 1882	48.00	56-25	31.00	18-40	22.00	21-23

Around 1863-64 and 1876-79, the prices of staple commodities soared very high throughout the district though variation in degrees could be seen in certain tracts. The actual prices at high level of some of them in different places are given below for certain particular years when they had been very high:

Quantity sold per rupee (in seers of 80 tolas)

<i>Place</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Jowar</i>	<i>Bajra</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Gram</i>	<i>Rice</i>
Athani	1863-64	9	9	8	8	5
	1876-77	8	9	7	8	7
Belgaum	1863-64	9	9	9	8	■
	1878-79	10	11	6	8	9
Bailhongal	1863-64	7	7	6	5	7
Sampgaon	1863-64	11	9	8	8	8
	1865-66	10	—	5	5	8
Gokak	1863-64	9	10	6	7	6 1/4
	1877-78	11	11 3/4	5	7	4
Chikodi	1863-64	8	8	6	6	6
	1876-77	8	8	6	6	5
Sankeswar	1863-64	10	10	7	7	10
	1866-67	8	9	5	6	5
	1877-78	4	4	4	4	3
Nipani	1863-64	8	8	6	6	6
	1876-77	8	8	6	6	6
Raybag	1863-64	21*	24 1/2	16	14 1/4	—
	1976-77	20 1/4	16	18	18 1/4	—
Saundatti	1864	6 1/2	8	8	—	6
	1877	6 1/4	6 1/2	5 1/4	—	6
Murgod	1864	6	9	7	—	6
	1877	7	7	5	—	6

*All Raybag figures in lbs of 39 tolas

During the period around 1863-64, high prices were the rule and the American Civil War also was one of the contributing factors. During this period, the grain cultivation gave way to the cultivation of cotton considerably as cotton cultivation was found to be extraordinarily profitable and resulted in high prices of grains due to the scarcity of it in relation to increasing demand. On the other hand, during the period around 1876-77, famine hit hard to dislocate the economic conditions causing an abnormal rise in prices.

During the period of 1882 to 1902, the average prices of some food and other articles in the district had witnessed considerable fluctuations. The variations of prices in a quinquennium of certain commodities were as follows :

Commodity	in rupees per maund of 40 seers				
	1882-83	1887-88	1892-93	1897-98	1901-02
	Rs P	Rs P	Rs P	Rs P	Rs P
Wheat	2-06	2-58	3-27	4-15	4-54
Rice (common)	3-37	3-59	3-34	3-30	3-54
Bajra	1-70	1-64	1-73	2-50	2-60
Jowar	1-42	1-82	1-92	2-48	2-80
Gram	2-80	2-16	2-58	3-86	3-78
Salt	3-60	3-20	3-20	3-86	5-15
Turdal	3-53	2-42	3-08	3-85	4-27
Ghee	27-90	25-38	33-08	29-63	32-30
Wheat flour	2-59	3-07	2-91	5-77	5-00
Fire wood	0-48	0-63	0-56	0-45	0-47
Cotton (cleaned)	—	15-38	16-30	21-54	13-08

Regarding other commodities like timber which could be broadly classified under teak and jungle wood, sale price of teak per cubic foot was Rs 1.80 in 1879-80 and that of jungle wood was Rs 1.39. In later years, the prices fell for short period and in 1881-82, the prices per cft was Rs 1.75 and Rs 1.37 respectively for teak and jungle wood. During the years 1880-89 to 1892-93 the prices of teak rose to Rs 2.25 per cft though the prices of jungle wood was rather declining. In 1901-02, teak was sold at Rs 1.88 and the jungle wood at Rs 1.25 per cft.

As the First World War was approaching, the prices began to show a rising trend with minor degrees of fluctuation. By about 1913-14, the prices of staple articles had risen by more than 40% of the normal prices that existed around 1888-89. The price rise between 1903 to 1913 is evidenced in some taluks of the district like Chikodi, Hukeri and Parasgad. The following table shows the quantity of staple and other articles in the representative taluks sold per rupee:

Statement showing the quantity of certain staple and other articles sold per rupee in representative taluks - Quantity in seers and chatak per rupee

Year and place	Jowar		Turdal		Chillies		Jaggery		Tobacco		Groundnut	
	Sr	Ch	Sr	Ch	Sr	Ch	Sr	Ch	Sr	Ch	Sr	Ch
1903												
Chikodi	26	3	10	3	13	4	9	0	10	5	13	11
Hukeri	25	15	8	15	11	8	8	14	10	■	15	0
Parasgad	25	7	7	8	NA		NA		NA		NA	
1908												
Chikodi	12	8	6	3	4	3	7	4	3	3	8	14
Hukeri	12	8	6	6	3	9	7	0	4	0	7	8
Parasgad	13	6	5	15	NA		NA		NA		NA	
1913												
Chikodi	10	13	7	11	3	9	5	5	3	4	11	6
Hukeri	10	6	6	14	4	2	5	5	NA		NA	
Parasgad	NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA	

NA—Not Available

During the First World War period between 1914-17, the prices were mostly stable and in the case of some articles, there was a little decrease. The quantity sold in seers per rupee ranged from 12.37 to 13.25 (jowar), 12.62 to 13.72 (bajra), 8.74 to 9.99 (wheat), 7.80 to 7.75 (rice) and 5.77 to 5.50 (jaggery). Shortly after the war, the prices of food grains rose. In 1918-19, the quantity sold per rupee was 3.94 seers of jowar, 5.68 seers (bajra), 3.81 (wheat), 4.13 (rice) and 4.81 seers (jaggery). During 1920-21 to 1926-27, the prices began fluctuating and then on, the fall in the prices continued. Between these years, the price fluctuation in terms of quantity sold ranged from 6.19 seers to 9.13 (jowar), 6.12 to 9.19 (bajra), 4.94 to 4.69 (wheat), 5.19 to 5.56 (rice) and 3.25 to 5.00 seers (jaggery).

The declaration of peace after war did not bring about the fall in price, contrary to expectation. Controlling of wheat and rice was enforced under Defence of India Rules 1915. Import of rice from Burma from 1921 could bring about only a short-lived relief by lowering the prices. Maximum prices on essential commodities like gram, fire-wood, charcoal, salt and kerosine were fixed by the government. The trade boom at the end of war followed by a natural slump soon after adversely affected the commercial class. The slump in prices which was a feature of the post-war times was explained as the result of general trade depression in the world market and this depression being aggravated by strikes, *hartals*, etc, causing insecurity. The slump in prices became crushing by 1931-32 and thereafter prices began rising slowly for articles like jowar and bajra in the district though the price fall continued in the case of rice, wheat and jaggery. The quantity in seers fetched by a rupee in the district in 1928-29 was 10.81 (jowar), 10.81 (bajra), 7.19 (wheat), 5.94 (rice), 4.81 (jaggery) and the same increased to 22.25 (jowar), 21.00 (bajra), 10.69 (wheat), 11.43 (rice), and 7.87 (jaggery) seers in 1931-32. By about 1933-34 and onwards, the prices of staple articles like jowar, bajra and rice began to rise slowly and in the case of wheat and jaggery, the fall continued for some more years. By 1937-38 jowar was sold at 16.00 seers per rupee, bajra at 14.25 seers, wheat at 9.87 seers, rice at 10.69 seers, jaggery at 10.00 seers. The average retail prices of food stuffs were a little higher during 1939-40 as compared with that of the previous year. The prices were moving within limits till August 1939 and with the out-break of the Second World War, there came a general rise in prices in September 1939. In order to put a stop to profiteering by the merchants, the government issued a price control order on 9-9-1939 under the Defence of India Rules according to which, prices of essential commodities like grains, flour, meat, oils, groceries, etc, were fixed by the Government at the level prevalent on 1-9-1939, plus 20 per cent on the amount of such prices as the maximum prices to facilitate the retailers. Further, cheap gram shops were started in many places. From May 1945, the grains were sold in the district at concessional rates. The average retail prices of principal food grains showed a little downward trend during 1945-46 as compared to the previous year.

On account of the gradual rise in retail prices of food articles, statutory rationing was introduced for five years from 1943 to 1948 restricting the free-play of economic factors influencing the prices. In January 1948, deration was ordered and as the prices began to rise

during the first half of the year, fair price shops were opened for the people with low income from June 1948 and rationing was enforced from January 1949 which was removed in 1953.

Government of Bombay, beside rationing and opening of fair price shops had enforced several measures of price control during 1946-47 in the state. The price of some essential articles during the period from 1939 to 1947 which stretches from the years of Second World War to the year of Independence of India is given in the following table:

(price in rupees per maund of 3,200 tolas)

Commodity	1938-39	1939-40	1944-45	1946-47
	Rs P	Rs P	Rs P	Rs P
Rice	3-55	4-11	12-43	13-23
Wheat	4-46	3-40	15-18	14-86
Jowar	2-39	2-52	9-84	10-06
Bajra	2-24	2-48	8-83	8-49
Gram	4-20	4-86	11-11	NA
Turdal	6-00	5-73	15-49	24-39
Sugar	10-62	12-69	18-09	17-34
Tea	40-00	40-00	73-50	134-00
Salt	2-99	2-65	4-33	3-80
Beef	10-00	10-00	26-80	24-80
Mutton	20-00	20-00	181-20	67-20
Milk	6-86	5-72	12-24	18-33
Ghee	35-55	35-74	113-75	160-00
Potatoes	4-71	4-93	19-68	17-52
Onions	1-97	1-74	4-92	4-64

During the post—Independence years, the prices continued to rule high in the early years of the 1950s and the rationing of staple articles was still continuing upto 1953. Around 1955-56, the prices of jowar, paddy, ragi and bajra fell to some extent and again began to increase by the end of the decade. During 1955 and 1956, jowar

was sold at four to seven seers per rupee, rice at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to three seers, ragi at three to six seers, wheat around three seers, bajra at five to eight seers per rupee in the growing area of the crop in the taluks of the district. In subsequent years, the prices had an upward trend and the degree of change varied from place to place. By 1959-60, the quantity of staple articles which a rupee fetched was reduced to to about 40 to 50 per cent as compared to that in the middle of the decade. The average prices in rupees per Bengal maund during the later half of the 1950s for certain staple articles in the marketing centres were as follows: Rs 12.12 (Khanapur) and Rs 11.81 (Belgaum) for paddy, Rs 13.30 in Belgaum and Rs 11.65 in Khanapur for ragi, Rs 14.38 Athani. Rs 13.91 Gokak, Rs 12.05 Belgaum, Rs 13.11 Nipani and Rs 14.00 Kittur for jowar, Rs 11.85 Ramdurg, Rs 28.55 Athani, Rs 21.03 Gokak and Rs 17.93 Kittur for wheat, Rs 20.45 Athani, Rs 12.54 Gokak for bajra. The prices for groundnut and cotton respectively were Rs 17.98 and Rs 36.91 in Athani, Rs 15.25 and Rs 31.73 in Bailhongal, Rs 16.96 and Rs 35.58 in Ramdurg, Rs 16.22 and Rs 34.21 in Gokak and Rs 14.38 and Rs 30.48 in Kittur.

Since 1962, there has been a persistent upward trend in prices. There was further rise since 1972-73. Among several reasons, the increased money supply and consequent inflationary tendencies, increased Plan expenditure, frequent drought conditions, frequent and continuous deficit budgets, prevalence of black marketing, hoarding and other anti-social activities in spite of measures to curb them are notable. As directed by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, the Director of Economics and Statistics in the State has been collecting the rate of prices of various agricultural crops from 1962-63 under four categories, namely, cereals, pulses, oilseeds and others. In order to collect the data, two villages per taluk are selected at the district office level. Similarly, the Marketing Department also is collecting the retail prices. The retail prices which existed as per the data collected by it in respect of some staple commodities in the district are given in the table on p 509 from 1963 to 1985.

Wholesale Prices

Wholesale prices of commodities differ from the retail prices due to various factors. There exists a gap usually between the wholesale and retail prices. In the district, the particulars of wholesale prices of commodities prior to 1955 were not available. Yet in

Statement showing annual average retail prices of commodities during some years upto 1985

(in Rs per kg)

Commodity	1963	1967	1971	1975	1979	1982	1983	1984	1985
Rice	0.40	1.38	1.24	2.52	1.81	2.64	3.56	3.79	3.50
Wheat	0.62	1.61	1.29	2.25	2.06	2.73	3.31	2.98	3.02
Jowar	0.56	0.99	1.02	2.00	1.55	2.42	2.32	2.55	2.49
Ragi	0.42	0.97	0.75	1.61	1.11	1.75	2.28	2.36	1.90
Tur	0.82*	0.78	2.01	3.00	5.08	5.49	4.39	5.35	4.78
Horsegram	0.42	1.18	0.96	1.50	1.44	2.79	3.66	4.04	4.47
Gur	0.83	1.83	1.43	2.48	2.07	4.33	3.41	4.27	4.27
Groundnut	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.32	—	—
Groundnut oil	1.96	2.87	4.53	7.65	9.14	14.24	15.96	16.81	15.95
Potato	0.41	0.77	0.76	1.20	1.54	2.19	2.27	2.18	2.00
Onion	0.37	0.42	0.46	1.07	1.60	1.32	2.06	1.46	1.84
Chilli	2.63	4.03	4.62	12.21	9.68	8.75	8.18	11.79	18.50
Tobacco leaf	NA	5.63	5.86	8.29	9.00**	8.75	NA	18.80	22.34
Tamarind	2.56	2.79	1.80	3.20	5.58	6.61	7.71	11.82	7.51

*1964 **1977 NA—Not Available

Khanapur taluk, the wholesale prices per Bengal maund of 3,200 tolas were about Rs 2.50 for jowar, Rs 3.00 paddy Rs 1.62 ragi, Rs 4.00 wheat and Rs 2.50 for *huruli* or horsegram in 1936-37. This rate of prices continued to rule with minor variations upto 1941-42 and thereafter, began to increase. In 1942-43, the price per Bengal maund of jowar was Rs 10.00, paddy Rs 4.00, ragi Rs 8.00, wheat Rs 20.00 and *huruli* Rs 8.00 and in 1943-44, it went up to Rs 18.00 jowar, Rs 8.00 paddy, Rs 8.00 ragi, Rs 20.00 wheat and Rs 10.00 for *huruli*. From 1947-48. the prices began still rising and the following table suggests the wholesale prices for some years upto 1959-60 in the taluk of Khanapur :

<i>In rupees per Bengal maund</i>					
<i>Year</i>	<i>Jowar</i>	<i>Paddy</i>	<i>Ragi</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Huruli</i>
1947-48	13.00	9.00	20.00	26.00	11.50
1951-52	16.00	16.00	13.00	NA	11.50
1954-55	10.00	16.00	7.00	NA	11.50
1955-56	7.00	7.00	7.00	13.00	11.50
1959-60	20.00	13.00	13.00	26.00	16.00

In some places of the district, the prices per Bengal maund of commodities at the marketing centres during 1955 and 1960 were as follows : Rs 11.75 and Rs 15.72 for jowar, Rs 25.17 and Rs 36.71 wheat, Rs 16.25 and Rs 23.43 bajra, Rs 9.31 and Rs 12.99 maize and Rs 10.50 and Rs 22.20 gur in repective years in Athani and Raybag; Rs 8.25 and Rs 14.90 jowar, Rs 16.42 and Rs 25.46 wheat, Rs 11.18 and Rs 13.69 bajra in Nipani, and in Gokak the prices during 1956 and 1960 were Rs 15.85 and Rs 14.12 for jowar, Rs 19.12 and Rs 24.05 wheat and Rs 14.12 and Rs 14.08 bajra in respective years. In the case of commercial/money crops, the prices in some marketing centres for 1955 and 1960 were Rs 13.08 and Rs 21.93 for groundnut, Rs 46.33 and Rs 86.39 chillies and Rs 12.42 and Rs 25.17 gur in Sankeshwar; Rs 13.58 and Rs 21.90 for groundnut, Rs 31.35 and Rs 33.12 cotton and Rs 11.44 and Rs 22.31 for gur in Bailhongal; Rs 47.15 and Rs 83.08 chillies, Rs 10.74 and Rs 22.58 gur in Nipani; Rs 10.64 and Rs 20.16 for groundnut, Rs 25.50 and 42.94 cotton, Rs 67.50 and Rs 83.33 chillies, Rs 11.69 and Rs 25.28 gur in Gokak, Rs 33.11 and Rs 42.36 cotton, Rs 14.04 and Rs 21.97 for groundnut,

Rs 10.50 and Rs 22.20 gur in Athani and Raybag; tobacco was sold in Nipani at Rs 92.62 in 1958-59 and at Rs 129.67 in 1959-60.

Since 1962-63, the Department of Economics and Statistics in the State has been compiling the wholesale rates of prices also along with the retail prices. The table in p 512 gives the average wholesale prices of some commodities from 1963 for some years upto 1984.

The Agricultural Produce Market Committee of Belgaum, announces the existing rates for certain commodities. Accordingly, as on 12-6-1986, the range of wholesale prices in rupees per quintal was Rs 350 to Rs 460 for rice, Rs 250 to Rs 350 wheat, Rs 175 to Rs 180 ragi, Rs 230 to Rs 300 jowar, Rs 600 to Rs 680 turdal, Rs 380 to Rs 400 blackgram, Rs 260 to Rs 280 horsegram, Rs 175 to Rs 400 potatoes, Rs 40 to Rs 145 onions, Rs 360 to Rs 450 gur and Rs 900 to Rs 930 husked groundnut.

SURVEYS

Village Survey

Village survey monographs have been prepared by the Census of India 1961 for three villages namely, Balekundri-Budruk of Belgaum, Turnur of Ramdurg and Umarani in Chikodi which are mostly socio-economic surveys and they reveal the conditions existed at the time of the survey.

Balekundri-Budruk (Panth) presented the characteristics of a merged state village with some urban influence from the northern maidan region where the culture of both Maharashtra and Karnataka meet. This village is situated at a distance of about 13 km from Belgaum with convenient facilities of transport and communication. The village with its 210 households and a population of 1,337 at the time of the survey in 1962, revealed that its people were basically poor being subjected to subsistence level of living. The working population of the villages was only 549 (41%), distributed among cultivators (205), agricultural labour (156), other services (103), household industry (43), forest, fishing, etc (33), and trade and commerce (9). Agriculture is the mainstay of the village. Out of the total area of 1,084 acres, nearly 94% is cultivated and the remnant land is not fit for cultivation. Out of the 209 households, 100 households

Statement showing annual wholesale prices of commodities upto 1984

(in rupees per quintal)

Commodity	1963	1967	1971	1975	1979	1981	1982	1983	1984
Rice	57.81	105.69	112.96	237.92	172.71	242.50	246.88	294.94	341.89
Wheat	56.34	146.69	113.73	195.23	188.64	220.42	252.29	282.08	274.98
Jowar	42.67	81.58	91.61	187.08	147.81	195.83	202.00	193.02	230.42
Ragi	40.65	70.33	69.60	147.21	103.13	152.71	170.83	182.71	198.75
Tur	39.94	111.45	100.37	233.96	296.67	337.92	330.52	366.25	460.31
Horsegram	36.96	107.25	89.95	136.38*	133.30	246.25	254.75	314.06	340.00
Gur	96.04	173.88	128.39	217.08	196.88	366.27	221.88	269.58	384.50
Groundnut	61.36	139.30	140.96	271.59	230.00	613.25	NA	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	177.44	399.25	422.58	781.11	1,033.13	1,597.92	1,514.58	NA	1,729.17
Potato	36.60	75.33	58.44	102.46*	141.88	123.06	139.67	165.60	148.86
Onion	26.36	40.48	31.65	106.33	147.71	91.46	106.50	150.63	102.94
Chilli	248.08	352.56	396.59	1,130.00	947.92	669.98	718.75	681.56	968.96
Tobacco	485.00**	559.79	513.25	921.99@	652.08	641.88	NA	NA	NA
Tamarind	66.02	298.75	148.18	450.63*	549.79	523.71	560.42	641.58	932.71

Note : **1964 *1974 @1976

do not own any land and out of the 110 households owning lands, majority of the households owned less than five acres. The cropping pattern of the village mainly consisted of jowar, paddy and sugarcane, chillie and groundnut being minor. Apart from 136 households engaged in agriculture, 13 households were engaged in household industries such as amber charaka, carpentry, blacksmithy, goldsmithy, silk thread twisting, etc, six in trade, one in hotel business and the remaining in miscellaneous services. The average annual income of a household in the village came to about Rs 1,350 and the average annual income per adult male worked out to be Rs 232. According to occupational group, the average annual income per household and the income per equivalent adult male was about Rs 2,630 and Rs 379 for owner cultivators, Rs 1,728 and Rs 242 for cultivators of leased lands, Rs 676 and Rs 154 for agricultural labourers, Rs 949 and Rs 181 in household industries and Rs 771 and Rs 207 for others respectively. With regard to expenditure, the principal items of expenditure were only on bare necessities and the villagers could not afford to spend on recreations, luxuries, etc. The percentage of monthly expenditure on necessities like food and clothing was 35.8 and 10.8 for cultivators of owned lands, 40 and 11.2 for cultivators of leased lands, 61.7 and 15.14 for agricultural labourers, 58.0 and 15.9 for those in household industries and 45.9 and 13.9 in the case of others. Amount spent on education by the cultivators of leased lands was comparatively higher than that of others, being 6.4 per cent. In the village, debt had been incurred for various productive and also unproductive causes.

Turnur was another village selected for socio-economic survey. This village, 1.5 km from Ramdurg had a majority of the Kurubas who formed 71.5% of the population. At the time of the survey, the village had 224 households with a population of 1,109. The living conditions in the village were far from satisfactory since 208 households out of 224 lived in single compartment huts. About 60% of the population was workers, of whom, 90% depended upon agriculture and 50% of them being agricultural labourers. Out of the net cultivable land, nearly 7.5 per cent of it remained fallow. Besides agriculture, rearing of sheep was a major traditional occupation. In addition to these, tailoring, carpentry, weaving, blacksmithy, trading in grocery articles, milk vending, running tea shops, etc, were other occupations. Some of the workers followed other occupations as supplementary source of income. Out of 224 households, cultivation was followed by 94, household industries by 10, 104 households depended on agricultural

labour and the remaining 16 pursued other occupations. As regards the earnings per annum, about 10.2 per cent of the households earned less than Rs 300, 31.2 per cent between Rs 301 and Rs 600, 20.5 per cent between Rs 601 and Rs 900, 19.6 per cent between Rs 901 and Rs 1,200 and the remaining 18.5 per cent earned more than Rs 1,200 per annum. The tenant cultivators earned highest average annual income at Rs 2,295 and the lowest being Rs 576 that of agricultural labourers. The average annual income per adult male was Rs 281.7 for owner cultivator, Rs 468.5 for tenant cultivators, Rs 172.5 for agricultural labourers, Rs 220 in the household industry and Rs 490.3 for others which include such categories like services, trades, livestock, rearing, industrial labour, hotel keeping, etc. Likewise, the average expenditure was also the highest in the case of others (Rs 128.63) and lowest in agricultural labourers (Rs 47.48). The percentage expenditure on food, clothing and other bare necessities was higher for poorer categories and the expenditure on food and clothing respectively was 50.8 and 17.0 per cent for agricultural labourers, 45.85 and 12.81 for workers of household industries, 36.9 and 11.66 for owner cultivators and 20.79 and 7.44 for others. The percentage expenditure on education was negligible among the categories of workers excepting the tenant cultivators who spent about 1.56 per cent of their income. About 30 per cent of the households had incurred debt to the extent of Rs 26,281 and the average debt per household was Rs 386.5.

Umarani was another village predominantly agricultural, situated at about 6 km from Chikodi. In this village, 70 per cent of the population depended upon land either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. Livestock, handicrafts like carpentry, basketry, leather works, tailoring, rope-making, broom making, manufacture of lime, village industries and trade, etc, were the other occupations to depend upon. Among 1,055 workers in the village, 582 (55.17%) were engaged in cultivation, 130 as agricultural labourers, 140 as general labourers, 133 as shepherds, 30 in household industries, 15 in trade, one in transport and the remaining 24 in service occupations. The village had 312 households, of which, 124 were owner cultivators, 46 tenant cultivators, 31 agricultural labourers, 68 labourers, eight in household industries and 35 of others comprising of livestock, trade, transport, services, etc. The average income and the income per adult equivalent of the household respectively were Rs 1,702 and Rs 328 for owner cultivators, Rs 1,594 and Rs 266 for tenant cultivators, Rs 677 and Rs 177 for agricultural labourers, Rs 757 and Rs 80 for labourers, Rs 914 and Rs 216 in household industries and

Rs 884 and Rs 267 in the case of others. The agricultural and general labourers had the lowest *per capita* income. The expenditure pattern revealed that major proportion of income was devoted to food, followed by clothing in all the families. The percentage of expenditure on food and clothing was 43.54 and 11.86 (owner cultivators), 46.70 and 10.83 (tenant cultivators), 62.98 and 14.60 (agricultural labourers), 65.49 and 15.88 (labourers), 57.34 and 14.84 (household industries), and 51.14 and 14.05 for others. About 57.4 per cent of the households are in debt, the average debt per indebted household being Rs 565.

Kolachi: A socio-economic survey of Kolachi, a village located at a distance of six km to the south-east of Ramdurg town was conducted in 1977 under the guidance of Dr K R Madi associated with A R Katti. The survey was sponsored by the Lions Club of Ramdurg, specifically to study the changes brought about in the village by development programmes and implementation of 20 point economic programme. At the time of the conduct of this survey, the village had 63 households with a population of 452, of which, the Reddy (48.4%) and the Kuruba (32%) were the major communities followed by Lingayats (9.7%) and others. There were no houses of Scheduled Caste people. The average size of the household was 7.2 persons. Nearly, 91.1 per cent of the people of the village belonged to agricultural class, either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers and the remaining 8.9 per cent followed non-agricultural occupations like carpentry, lime-making, running teashops etc. Among the crops grown in the area, bajra occupied 22.4% of the area cultivated, the rest being pulses (26.0), groundnut (25.5), jowar (9.9), and the remaining 16.2 per cent of the area being shared by sugarcane, cotton and *navane*. About 50 per cent of the households held about zero to five acres of land and 35% were having five to ten acres.

All the male workers appeared to follow the occupation of the ancestors. The main source of income of the village was cultivation and 50 households out of 63 depended on cultivation, eight on working as labourers, two in business and one as artisan, one in industry and one in miscellaneous services. Regarding the earnings of the households, 17.5 per cent of the households earned about Rs 11 to Rs 25 per week, 38% between Rs 26 and Rs 50, 14.3% between Rs 51 and Rs 75, 11.0% between Rs 76 and Rs 100 and 19 per cent above Rs 100. The expenditure pattern revealed that more than 40 per cent

of the households had been balancing their budget and a little more than 20% of the households were having the deficit. Most of the households earning Rs 11 to Rs 25 and Rs 26 to Rs 50 per week went under debt. More than 80 per cent of the households were spending part of their income i. e. 5% to 25% on medicines showing that people suffered from one disease or the other due to mal-nutrition or unhygienic conditions. About 80 per cent of the households had gone under debt for one reason or the other. More than 60 per cent of them had taken loans for productive purposes. The total amount of debt was Rs 1,08,583 shared by 50 households and the average debt per household worked to be Rs 2,172. The increasing contacts of the villagers with Ramdurg town had developed in them urbanised attitudes.

Socio-Economic Conditions in Kittur in 1793

An article by Dr K N Chitnis dealing with certain aspects of Socio-Economic Conditions in Kittur taluk around 1793 which had 285 villages comprising of 91 *inams* and 194 *khalsa* villages, mentions that the taluk had a total income of Rs 4,10,786.05 in 1793. Nearly 81.1 per cent of the income was derived by land revenue and the remaining 18.9% from other sources. There had been a practice of levying additional cesses besides the standard assessment. This extra revenue was Rs 45,161.62 in 1792 of which, 96.4% was derived from land revenue. Thus, land revenue had been the chief source of income to the taluk. The taluk had fertile lands watered by rains or rivers. Famines were not totally absent. The famine in August 1787 in the area due to failure of rains caused the price rise and jowar became very dear and was sold at 8-9 seers per rupee. The poor were starved to death. Kittur was also connected with many important towns and cities, industrial and commercial centres by a network of roads. There had been a sizable traffic in goods both during war and peace. The amount of Rs 6,618.62 collected on imports and exports indicates the increased traffic in goods. The fact that in Kittur, taxes were to be paid twice, showed that it was a viable unit economically.

A Business Survey of L I C

The Divisional Office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India initiates the conduct of a survey often in its jurisdiction and prepares a profile-plan-budget in order to assess the net potential for future insurance coverage. Belgaum district is in the Dharwad division of LIC, covered by the four branches located at Belgaum,

Chikodi, Gokak and Direct Agents' Branch at Belgaum. The LIC considers the workers between the age-group of 15 to 49 as the potential for its business in five market segments namely: a) professional and managerial, b) regular income, c) self-employed, d) agricultural labour and e) salary saving. The business potential of the Corporation is assessed on the basis of the income of workers per year who are broadly classified as high (Rs 18,000 and plus), middle Rs 6,000 to 18,000 and low (below Rs 6,000). The branches at Chikodi and Gokak have assessed the potential of the insurance coverage from 1983-84 taking both the urban and rural workers and the two branches at Belgaum from 1984-85 onwards. According to their estimation the number of persons who could get the insurance coverage and the total business in crores of rupees would be around 1,52,545 and Rs 83.85 crores (Gokak branch), 1,12,838 and Rs 112.94 crores (Chikodi branch), 4,15,902 and Rs 252.31 crores (Belgaum branch) and 1,76,845 and Rs 115.33 crores (Direct Agents' Branch, Belgaum) respectively.

Lead Bank Survey

Syndicate Bank is the lead bank of the district under the Lead Bank Scheme since its inception in 1969. During the first round of survey in 1971, a thorough assessment of the economic conditions in the unbanked centres was made with a view to chalk out a phased programme of branch expansion in the district. During the first round of survey, 22 unbanked centres were identified in the district in 1971. The second round of survey completed in 1973 revealed another 13 unbanked and one under-banked centres. Many of these places have been covered one by one.

The first district credit plan formulated for 1976-79, assessed the credit needs of various sectors of the economy at an estimated outlay of Rs 37.80 crores and the achievement was Rs 42.48 crores. The outlay and achievement of subsequent annual action plans were Rs 32 crores and Rs 30.46 crores in 1979. (See p 379 for subsequent years). At the review meeting of the Lead Bank held on 24-1-1984, the need for financing handloom weavers in Ramdurg, Sulebhavi and Katakol, leather industries in Athani and Belgaum, rope-making out of vegetable fibres in Athani, Bailhongal, Saundatti and Gokak was stressed. Further, places were identified for opening new branches namely Desur of Belgaum, Hiremanoli and Bailur of Khanapur, Ullagaddi-Khanapur and Sollapur of Hukeri, Kadrolli, Ambadagatti, Degaon, Anigol, Nayanagar and Bailur of Sampgaon, Inchal,

Asundi, Sopadla, Hooli and Hosur of Paragad, K Chandargi and Mudenur of Ramdurg, Shirgaon, Kerur, Borgaon, Hirekudi and Kothali of Chikodi, Mahiswadagi, Mole and Kusanal of Athani, Nasalapur and Kankanawadi of Raybag and Masaguppi, Akkatangarahal and Tukkanatti of Gokak taluks. Nine new centres were identified in 1985 for opening branches of banks. They are Gandigwad of Khanapur, Ghodgeri and Yalimunoli of Hukeri, Turakarshigihalli of Sampgaon, Mullur of Ramdurg, Aigali of Athani, Nandikurali and Saundatti of Raybag and Waderhatti of Gokak taluk. The action plan of 1986 envisaged an amount of Rs 90.90 crores for disbursement as credit to economic sectors to benefit 82,706 beneficiaries. The resource availability for loaning programme for 1986 from the banks including KSFC was about Rs 126.67 crores. The sub-group constituted consequent to Reserve Bank of India's new branch expansion policy during the period of 1985-90, identified twenty centres for opening new branches of commercial banks and 17 centres for opening new branches of Regional Rural Banks in a phased manner.

Industrial Survey

The Belgaum Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Belgaum sponsored an investigational survey of the industrial units in and around Belgaum city in 1973, entrusted to the Kirloskar Consultants Ltd, Pune. This organisation carried on the survey sending a questionnaire to 100 units of which, 61 units responded. Among them, based on the scale of operation, 52 were small, three medium and six large units. The survey in its findings, analysed the several problems faced by the units which existed then and classified them under broad categories as relating to land, labour, technical, marketing, utilities and other assistances. The majority of units faced problems relating to utilities such as raw materials, power, fuel, water, transport, storage facilities, etc and the next problems in importance were availability of labour, marketing, etc. The findings of the survey revealed that the estimated demand for various consumer items based on the total consumption in the district would be around Rs 209.55 crores in 1978-79 in which rural component would be Rs 152.53 crores. In this survey, the industrial development of the district had been compared with that of the neighbouring Kolhapur of Maharashtra as it was considered to have had similar background, and opined that Belgaum district had been relatively backward industrially but had a good potential for

development if manufacturing of standard products, diversification of industries based on the available natural resources and development of proper marketing structure take place early instead of the present manufacture of ancillary items.

DISTRICT INCOME

According to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, the income of Belgaum district in 1955-56 was 36.66 crores which was about 8.39 per cent of the State's income of Rs 436.98 crores. Belgaum district stood second, next to Bangalore District, in its share to State Income. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics estimated the income of the district for 1960-61 and it was Rs 52.45 crores forming 7.58 per cent of the State Income and occupied the fourth place. The State Income Unit of the Government has been revising the income estimates frequently. According to its latest revised series, the district income of Belgaum at current prices was provisionally Rs 132.02 crores for 1970-71, Rs 224.67 crores for 1975-76, Rs 389.38 crores for 1980-81, Rs 478.60 crores for 1982-83, Rs 551.28 crores (provisional) in 1983-84 showing a rise of 262.5 per cent between 1970-71 and 1982-83 and 317.57% between 1970-71 and 1983-84. The state income of corresponding period rose by 249.2 and 318.52 per cent. The income of the district as a percentage of state income at current prices was 7.11 in 1970-71, 7.27 in 1975-76, 7.29 in 1980-81, 7.38 in 1982-83 and 7.00 in 1983-84 and at constant prices was 7.44 in 1975-76, 7.29 in 1980-81 and 7.80 in 1982-83, showing a rise of 0.69 per cent at constant prices from 1970-71. The economy of the district can be broadly grouped into a) primary, b) secondary and c) tertiary sectors. The sectoral contribution of the district towards district income compared with the State figures for 1960-61 to 1982-83 for some years is given below.

<i>Sectors</i>	<i>1960-61</i>	<i>1970-71</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1982-83</i>
Primary :					
District	65.70	55.55	50.65	50.48	45.17
State	61.26	54.66	48.47	42.94	38.86
Secondary :					
District	11.55	22.59	24.17	24.89	28.07
State	15.16	23.17	24.95	29.75	30.87
Tertiary :					
District	22.75	21.86	25.18	24.63	26.76
State	23.58	22.17	26.58	27.31	30.27

The district in conformity with the State has been depending less and less on the primary sector and more and more on secondary sector in later years. This is a welcome factor from the point of development of the economy and generation of employment for further rise in income. The income of the state and that of the district from primary sector had decreased by 22.40 and 20.53 per cent between 1960-61 and 1982-83, whereas it had increased by 15.71 and 16.52 in secondary sector and 6.69 and 4.01 per cent in tertiary. The contribution of income from different productive sectors along with its percentage share from 1960-61 to 1982-83 for some years is as given in table in p 521.

Between 1970-71 and 1982-83, the district income had increased by 262.5% as also the State Income by 249.2 per cent at current prices. The rise in these 12 years had been possible not only due to developmental efforts but also partly due to rise in prices and factor costs. Therefore, at constant prices income had increased to Rs 160.98 crores in 1975-76 from Rs 132.02 crores in 1970-71, with the prices of 1970-71 as base and to Rs 183.97 crores in 1980-81 and on to Rs 209.80 crores in 1982-83, revealing a real rise of income by 58.9 per cent. The rate of rise of income per year between 1970-71 to 1982-83 at constant prices was 4.9 per cent. The sectoral share of income at constant prices of 1970-71 in percentage to total income is given with reference 1982-83 also in the previous table.

Per Capita Income

As compiled by National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, the estimated *per capita* income of the district in 1955-56 was Rs 202 at current prices and the district ranked ten in the State with its *per capita* income of Rs 203. The State Income Unit has been estimating the *per capita* income for the year 1960-61 and onwards and accordingly, it was Rs 266.65 in 1960-61 (Rs 295.72), Rs 551 for 1970-71 (Rs 641.21), Rs 860.15 for 1975-76 (Rs 950.80), Rs 1,319.49 for 1980-81 (Rs 1,453.48), Rs 1,542.38 for 1982-83 (Rs 1,679.07) and Rs 1,730 (Rs 1,960) at current prices for the same year. The figures in the bracket are for the State. Thus from 1960-61 to 1983-84, the *per capita* income has increased by 548.79 per cent as compared to that of the State being 562.79 per cent. At constant prices the *per capita* income of the district increased from Rs 551 in 1970-71 to Rs 676.12 in 1982-83 with 1970-71 prices as base year prices. The rise in the district was 22.71%, whereas that in the State was only

Statement showing sectoral contribution of income for some years from 1960-61 to 1982-83 at current prices

(Rs in lakhs)

Sectors	1960-61	% to total income	1970-71	% to total income	1980-81	% to total income	1982-83	% to total income	1982-83 based on constant price of 1970-71
Agriculture	3,301	62.93	7,123	53.95	19,249	49.43	21,109	44.11	51.86
Forestry and Logging	144	2.75	162	1.23	324	0.83	434	0.91	0.28
Fishing	1	0.02	35	0.27	65	0.17	47	0.10	0.08
Mining & Quarrying	—	—	13	0.10	17	0.04	26	0.05	0.03
Manufacturing: Registered	205	3.91	824	6.24	1,947	5.00	3,341	6.98	7.12
Unregistered	255	4.86	1,086	8.23	4,232	10.87	5,226	10.92	10.03
Construction	139	2.65	1,013	7.67	2,908	7.47	3,660	7.65	6.76
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	7	0.13	59	0.45	607	1.56	1,205	2.52	1.62
Railways	33	0.63	75	0.57	144	0.37	194	0.41	0.48
Transport by other means & storage	65	1.24	165	1.25	577	1.48	780	1.63	1.37
Communications	22	0.42	96	0.73	227	0.58	269	0.56	0.75
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	532	10.14	1,182	8.95	4,013	10.31	5,051	10.55	8.43
Banking & Insurance	78	1.49	176	1.33	852	2.19	1,086	2.27	1.54
Real Estate, Ownership of									
Dwellings	170	3.24	270	2.04	741	1.90	963	2.01	1.92
Public Administration	68	1.30	342	2.59	1,119	2.87	1,801	3.76	3.88
Other Services	225	4.29	581	4.40	1,919	4.93	2,668	5.57	3.85
Total	5,245	100.00	13,202	100.00	38,938	100.00	47,860	100.00	100.00*

*This is percentage taking the prices of 1970-71 as base.

8.64%. During this period of 12 years between 1970-71 and 1982-83, the average rise of *per capita* income per year has been roughly 13.49 and 14.99 in the State and in the district respectively at current prices, 0.72 and 1.89 per cent respectively at constant prices. This favourable position of the district compared to the State in addition to the increased production was also due to greater percentage of rise of population in the State (33.4) than in the district (29.5).

Urbanisation

During the recent decades, a trend towards the growth of towns, cities, agglomerations as also the movement of people into such places is perceived. The Department of Census is also modifying the criterion for urban areas from time to time. As per the earliest known town Census of Bombay Karnataka which dates back to 1825, there were three towns in Padshapur taluk (Belgaum). In 1872, there were six towns with total town population of 85,559 in Belgaum district, more important of them being Belgaum (38,512), Gokak (12,612) and Athani (11,588), the figures in the brackets being their population. The growth in the number of towns and cities was from nine in 1901 to 20 in 1981 showing a growth of 122 per cent as against 30.7 per cent of growth in the State. In the district, the urban population has increased from 1,07,645 in 1901 to 6,71,418 in 1981, with the index of growth varying to 98.64 (1911), 115.18 (1921), 149.0 (1931), 169.48 (1941), 385.68 (1951), 332.08 (1961), 462.44 (1971) and 623.75 in 1981 taking the 1901 population as base (100). (See page 176 for details). For population growth of major towns see table at the end of this chapter.

Till 1951, the eligibility test for treating a place as a town was not uniform throughout and it was from 1961, a uniform and rigid principle was made applicable throughout the country. Therefore, the number of towns as well as the urban population has decreased after 1951 and began to increase gradually from 1961 to 1981. Therefore, the number of towns went up from 14 to 19 and the population from 3,57,469 to 6,71,418 in this period. The index of urban and rural population of the district and the State with the urban and rural population of 1901 as base=100, revealed that the index of urban population in the district was higher than that of the State upto 1971 but in 1981 the reverse was true. On the other hand, the index for rural population of the district was lower than that of the State excepting in 1941. The increase in the rate of growth in urban population

during 1911-1921 was attributed to migration of people from rural areas and deaths due to influenza, etc, but the increase in 1941-51 was due to the increased number of towns and also the after-effects of Second World War such as inflation, growth of industries, etc. Between 1951-61, the urban population decreased only due to the application of uniform and rigid tests in classifying places as urban. In subsequent decades, development of manufacturing sectors in the vicinities of towns and cities having infrastructural and marketing facilities, increased development activities of the government and the other agencies, increased public administration activities particularly in headquarter towns had attracted people from other parts to settle in the urban areas. In this district, the number of towns based on the concept of 1981 Census was 19 in 1981, 18 in 1971, 14 in 1961, 34 in 1951, 10 in 1941, 13 in 1931, 10 in 1921, 9 in 1911 and 9 in 1901. The towns are classified from I to VI based on the total number of population in the town. The number of towns in each Class in 1981 as per the 1981 concept are Class I-1; II-nil; III-9; IV-6; V-3; and VI-nil. (Class I is above one lakh; Class III is between 20,000 to 49,999; Class IV 10,000 to 19,999; V Class 5,000 to 9,999).

Level of Development

The Planning Department, took into account 22 indicators for assessing the status of the development in the district and these indicators were reduced further to form broad groups, namely: a) Demographic factors, b) Occupational pattern, c) Land utilisation, d) Agricultural development, e) Industrial development and f) Infra-structural development. Different weightage for each factor was given and they were 8, 12, 15, 12, 8 and 45 respectively for each of the groups. Higher weightages were given to demographic and industrialisation factors as guided by the previous plan outlays. A composite index of development was arrived at by using the 22 indicators in order to assess how the district stood in relation to each other and also in comparison to the State. Accordingly, keeping the State's development index as 100, the composite index of development and also the rank of the district (in bracket) were 91.12 (12) in 1960-61, 95.06 (11) in 1971-72, 94.18 (11) in 1974-75, 91.89 (12) in 1976-77, 91.97 (12) in 1979-80 and 115.75 (4) in 1984-85. Thus, the district of Belgaum over a period of about 24 years had improved considerably, with greater pace in recent years. The district was considered as backward in the overall development as per the assessment in 1976-77 and also in 1979-80, but developed in 1984-85. The sectoral develop-

ment revealed that the district was more backward in 1976-77 than in 1979-80 in industrial sector and in other sectors like agriculture, infrastructure, the position being good in the latter period. By 1984-85, the district had developed in almost all the sectors with composite development index of 115.75.

The Central Government had notified eleven districts in the State as industrially backward of which, Belgaum district was also one. The State had selected the district under group III for giving the concessions, incentives for the industrial development. In order to ensure industrial development in interior areas beyond the district headquarters, the Government of Karnataka had identified Gokak, Belgaum and Nipani as industrially backward around June 1980 and as such being eligible for investment subsidy and other benefits.

The Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, conducted a study for determining the level of development of the taluks in the state. According to it, productive sectors covering: a) agriculture, general and small scale industries, b) economic infrastructure comprising transport, communication and power, c) financial institutions and d) social institutions consisting of health, education, were the determining factors. According to the study, taking into consideration the above factors, Belgaum taluk was in the take-off stage, but requiring special attention on social and financial infrastructure, the taluks of Athani, Sampgaon, Gokak, Khanapur, Ramdurg, Hukeri and Paragad being backward requiring the intense development efforts from the scratch, Chikodi and Raybag taluks being backward with only one sector developed. The table on p 525 indicates the level of development of each taluk as identified by the Institute.

The development status of the district can be expressed by the rank obtained by different sectors of the economy contributing to district income both at current and constant prices. The following table shows the rank of the sectors of the district obtained from 1960-61 to 1982-83 in current prices and also under constant prices from 1970-71 to 1982-83 in brackets :

<i>Sectors</i>	<i>Rank among the districts of the state</i>				
	<i>1960-61</i>	<i>1970-71</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1982-83</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agriculture	2	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)

(Contd on p 526)

Statement showing the Level of Development of the taluks on a Sectoral basis around 1979-80 in Belgaum District

Taluk	General Industrial Index	Small Scale Industrial Index	Educational Index	Banking Index	Co-operative Index	Transport Index	Communication Index	Health Index	Power Index	Agricultural Index	Composite Index	Development Index
Athani	B	EB	B	B	ED	B	HB	EB	B	B	EB	-10.023
Belgaum	MD	D	ED	A	ED	D	ED	HD	ED	D	ED	23.810
Chikodi	HB	B	HD	HB	ED	A	D	HB	A	A	A	-0.606
Gokak	HB	EB	HB	A	ED	A	B	D	B	A	HB	-6.324
Hukeri	HB	EB	A	A	ED	A	A	A	A	A	B	-3.127
Khanapur	HB	B	A	HB	HD	B	EB	EB	B	B	HB	-9.201
Parasgad	HB	EB	A	B	ED	A	EB	B	B	BH	HB	-9.030
Raybag	HB	EB	EB	HB	HD	A	HB	B	B	ED	HB	-7.708
Ramdurg	HB	HB	B	HB	ED	A	EB	EB	A	HB	HB	-6.467
Samnagon	HB	EB	A	B	ED	D	A	HB	B	B	HB	-5.329

Note: HD: Highly Developed D: Developed MD: Moderately Developed A: Average ED: Extremely Developed
B: Backward HB: Highly Backward EB: Extremely Backward

1	2	3	4	5	6
Forestry and Logging	4	5 (5)	5 (5)	5 (4)	5 (5)
Fishing	10	14 (14)	10 (10)	12 (12)	11 (14)
Mining and Quarrying	19	9 (9)	11 (10)	14 (13)	14 (14)
Manufacturing :					
a) Registered	5	5 (5)	3 (3)	7 (7)	3 (3)
b) Unregistered	3	3 (3)	4 (4)	4 (4)	4 (4)
Construction	11	3 (3)	3 (3)	3 (3)	3 (3)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	13	11 (11)	8 (11)	6 (7)	4 (4)
Railways	6	5 (5)	4 (4)	4 (4)	4 (4)
Transport by other means and storage	5	5 (5)	6 (6)	5 (5)	6 (5)
Communications	3	3 (3)	3 (3)	5 (5)	5 (5)
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	4	4 (4)	4 (4)	4 (4)	4 (4)
Banking and Insurance	2	5 (5)	5 (5)	4 (4)	5 (5)
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services	2	2 (2)	3 (2)	3 (3)	3 (3)
Public Administration Services	10	2 (2)	2 (2)	2 (2)	2 (2)
Other Services	3	5 (5)	5 (4)	5 (5)	4 (4)

The share of sectoral income in broad groups, namely, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors also are reckoned as indicators of the level of development. The increasing share from secondary and tertiary sector reveals the march of the economy towards industrial growth. Between 1960-61 and 1982-83, the share of income for primary sector has decreased from 65.7 per cent to 45.17 per cent whereas it has increased from 11.55 to 28.07 per cent in secondary and from 22.75 to 26.76 per cent in tertiary sectors. This is a welcome change in keeping with the development formula.

The level of development has been discussed while dealing with the subject matter of economic development of Karnataka wherein

four indicators, a) general, economic and social development, b) rural facilities of development, c) urban facilities, d) agricultural development are considered for about three decades from 1956-57. Grouping of ranks viz, 1 to 3 (highly developed), 4 to 7 (fairly developed), 8 to 11 (average), 12 to 16 (less developed) and 17 to 19 (backward), put the district at an average level in the overall development. The distribution of ranks revealed that Belgaum had one first rank, one second rank, one fourth, one fifth, one sixth, two seventh, six eighth, three ninth, two tenth, one eleventh, two twelfth, one thirteenth, three fourteenth, two fifteenth, three seventeenth and one nineteenth ranks (1980).

The centre for monitoring Indian economy, Bombay, in its report on July 1985, had computed the index of the levels of economic development for a general understanding of regional imbalance. According to the report, Belgaum scored 109 points as against 126 for the State and 100 for the country. This showed that the level of development attained by the district was lower than that of the State in general.

The State Planning Department evolved a comprehensive set of 22 indicators which reflect the stages of development in the productive and service sectors. These indicators are as given in table for the district in pp 528-29.

In addition to the 22 indicators, a few more indicators valuable to assess the regional development have been furnished by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the State. Some of them are shown in table on p 530.

DEVELOPMENT UNDER PLANS

The First Five Year Plan (1951-56) aimed at expanding the cultivable area, increasing the yield per hectare, supply of improved seeds, extending irrigational facilities, distribution of fertilisers, etc. The Ghataprabha Project was included in it. The achievements in several noted sectors as at the end of the First Plan were as follows . total production of food stuffs 2.952 lakh tonnes, area under cultivation 1.002 lakh acres, supply of fertilisers 2,885 tonnes, area under plant protection 1.00 lakh acres, area under Japan system of cultivation 18,593 acres, contour bunding under soil conservation for 32,827 acres, the area under sugarcane 32,900 acres, area under cotton

Statement showing the 22 Indicators of Development at Periodical Intervals in Belgaum District

Indicators	Unit	1960-61	1971-72	1979-80	1981-82	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Density of population	No.	148 (1961)	181 (1971)	—	222 (1981)	—
Percentage of urban population to total population	%	18.2 (1961)	20.5 (1971)	—	22.53(1981)	—
Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers	%	—	27.3 (1971)	—	—	—
Net area sown as percentage of total area	%	70.1	67.7(70-71)	67.30	68.2	67.0 (83-84)
Double cropped area as percentage of net area sown	%	2.1	2.00(69-70)	3.1	3.9	4.19 (83-84)
Net area sown as percentage of cultivable land	%	—	90.2	89.2(78-79)	90.7	—
Average yield per hectare (cereals)	kg	621	901	844 (77-78)	821 (82-83)	—
Average yield per hectare (pulses)	kg	229	322	477 (77-78)	391 (82-83)	—
Average yield per hectare (oilseeds)	kg	673	749	502 (77-78)	565 (82-83)	—
Number of industrial establishments as percentage of the State total	%	—	8.59 (1969)	4.04	11.5(84-85)	—
Net area irrigated as percentage of net area sown	%	—	13.1	16.7	19.6	22.9
Number of vehicles per lakh of population	No.	—	410 (72-73)	940	1,406.51(83-84)	821.2 (85-86)
Road-length per 100 sq km	km	—	32	44	46	49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Population served by a bank branch	000's	—	15.4	13.0	13.9	11.56(31-12-85)
Value of turnover per regulated market	Rs in crores	—	4.28	7.64	—	—
Percentage of literates to total population	%	26.03(1961)	30.73(1971)	—	36.64(1981)	—
Number of schools per lakh of population (primary+secondary)	No.	—	91 (70-71)	83 (78-79)	84.7(83-84)	86.1
Population per University Educational Institution	000's	—	121.5(72-73)	94.16(78-79)	93.13(83-84)	76.42
Population served by one Health Unit	000's	—	29.9	24.9	19.87(83-84)	18.06
Number of beds	No.	—	1,485	1,638	1,637	1,535
Number of towns and villages electrified as percentage of total towns and villages	%	—	37.0(72-73)	56.50	84.2(81-82)	90.58
Number of Irrigation Pump-sets electrified as percentage of State total	%	—	5.2	8.56	12.51(83-84)	12.77

Statement of other Indicators of Development for periodical intervals in Belgaum District

Indicators	Unit	1960-61	1971-72	1976-77	1981-82	1984-85
Percentage of area under high-yielding varieties to gross area sown	%	—	4.4	11.2	19.0	—
Number of tractors per thousand hectares of net area sown	No.	1.66 (1966)	0.62	1.42	—	—
Livestock served by a veterinary institution	000's	35.83(1966)	31.56	26.30	25.4(83-84)	—
Number of persons per registered motor vehicle	No.	—	271	158	91	62
Number of persons per vehicle used in agriculture	No. (000's)	—	2.11(72-73)	1.04	0.73	—
Population served by a post office	No. (000's)	—	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.3
Population served by a telegraph office	No. (000's)	—	20.9	15.4	10.9	9.4
Population served by a co-operative society	No. (000's)	—	1.52	1.47	1.47(80-81)	1.3
Number of telephones in use per lakh of population	No.	—	150	237	247 (80-81)	404

Note : For later figures, 1981 population is taken.

1.367 lakh acres, number of veterinary hospitals 20, treatment to livestock 84,281, number of co-operative societies 820 covering 43.6% of rural families, area under large and medium irrigation facilities 27,564 acres and 387 irrigation wells. Progress in other sectors was 309 small scale and two large scale industries with total value of industrial production worth Rs 2.6 crores, six colleges, 52 high schools, 1,838 primary schools (including the pre-primary), with literates being 18%, the total beds in hospitals 155 and 741 miles of all types of roads. The Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61) also aimed to develop the district giving due emphasis on major and medium irrigational works, social services and agriculture. As a result of Reorganisation, the effective integration and harmonising of individual plans of different regions presented some problems during the Second Plan. Still, fair measure of success was perceived in this Plan. The Third Plan (1961 to 1966) envisaged optimum exploitation of resources. Besides the achievement of a co-ordinated growth in agriculture and industrial sectors, several special objectives were given emphasis for reducing social and economic imbalances. The financial allocation under several heads of development during the Third Plan for the district was (Rs in lakhs) 89.87 for agricultural production including horticulture, food crops, etc, 45.00 minor irrigation, 27.13 soil conservation, 12.25 animal husbandry, 2.77 fisheries, 19.50 forest and soil conservation, 27.23 co-operation, 71.92 industries and minerals, 124.60 education, 75.54 rural amenities, 16.67 public health and medical, 8.78 medical, 96.85 roads and bridges, 27.44 welfare of backward classes, 6.25 labour and labour welfare, 59.85 irrigation, 68.07 power and power supply and Rs 108.69 lakhs for block programmes. The achievements at the end of the Second and the Third Plans respectively in the district in some sectors were as follows: area under cultivation 1.276 and 1.767 lakh acres, area irrigated 1.347 and 1.726 lakh acres, area under food grains 16.51 and 17.21 lakh acres, area under other crops 7.03 and 6.50 lakh acres, veterinary hospitals 37 and 38, co-operative societies 908 and 1,065, co-operative credit to farmers Rs 6.18 crores and Rs 13.26 crores, bed strength in hospitals 177 and 560, colleges six and seven, high schools 52 and 81, primary schools 1,838 and 1,939 and large scale industries two and four and small scale industries 311 and 350 existed.

During the Fourth Plan between 1969-70 to 1973-74 after the Annual Plans of 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, emphasis was laid on irrigation, utilisation of power, development of industries co-ordinated

with exploitation of minerals, implementation of family planning programmes besides maximising job opportunities. During this Plan period, the drought conditions in 1972-73 hindered the achievement of the targets of the Plan. The Fifth Plan was executed from 1974-75 to 1977-78 with the main stress being given to the removal of poverty, attainment of economic stability, ensuring balanced regional development and to tackle the problems of poverty and unemployment to help establishing growth with social justice. Since quick implementation of projects to raise production and to check the inflationary conditions effectively was the order of the day, the Fifth Plan had to be run on the basis of annual plans. Much attention was focussed on employment generation, rural development, minimum needs programme, irrigational facilities, reducing the regional imbalances and on 20 Point Economic Programmes. The Fifth Plan was considered concluded in March 1978. During 1978-79 and 1979-80, two annual plans were executed at the conclusion of which, the Sixth Five Year Plan began from 1980 to 1985. The primary objectives of the Plan were to increase the gainful employment opportunities and achieve full employment by 1988 and secondly to bring about a fuller utilisation of the resources and assure a better distribution of income in favour of the weaker sections of the society.

Two-tier planning structure was introduced in the State since 1978-79 demarcating the district sector schemes and State sector schemes. The physical achievements in selected items at the end of 1978-79 were 6.78 lakh metric tonnes in food grains, 1.11 lakh metric tonnes in oilseeds, 1.45 lakh hectares of crop under high-yielding varieties, 76 hectares covered under rehabilitation of degraded forests, estimated production of 700 metric tonnes of fish, 10,122.8 metric tonnes of vegetable production, 71,733 tree plantings, 12,55,253 vegetable seedlings, 48,779 hectares of fruit plants, 1,77,972 hectares of contour bunding and also 5,830 hectares covered under soil conservation, production of 9,879 kg of mulberry cocoons and 2,42,000 tusser cocoons in sericulture, 289 villages for drinking-water supply with bore well programme, distribution of 886 house sites, 1,275 Janata houses, 867 low cost houses. The financial outlay and expenditure in lakhs of rupees respectively in different sectors for 1978-79 were Rs 6.34 and Rs 5.86 for agriculture, 3.38 and 2.77 for forest, 0.989 and 0.997 for fisheries, 2.30 and 2.09 for horticulture, 3.97 and 3.78 in animal husbandry, 21.73 and 20.78 in soil conservation, 4.72 and 1.86 in village and small scale industries sector, 4.42 and 5.02 in sericulture, 32.08 and 44.94 in roads and bridges, 33.37 and 29.83 for primary

and 22.69 and 21.11 for secondary education schemes, 6.00 and 5.37 for establishment of public health centres, 59.16 and 46.53 for bore well programme, 15.13 and 13.80 under programmes for backward classes and minorities, 16.34 and 13.03 for various programmes in social welfare sector, 6.42 and 6.42 for programmes in co-operative sector, 41.977 and 41.977 for programmes for rural housing, 107.00 and 100.56 under Drought Prone Area Programme.

Under the district sector annual plans, the proposed outlay (in lakhs of rupees) for various sectors of development excluding that of the allotment under Residuary State Sector Schemes was Rs 486.910 for 1979-80, Rs 558.69 for 1980-81, Rs 555.11 for 1981-82, Rs 623.15 for 1982-83, Rs 946.794 for 1983-84 and Rs 964.26 for 1984-85. Against the above proposal, the expenditure (in lakhs of rupees) for 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 was Rs 485.682, Rs 664.87 and Rs 871.68 lakhs respectively. The sectoral break-up of the expenditure from 1981-82 to 1983-84 and also the proposed outlay for 1984-85 was as follows :

(Rs in lakhs)

Sector	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85*
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture	42.826	44.123	60.18	60.22
Forests	21.250	20.735	39.28	40.84
Fisheries	2.327	5.050	5.36	7.61
Horticulture	8.630	15.390	8.72	9.07
Animal husbandry and Veterinary services	0.156	0.160	8.11	8.15
Marketing	—	—	0.85	0.85
Minor irrigation	93.490	49.170	77.65	85.98
Soil conservation	0.400	5.000	—	—
Village and Small Scale Industries	10.023	43.193	36.66	36.69
Sericulture	2.329	2.314	3.17	3.20
Roads and bridges	65.630	74.300	139.22	178.29
Primary and Secondary Education	29.615	37.245	107.95	124.60

1	2	3	4	5
Medical and Public Health	9.430	19.350	45.76	49.36
Indian System of Medicine	0.900	1.100	1.55	1.55
Drinking Water Supply	94.340	125.980	138.99	140.60
Urban Development	—	—	—	—
Slum Improvement	—	2.000	2.73	2.73
Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities	15.918	19.000	23.92	24.25
Welfare of SC and ST	14.450	24.632	32.26	32.75
Women and Children Welfare	13.060	18.650	19.33	21.88
Co-operation	6.200	8.765	11.01	11.01
Housing	54.708	148.710	108.98	124.63
Total	485.682	664.87	871.68	964.26

*Proposed outlay

The outlay for 1985-86 of district sector programmes in the District Plan was Rs 1,845.43 lakhs which was about 6.42 per cent of the total district share outlay. As against this, the district spent an amount of Rs 1,515.22 lakhs or 82 per cent of the allocation. The sectoral outlay and the expenditure in brackets for the district in lakhs of rupees in 1985-86 are as follows: Rs 37.80 (37.59) for agriculture, 5.06 (3.85) for horticulture, 9.39 (7.02) for animal husbandry, 5.06 (3.58) for fisheries, 75.38 (60.38) for forests, 0.58 (0.28) for marketing, 10.50 (9.01) for co-operation, 164.91 (117.67) for minor irrigation, 39.83 (30.87) for village and small scale industries, 12.06 (6.12) for sericulture, 610.47 (698.95) for rural development programmes, 118.75 (110.47) for roads and bridges, 129.95 (4.30) for primary and secondary education, 17.06 (16.08) for adult education, 35.80 (4.35) for rural health, 198.37 (nil) for family welfare, 0.76 (0.38) for Indian system of medicine, 185.41 (351.46) for rural water supply, 133.49 (21.11) for rural housing, 4.21 (0.53) for slum clearance, 13.58 (7.60) for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 3.79 (8.37) for the welfare of Backward Classes, 6.12 (5.34) for social welfare and 27.20 (9.91) in the district level sub-plan.

The physical achievements in some prominent aspects as in

March 1985 were as follows : Production of 5.54 lakh tonnes of food grains and 22.9 per cent of net sown area being irrigated, 1.89 lakh hectares being under high-yielding varieties programme and 61,200 tonnes fertilisers (NPK) consumption in agriculture, 2.15 lakh hectares of area being contour bunded under soil conservation, existence of 18 medium and large scale and 4,102 small scale units in industrial sector, employment of 75,000 workers in organised sector, electrification of 1,048 villages and energisation of 56,300 pump-sets under rural electrification, 49 km of roads in 100 sq km of area, 695 post offices, 603 villages having postal facilities, 2,309 primary, 256 secondary schools and 39 colleges inclusive of general, technical and professional colleges with a population of 307 per school in the age-group 5-14, and 15,462 per college as in 1983-84 in the age-group 15-25 under educational sectors, 129 health institutions inclusive of hospitals, PHCs, PHUs, 1,942 hospital beds, 36 family welfare centres under health facilities, 85 veterinary institutions under veterinary facilities, Rs 2,077.26 lakh short term, Rs 335.83 lakh medium term and Rs 186.32 lakh long term credit given under co-operative sector, 249 commercial bank branches in March 1985 with total advances to the tune of Rs 10,649 lakhs in March 1984, of which, Rs 7,200 lakhs advanced to priority sector and Rs 240 lakhs under Differential Interest Rate being some of them

Based on the District Plan proposals and final State Plan outlay, the district plans were finalised for 1986-87 and accordingly, the district sector outlay for 1986-87 from State Plan and also from Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes will be of the order of Rs 2,254.59 lakhs.

Jayanti Villages

A village in every community development block was selected as 'Jayanti Village' in 1972-73 as a mark of celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the country's independence. Out of such 180 Jayanti villages in the State, ten villages, namely, Badachi, Byakud, Kanagali, Kothali, Kukadoli, Mohiset, Mattikop, Sirasangi, Toranagatti and Udagatti were selected in the district. In these villages, several programmes of development were taken up such as drinking water facilities, housing for weaker sections, establishment of schools, post offices, providing drainages, electrification, veterinary dispensaries, community centres, balawadis, mahila-mandals, infra-structure facilities and other services.

Growth Centres

The District Planning Office had suggested 35 growth centres inclusive of 10 taluk headquarters, the remaining 25 being Nipani, Sadalga, Sankeshwar, Kudachi, Kittur, Shedbal, Bagewadi, Ankali, Bedkihal, Kabbur, Examba, Khadaklat, Konnur, Khanagaon, Ankalgi, Mudalgi, Yamakanmaradi, Pachapur, Londa, Itagi, Manoli, Murgod, Katkol, Sampgaon and Dodwad. The Town Planning Authority had considered the above mentioned growth centres for development in a phased manner on the basis of priority, treating Kudachi, Sadalga and Konnur as Market-cum-Service Centres and the other 22 villages as Service Centres. The Department of Industries and Commerce under Rural Industries Project suggested some growth centres as per the Techno-Economic Survey of April 1972. Accordingly, the growth centres identified were Athani, Shedbal, Kagwad and Ugar-khurd in Athani taluk, Sulebhavi, Hirebagewadi, Peeranwadi, Hindalga, Hudali, P Balekundri and Bhendigeri of Belgaum taluk ; Bailhongal, Kittur, M K Hubli, Sampgaon, Dodwad and Nesargi of Sampgaon taluk ; Nipani, Chikodi, Examba, Ankali, Sadalga, Bedkihal, Nanadi, Khadaklat and Akkol of Chikodi taluk ; Gokak, Gokak Falls, Ghataprabha, Yadwad, Mudalagi, Kaujalagi, Mamadapur, Khanagaon and Ankalgi of Gokak taluk ; Hukeri, Sankeshwar, Yamakanmaradi, Bellad Bagewadi, Kanagale, Hebbal, Daddi, Pachapur and Hidkal of Hukeri taluk ; Khanapur, Londa, Bidi, Nandgad, Itagi, Jamboti and Nagargali of Khanapur taluk ; Raybag, Chinchali, Kudachi and Budihal of Raybag taluk ; Ramdurg, Sureban, Katkol, Hoskote, Hulkund, Salhalli and Batakurki of Ramdurg taluk, Saundatti, Manoli, Yaragatti, Hirekumbi and Hireulligeri of Paragad taluk.

The District Industries Centres, Belgaum identified 63 growth centres during 1979, 84 centres in 1985 taking into consideration their potential for the development of industries, being well served with infra-structural facilities. Among the 84 centres, eleven are located in Chikodi taluk, nine in Hukeri, ten in Belgaum, nine in Khanapur, eight in Sampgaon, six in Paragad, seven in Ramdurg, twelve in Gokak, six in Raybag and six in Athani taluk. Apart from the growth centres identified during the Techno-Economic Survey of April 1972 and also those mentioned in 1979 by the District Industries Centre, Belgaum, the additional growth centres added to the list in 1980 were Konganalli and Manakapur of Chikodi taluk, Honage, Mache, Kanabargi, Belgundi and Santibastwad of Belgaum; Parishwad

and Garlagunji of Khanapur; Belawadi and Kurgund of Sampgaon, Murgod of Parasgad, Konnur, Arbhavi, Shindikurbet and Kuligod of Gokak; Harugeri and Paramanandwadi of Raybag; Ainapur and Madhabhavi of Athani taluks. Between 1963 and 1984 the Department of Town Planning in the State has surveyed 17 towns and 19 villages considering them as promising growth centres, base-maps having been prepared.

District Rural Development Society

Various special economic and other programmes are being implemented to uplift the rural people who are below the poverty line. Rural Development programmes are broadly grouped as I) Beneficiary oriented programmes II) Employment programmes III) others.

In March 1979, District Rural Development Society was formed in the district with the intention of speedier implementation of the programmes. Following special rural development programmes were entrusted to the Society for being executed:

Beneficiary oriented programmes: Integrated Rural Development Programme (Central Sector) was introduced in 1978-79 with the aim of raising the poorest families in rural areas above the poverty line by providing such selected beneficiaries with income-generating economic assets. Financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidy to undertake suitable occupations, setting-up of agro-based and small scale industries, programmes like intensification of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, piggery development etc, are envisaged. In the district, to start with, the programme covered only six taluks namely Sampgaon, Chikodi, Hukeri, Gokak, Ramdurg, Parasgad and since 1981-82, the entire district was brought under its operation. In 1982-83, the cluster approach was followed for implementing the scheme and 275 villages were selected in 63 clusters. A sum of Rs 411.10 lakhs had been spent during the Sixth Plan period upto 1984-85 for different schemes benefiting 43,559 families including 9,857 SC/ST families. The progress under this programme since 1980-81 to 1984-85 under different sectors was as follows: Rs 3.55 lakhs were spent to benefit 908 small and marginal farmers including 119 families of SCs/STs under agriculture, Rs 86.08 lakhs on 4,593 families (2,801 small and 1,792 marginal farmers) inclusive of 497 SC/ST families under irrigation schemes, a total of 29,481 families

(5,532 small farmers, 8,853 marginal farmers, 13,669 agricultural labourers, 1,110 non-agricultural labourers, 317 rural artisans) benefited, of which 7,190 belonged to SCs/STs under animal husbandry scheme with the spent amount of Rs 210.16 lakhs, benefiting 3,558 families including 1,432 SC/STs with an expenditure of Rs 26.95 lakhs over village industry programmes, 3,889 families with 446 families of SC/STs benefited under the tertiary sector over an expenditure of Rs 31.84 lakhs, 0.56 lakhs for rearing silk worm benefiting 47 families, and Rs 2.19 lakhs for establishing technical service centres under sericulture, 59 families benefited at an expenditure 0.20 lakhs for supply of fishing nets to fishermen, Rs 2.96 lakhs utilised for stipend to rural youths under TRYSEM, Rs 0.10 lakhs for development of fuel and fodder trees under farm forestry, Rs 14.40 lakhs spent for infrastructure developments, Rs 2.78 lakhs spent to supply four vehicles to Dairy Co-operative Societies, Rs 1.23 lakhs spent for supply of milk coolers to Dairy Co-operative Societies, Rs 4.00 lakhs spent to Government dairy for establishing chilling unit, 608 women supplied with tailoring machine after giving training to them upto 1983-84. Upto 1984-85, 971 villages have been covered as against 1,142 villages in the district of which some villages have been repeated. During 1985-86, 71 clusters covering 395 villages had been selected taking into consideration the infrastructure facilities like existing financial institutions, shandis, milk routes, panchayat headquarters, etc. Accordingly 14,402 fresh families have been identified for assistance in 1985-86, consisting of 3,888 small farmers, 4,315 marginal farmers, 2,956 agricultural labourers, 1,594 non-agricultural labourers and 1,649 rural artisans. In addition to fresh families, 13,920 old families were also to be covered during 1985-86. The total amount of subsidy to be adjusted for the year 1985-86 to fresh and also old beneficiaries was Rs 259.14 lakhs. The Annual Action Plan under the programmes for 1985-86 envisaged an expenditure of Rs 347.51 lakhs covering about 29,922 beneficiaries including the old families under different sectors. At the end of December 1985, a sum of Rs 95.00 lakhs had been spent on subsidy benefiting 6,928 persons.

Anthyodaya Programmes (State sector): This programme was launched for the financial year of 1983-84 and it envisaged to uplift five poorest families in every village every year in the selected taluk. In Belgaum district, 5 taluks namely Bailhongal, Athani, Hukeri, Raybag and Ramdurg had been selected and 487 villages had been covered. The number of beneficiaries identified in 1985-86 were

2,455 and the number covered upto December 1985 was 1,274 and the subsidy amount actually adjusted was about 13.00 lakhs and the credit disbursed was about Rs 41 lakhs.

Negilu Bhagya (State sector): This is operating from August 1982 and intends to provide assistance to families to whom surplus land is distributed and ex-tenants on whom occupancy rights had been conferred under the Karnataka Land Reforms Act. The amount of assistance is Rs 1,500 per family of surplus land grantees and Rs 1,000 per family to each ex-tenant for purchase of one pair of bullocks and an amount of not exceeding Rs 500 for purchase of agricultural implements and inputs. In the district, 392 families had been assisted with a total amount of Rs 3.85 lakhs from 1-4-1985 to 31-12-1985 and the *per capita* assistance was Rs 982.00.

Assistance to Surplus Land Grantees (Central sector): This Central sector scheme covering the entire State from 1-4-1980 envisages financial assistance to assignees of surplus land at the rate of Rs 2,500 per hectare both for purchase of inputs and for land development. In Belgaum district, 195 persons from 1-4-1985 to 31-12-1985 had been assisted financially to the tune of Rs 2.54 lakhs.

Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers (Central sector): This scheme for wells and pumpsets has two programmes, namely a) 100 wells programme (minor irrigation) b) Fruit and fuel component, launched by the Government of India during 1983-84, mainly to assist small and marginal farmers to help increase the agricultural production. In the district, during 1985-86, upto 31-12-1985, Rs 19.60 lakhs of subsidy had been adjusted and a credit of Rs 88.35 lakhs had been distributed benefiting 810 cases. Under this category of beneficiary oriented programme, scheme for development of women and children in rural areas (DWCRA) is also existing in the district.

Small Farmers Development Agency: The SFDA began its operation in the district as a State-sponsored programme from November 1978 with the main object of developing the potential of the farmers and agricultural labourers besides assisting them to achieve economic stability. Agricultural programmes, Minor irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, Fisheries, etc, were the sectors in which the agency concentrated its programmes. The programme involved financial and material assistance including subsidies, subsidiary occupation,

technical know-how and employment opportunities. In 1978-79, Rs 4.75 lakhs of subsidy was released, for the benefit of about 2,600 persons. A sum of Rs 1.195 lakhs had been spent for the execution of its programme out of the outlay of Rs 25.00 lakhs upto the end of March 1980 and during 1980-81 another Rs 1.940 lakhs had been expended out of the allocation of Rs 39.4 lakhs upto 30th September 1980. SFDA was merged with District Rural Development Society, from October 1980.

II Employment Programme: Prior to the implementation of the National Rural Employment Programme (Central Sector) in November 1981, another State Government Scheme 'Employment Affirmation Scheme' was in existence since 1978 in the three taluks of Ramdurg, Sampgaon and Parasgad. The Employment Affirmation Scheme envisaged to provide employment of manual work to the poor people for a period of 100 days in a year. Several labour intensive production works were included in this scheme. The payment of wages being both in kind and cash was Rs four per day. Under this EAS, about 89,000 mandays were generated in March 1979 and 13 lakhs mandays were expected to be generated during 1979-80. A sum of Rs 2.829 lakhs was spent during March 1979 and about Rs 75 lakhs (including the value of food grains) was provided for these three taluks in 1979-80. The total number of persons employed and the mandays generated were 5,670 and 5,91,517 in 1979-80 and 11,700 and 12,86,000 in 1980-81. Consequent upon the Government of India, changing the "Food for Work" scheme into National Rural Employment Programme, the Government of Karnataka amalgamated the EAS, with the NREP, the objectives of which were almost similar. Under the NREP, Rs 33.6 lakhs was spent in 1981-82. In 1982-83, Rs 79.30 lakhs had been provided. In this year, about 3,46,216 persons were to be benefited. In 1984-85, Rs 233.84 lakhs (Rs 163.71 lakhs on wages and Rs 70.13 lakhs on materials) were spent out of the available Rs 263.66 lakhs, generating 24.49 lakhs of mandays of work out of 1,155 works taken up during the year. In 1985-86, out of the released amount of Rs 114 lakhs, Rs 57.88 lakhs were spent and 384 fresh works were taken up in that year, completing 16 fresh works, and 40 spill-over works.

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme: It is a Central sector scheme with 100 per cent assistance from Government of India, started from 15-8-1983, with a view to tackle rural poverty particularly

relating to rural employment opportunities for the landless workers during the lean period of agriculture. It is intended to provide employment to atleast one member of every landless household upto 100 days in a year, preference being given to landless labourers, SC and ST persons. The total value of schemes approved by Government of India during 1983-85 was Rs 244.967 lakhs. A sum of Rs 28.045 lakhs and Rs 119.001 lakhs had been released during 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively, of which Rs 4.77 lakhs and Rs 128.81 lakhs had been spent for the respective years. During 1985-86 Rs 225.311 lakhs worth of schemes had been approved. Upto the end of December 1985, Rs 69.65 lakhs had been spent.

Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme : This (State Sector) was introduced in the State from 26-1-84 in a phased manner and the State is fully covered under the scheme since July 1985. The main aim of the programme is to provide guaranteed gainful employment to all illiterate unskilled able-bodied job seekers residing in villages, between the age group of 18 to 60 years. The physical progress upto the end of December 1985 in the district was, out of 56,654 registered persons, 14,260 got work and an amount of Rs 205.7 lakhs was paid as wages. The mandays generated were 8,88,619 and 539 works were started in the district.

Self Employment Scheme for the Educated Unemployed Youth initiated in 1983 by Government of India envisages financial assistance to the educated unemployed youth to start their own enterprise and this scheme has been extended till the end of VII Five Year Plan. In Karnataka, the scheme is applicable in all towns and cities with a population below 10 lakhs and a composite loan (25 per cent of it being Government subsidy) limited to Rs 35,000 to start industrial unit, Rs 25,000 for service units and Rs 15,000 for business units is given to eligible person. In Belgaum district, 1,640 persons were benefited with a loan of Rs 239.06 lakhs in 1983-84 and Rs 163.70 lakhs advanced to 990 persons in 1984-85. Out of the loan of Rs 162.26 lakhs distributed among 901 persons in 1985-86, Rs 101.00 lakhs had been advanced among 546 persons for starting industries, Rs 33.66 lakhs among 94 persons for service units and Rs 27.60 lakhs among 161 persons for starting business units (-*Kaigarika Varthe*, March to September, 1986 issues).

TRYSEM : The National Scheme of Training of Rural youth for self-employment is being implemented in Karnataka through

DRDS involving the Block Development agency. The main thrust of the scheme is for equipping the rural youth with necessary skills and technology to enable him to seek self-employment. Only youth belonging to families of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans, and others below the poverty line are eligible. In Belgaum district 239 youths were trained of which 159 were self-employed. In 1984-85, 409 candidates received training under the scheme.

Other Schemes : a) *Special Livestock Production Programme:* The main objectives of this programme are a) to produce high-quality-bred cows from indigenous cattle breed possessed by the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, etc. In this district, 113 persons have been benefited at an expenditure of Rs 1.50 lakhs under sheep breeding during 1985-86 upto the end of 31-12-1985.

Community Development Movement: With the advent of Planning, the rural development found expression through the Community Development Movement in 1952 supported in later years by a network of Panchayatraj institutions. The district's community development movement dates from 2-10-1952 when Hukeri and Gokak taluks first came under its fold and thereafter, Athani in April 1956, Raybag, Khanapur and Ramdurg taluks from 1-4-1957, 2-10-1957 and 1-4-1958 respectively were covered. A pre-extension block was sanctioned to Chikodi taluk in April 1959. The remaining taluks were brought under CD movement subsequently. In 1959, a three-tier Panchayat Raj system was launched and since then the blocks are being managed by the Taluk Development Board which are statutory bodies having overall charge of the total development works in the rural areas. By the end of October, 1963, the entire State was covered by the Community Development Programme.

b) *Rural Energy Programme:* Under this programme, several schemes like National Project of Biogas Development through Agricultural Department, DRDS and voluntary agencies, National Project on Demonstration of Improved *chulas* as a Central sector scheme are being executed in the State. During 1985-86 a provision of Rs 6.075 was made and the expenditure upto end of December 1985 was Rs 1.82 lakhs in Belgaum district. (See pp 352-53).

Some of the other schemes initiated by the Government are

Community Development and Panchayatraj, Land Reforms (see Chapter XI), Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour (see p 380), Rural Water Supply and Sanitation schemes. (See Chapter XIV). Besides the beneficiary oriented and employment schemes, there are other major area development programmes which intend to develop the area in general. Among them, Drought Prone Area Programme, Western Ghats Development Programme, Karnataka Development Programme (20 Point Economic Programme), Land Army Programme, and Command Area Development Authority Programme are major ones.

Drought Prone Area Programme (Central sector) (DPAP) is one among several schemes initiated to achieve the objective 'Growth with Social Justice'. The scheme of improving the conditions in the chronically drought-affected area as a Central sector scheme though not in the name of DPAP started during the Fourth Plan period and activities like irrigation works, soil conservation, Roads, afforestation, etc, with rural bias were initiated. The project of DPAP in Belgaum is in operation since 1974-75 i.e., from Fifth Plan period, in five taluks of Athani, Gokak, Raybag, Ramdurg and Paragad. This project was entrusted to DRDS for execution from March 1979. Since 1983-84, the taluk Raybag was excluded. Since inception of the project from 1974-75, upto the end of 1984-85, an amount of Rs 780.494 lakhs had been spent out of the total outlay of Rs 903.544 lakhs. The sector-wise expenditure for the period upto 1984-85 (in lakhs of rupees) were 328.911 (Minor irrigation), 102.301 (Soil conservation), 71.146 (Afforestation), 30.882 (Horticulture), 27.739 (Fisheries) and Rs 56.591 (Animal Husbandry), 13.786 (Expansion of Dairy), 64.089 (Sericulture), 16.882 (Credit Plan-Risk Fund), 41.715 (other programmes), and 26.452 (Administration). During the project period 1985-87, the total outlay for two years would be Rs 96.00 lakhs, excluding the balance of 20.14 lakhs.

The State Sector of DPAP was started in 1977-78. Raybag taluk is covered under the State sector with full State finance from 1-4-1983. Several incomplete works of the year 1981-82 were taken up for execution as spill-over works, for 1983-84 onwards such as lift irrigation scheme at Kudachi, water supply to horticultural farm at Mekhali Farm, afforestation work, land development and minor irrigation tank at Jodhatti, Community Lift Irrigation scheme, at Gundwad, Grainage and Chawki rearing buildings etc, under sericulture. The total allocation of finances during 1984-85 was

Rs 15.69 lakhs of which Rs 11.35 lakhs have been spent. The Plan allotment for 1985-86 was Rs 7.50 lakhs.

Western Ghats Development Programme: The Western Ghat areas by virtue of the resources provide good scope for development of industries. In 1958, the Government constituted 'Malnad Development Board' which considered Khanapur taluk of the district as coming under the purview of the definition 'Malnad areas'. In 1969, a special committee was formed at the Centre and as per its advise, among the 55 taluks of the State, Belgaum and Khanapur taluks were identified as belonging to this region. Later, on the basis of the study by Town and Country Planning organisation, as directed by the Planning Commission, a few more taluks were added. This integrated development programme was initiated from 1974-75 during the Fifth Plan as a Central Sector Scheme. The scheme relates to the development of Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Communication, Forestry, Small Scale Industries, Sericulture, Tourism, etc. At present, the areas of the district covered by the programme are the taluks of Khanapur, Hukeri, Belgaum, Bailhongal and Saundatti. The total financial outlay and expenditure from 1974-75 to 1984-85 was, 42.99 and 44.00 lakhs (upto 1982-83), outlay of 30.39 lakhs fully spent in 1983-84, and Rs 17.45 lakhs being spent out of 21.45 lakhs in 1984-85.

Twenty Point Economic Programme: This programme launched from 1-7-1975 as a major thrust to hold the price line due to the serious inflation at that time was revised as New 20 Point Programme on 4-1-1982 with modified priorities to suit the changed economic environment. It was further revised in 1986 and the 20-points as stated briefly are, attack on rural poverty, strategy for rainfed agriculture, better use of irrigation water, bigger harvest, enforcement of land reforms, special programmes for rural labour, clean drinking water, health for all, two-child norm, expansion of education, justice to Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes, equality for women, new opportunities for youth, housing for the people, improvements of slums, new strategy for forestry, protection of the environment, concern for the consumer, energy for the villages and a responsive administration. Thereafter, since January 1983, Government of Karnataka evolved a Karnataka Development Programme in which are included additional schemes such as Aksharasena, Anthyoda, Negilubhagya etc, besides the 20-point programme. The achievements under this programme during 1984-85 are as follows: number of

families benefited under IRDP (10,087), Anthyodaya (2,155), Negilubhagya (516), 60 wells under 100 wells programme, 409 candidates trained under TRYSEM programme, 24.09 lakh mandays created under NREP, 13,395 benefited under RLEGP, 918 villages provided with drinking water facilities, 7,300 rural families given construction assistance, 9,233 rural families allotted house sites, distribution of houses to 351 families of economically weaker sections, planting of 1.96 lakh saplings, setting up of 1,105 biogas plants, sterilisation under family planning done for 18,825 cases, opening 25 new fair price shops, setting up of 1,248 village and small scale units, opening 690 adult literacy centres, electrification of 39 main villages and 34 hamlets, energising 6,487 pumpsets, electrifying 5,023 houses under Bhagyajyoti scheme, setting up of 210 units by Khadi and Village Industries Board and production of 15.52 metric tonnes of bivoltine silk.

Land Army

The Land Army Programme was launched in 1971 primarily to tackle rural unemployment and under-employment. In 1974-75, a Corporation was formed with share capital of one crore rupees and executed, on agency basis, for various approved works of several departments of the Government. In September of 1979, minor irrigation works under DPAP in the district of Belgaum were entrusted to the Corporation. As on March 1984, the Corporation had completed six minor irrigation schemes at a cost of Rs 79 lakhs facilitating 1,266 acres of land to be irrigated. Five community bore well schemes costing Rs 12 lakhs and irrigating about 75 hectares had been completed. Many other works like four minor irrigation works, 12 NGRG godowns of 200 MT capacity, three ware-houses costing about Rs 36 lakhs, 34 units of house-cum-sheds under leather sector were completed and five sericulture buildings were under different stages of completion. Three more minor irrigation tank works, sericulture building works, hostel buildings, Rural Veterinary Dispensary buildings, Somapur to Sogal road work and eight Chauki rearing centres were new works taken up for execution. The Corporation aims to help the poor rural labourers by directly providing them work and livelihood thereof. Since the inception of KLAC in 1979 in the district, upto the end of March 1986, about Rs 337.7 lakhs had been spent on the entrusted works and in 86-87 the organisation has a workload of about Rs 400 lakhs for execution.

POTENTIALITIES OF DEVELOPMENT

Belgaum district though considered a backward district attaining 12th rank in 1979-80, gained the developed status, being elevated to the fourth rank in the State in 1984-85 in overall aspect, as opined by the Planning Department. However the level of development seems to be average in certain sectors like sericulture, inland fisheries, animal husbandry, utilisation of certain minerals and forest produce, number of cottage and small scale industries, demand based industrial establishments, necessitating greater attention on their development. The man-power in the district, the developed status of co-operative and infrastructural facilities could be better utilised for gaining a higher level of net domestic product.

Agriculture and Related Sectors: Agriculture happens to be the main sector of the economy in the district which has about 67% of the geographical area fit for cultivation and is responsible for providing livelihood to nearly 71% of the population. The district has ideal irrigation resources in rivers, tanks, wells, etc. If the major river irrigation projects are completed, an ultimate irrigation potential of about 2.25 lakhs hectares will be created of which more than 50 per cent remains still to be covered. The irrigated area as a per cent of the net sown area is about 23.0 around 1983-84 and there remains much scope for bringing more land under irrigation. Only about five per cent of the uncultivable land can be brought under the plough through land reclamation methods. Tobacco cultivation is very significant in some parts of the district particularly near Nipani, Chikodi, etc. The demand for tobacco calls for the increase of tobacco production, atleast by 25 per cent more than the present level. Pachapur, Hukeri, Gokak, etc, are other areas where the crop can be considerably extended. Tobacco in different forms has a greater scope for starting small scale units of production.

Sugarcane is another crop for which abundant potential exists for growing and also utilisation as raw material. The increasing area of land under irrigated conditions due to the irrigation projects, other schemes, the necessity for the expansion of the sugar industries have given rise to ample scope for growing more sugarcane. As a commercial crop, sugarcane still enjoys a coveted place. Similarly cotton as a commercial crop has equal potential in the district in view of the everlasting demand for textiles throughout the length and

breadth of the country as also the existing ginning and textile mills in and around the district.

Horticulture : The soil and climatic conditions of the district places it favourably for the development of horticultural crops like fruits and vegetables which are comparatively more profitable. By about 1990, the total area and also the production in tonnes of all the horticultural crops can be considerably increased to about 54,500 hectares and 5.5 lakh tonnes. Several kinds of fruits, flowers etc, can be grown successfully, notable among them being rose-apple, litchi, pomegranate, mosambi, mandarin, new varieties of ber and mango (Amrapati of Malluka), etc, under fruits, *pulak*, zettence, etc under vegetables, *dhavan*, tube-rose, jasmine under commercial flower crops, pepper, oil palm, cinnamon, *jeera* curry leaf, etc, under spices. Increase of the cultivable area to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent can be possible in *malnad* tracts of Khanapur and Sampgaon taluks for growing coconut, cashewnut, cardamom, pepper, clove, pineapple, ginger, mango, sapota, rose-apple, banana and vegetable crops like potato, tomato, cole crops, peas, beans, sweet potato, etc. In the transition *gadinad* tract comprising eastern part of Sampgaon, Hukeri and western parts of Gokak, Raybag and Chikodi taluks, the cultivable area for horticultural crops can be increased by 12 to 15 per cent. The dry tract or *yerenad* tract comprising of eastern part of Gokak, Raybag, Chikodi, Athani, Parasgad and Ramdurg taluks, the cultivable area under horticultural crops can be increased by 10 to 15 per cent. Floriculturists can also take to bee keeping profitably.

The livestock wealth of the district is in no way insignificant. This wealth provides ample scope for increased animal husbandry programmes particularly for nutritive food, as a measure against drought and scarcity. Poultry and dairy activities have unlimited scope in the district. Cultivation of a plant namely Soobabul which has an extensive use as fodder, fuel and manure can be a boon to the cattle wealth in the district.

Inland fisheries : In view of the existing water spread area of about 23.5 thousand hectares, also about 475 kms of river streaks, inland fishing offers scope for development. Construction of fresh tanks along the major canals of irrigation projects, bringing the entire number of resources under the fold of fish culture, utilisation of saline

water-logged areas in the major irrigation project areas through construction of fish-culture tanks of manageable size will improve fish production considerably.

Sericulture : An ideal climate, the forest area and the soil of the district offer excellent scope for the development of sericulture as a supplementing source of income. Sericulture is in the infant stages because district is non-traditional compared to a traditional district, having only about 642 hectares of land under mulberry. In the coming years more than 5,300 hectares can be brought under mulberry cultivation additionally. Besides mulberry development, tusser culture can be developed in Khanapur taluk and forested areas of other taluks. There is a possibility of rearing superior quality cocoons since spread of diseases is less due to larger distances between rearing houses.

Industry : The district is declared as industrially backward by the Planning Commission, entitling for concessional finance. It has been observed that the average worker in the district can pick up skills quickly and is comparatively industrious. Under agro-based sector, many medium scale units can be started newly. The surplus bagasse which is available for the existing sugar factories could be sufficient for being used as raw material to start a paper, and pulp mill in Ugar, and the groundnut shell, bagasse, waste paper etc, for starting Chip Board factory in the district. The four sugar factories (Chikodi, Gokak, M K Hubli and Ugarkhurd) together have crushed 13,74,666 tonnes of cane in 1985-86 and the bagasse residue was 4,71,975, tonnes $\frac{1}{3}$ of cane crushed by weight. About 85% of this on an average is used as fuel in sugar factories. Thus all the sugar factories in the district can provide about 1.50 lakhs tonnes of bagasse for a paper or pulp unit, and if alternative fuel can be used, an average of 5 to 6 lakh tonnes of bagasse can be made available as raw material necessary in view of the scarcity of bamboo and eucalyptus and import of pulp by paper units. But the sugar factories hold that bagasse is cheaper than power or coal and displacing this fuel by others require introducing change in the plants too. Still, the surplus bagasse can be utilised by installing digesters to convert it into pulp as has been done at the Bhadravati unit. Some more ginning factories can come up in Athani, Raybag, Parasgad and Gokak taluks, where cotton is extensively grown. The oil seeds production can accommodate one more unit of oil mill in each of the

taluks of Athani, Raybag, Gokak, Sampgaon, Parasgad and Ramdurg. The increasing production of wheat in Parasgad and Ramdurg taluks and the marketable surplus of the command area can afford new *chakki rawa* mills to be established in Parasgad and Ramdurg taluks. Similarly maize which is mainly grown in Hukeri and Gokak can be utilised for manufacture of maize *rawa* in Sankeshwar and Gokak areas. Mudalgi can be an ideal place for starting a big cattle feed unit. A cold storage plant either at Khanapur or Saundatti can be set up due to the increasing production of fruits and vegetables in Belgaum and Khanapur and the taluks of the command area. Under the agro sector, chilli pounding units, oil pressers, agricultural implements, Poha mills, bakery units, agro services centres in all the taluks of the district, dal mills, fried grams, *churmuri bhattis* in Belgaum, Khanapur, Sampgaon, Chikodi Raybag taluks can be started. Belgaum taluk offers ideal opportunities for starting units to produce consumer goods like potato/banana chips, jams and jellies, pop corn, cashew kernels, condiments, sweets, coffee grinding, *masala* powder, mini baby food, etc, of common use. The beedi tobacco, a unique crop in some taluks of the district offers excellent scope for the tobacco processing units, manufacture of *jarda* and other chewing tobacco, snuff, nicotine, beedi units, etc, in Chikodi and other tobacco growing areas.

The dense forests of Khanapur and parts of other taluks, abundant in valuable wood trees, canes, bamboo, etc, offer good scope from many forest-based industries. Manufacturing bullock carts, wooden furniture, wooden electrical switch boards, sound boxes, stereo boxes, bamboo baskets, etc, can be taken up in the area.

Consequent upon the availability of various minerals such as bauxite, lime stone, china clay, manganese, fire clay, etc, good potential for starting many mineral-based units is identifiable. In a seminar organised by Mining Engineers Association of India, Belgaum sub-centre, suggestions that several industries manufacturing silicon carbide, ferrosilicon, aluminium and allied products, cement, porcelain, stoneware pipes, fire bricks, moulding sand and paints were given based on the available minerals. Since lime stone of high quality is available in Yadwad belt and some parts of Ramdurg, Sampgaon and Khanapur taluks, mini and medium scale cement plants could be started in these areas. Many industrial units based on

Animal Husbandry have a potential for growth in the district and of them leather footwear units in all taluks, dairy product units in Belgaum, Chikodi, Athani and Sampgaon, bone meal manufacturing in Belgaum, Khanapur, tanning units in Belgaum, Hukeri and Athani, horn articles in Hukeri, milk chilling in Khanapur, Gokak and Raybag and wool industry in Athani were worth mentioning. The district has a good potential for new units in manufacturing building materials like mosaic tiles, cement hollow bricks, door handles and hinges, glazed tiles, etc, in Belgaum, Chikodi and Gokak, bricks wooden building materials, steel gates and grills in most of the taluks. Many engineering and allied units have still scope in several taluks of the district for being started such as steel furniture, motor re-winding, auto repairs and servicing, steel rolling shutters, auto body building, aluminium utensils, watch straps, chokes and coils, hydraulic jacks, gas stoves, electric motors, fans, G I Castings, xerox, printing presses, aerated waters, paper cones, battery charging and reconditioning, manufacture of beds and pillows, imitation jewellery, Ayurvedic medicines, gunny bags, repair works of electrical appliances, ice candy and cool drinks, voltage stabilisers, watch repairs, T V and Radio servicing, production of lamps and florescent tubes, T V antenna, emergency light, screen printing, umbrella, locks, wires and cables, transformers, electric bells, miniature lamps, ammonia printing, refrigerator, mirrors, tooth paste and host of other articles.

Among other demand based and resource based production items, manufacturing units of sports goods, plastic rain coats, scented supari, bicycle components, gummed paper tapes, emery paper and cloth, elastic bands, gelatine capsules, hacksaw blades, welding rods, crown corks, sodium silicate, citric acid from molasses, smokeless charcoal, etc, have good potential. The District Industrial Centre estimated that in the near future, say upto 1990, more than 3,500 small scale units could be started in addition to many one-man units in the district, covering the above-mentioned production field.

In the transport sector, besides the need for developing auto building industry by providing sufficient industrial estate facilities, there is much scope for the existing units to go for aluminium bodies for the chasis. Further in the railway, the line from Miraj to Hubli and on to Bangalore should be converted to broad gauge. The aerodrome of Belgaum is of strategic importance to the Government

and also for military purpose. The importance of this station will increase if feeder lines like Belgaum to Hubli and Bijapur are provided. Further, this aerodrome having about 480 acres of land has ample scope for expansion of the traffic and for landing bigger planes. In the road transport sector, there is scope for a little extent to increase the schedules under the existing system of motorable roads. If the motorable roads are increased in the district, additional 230-240 villages can be covered by operating fresh schedules. The inter-state agreements between Karnataka and Maharashtra can afford to cover about 50,000 km of additional trips and schedules.

The district is influenced by the blow of south-west monsoon from June to September and north-east monsoon from October to February. Further, the dry tracts of Athani, Gokak, Ramdurg and Raybag taluks are subjected to the piercing hot winds blowing over the plateau. Thus the blow of wind offers tangible occasion for production of power through the erection of wind mills. One such experiment had been made in a village of Hukeri for the first time in the State. Since the wind can effectively work to lift water from the borewells even at a low velocity of 7.5 km per hour, this mechanism may be made use of extensively in the district.

The live stock wealth of the district (20.34 lakhs) provides abundant scope for the production of biogas which can be used as fuel, as a good substitute to electricity. This gas can be used to motivate 5 Hp pumpset in lifting water.

The district can potentially develop to attract tourists from far and wide on account of its pleasant climate, and also due to locations such as bird sanctuary at Ghataprabha, several places of antiquity and scenic beauty. Belgaum Fort and forts in many places in the district with historical background, Gokak Falls, Kamala Narayana temple at Degaon, Kittur Fort, Yellamma Hills and the Parasgad Fort, Navil Thirtha near Saundatti, Yogi Kolla near Gokak, Shabhari Kolla or Siddeshwara Kolla near Ramdurg, Hooli and Halasi are only a few of them. Good network of all weather roads for plying vehicles, rest houses, hotels and publicity will increase tourist traffic.

Statement showing the growth of Population in the major towns of Belgaum District

Name of the town	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Athani	11,186	10,416	11,107	11,157	10,549	12,868	13,787	17,089	19,479	24,378	27,549
Bailhongal	7,806	NA	NA	NA	8,676	9,572	10,913	14,166	16,055	19,440	26,465
Belgaum City	23,115	28,423	22,434	29,636	36,354	49,873	71,831	1,01,110	1,27,885	1,92,427	2,74,430
Belgaum (Cant)	9,582	123,14	10,641	11,172	10,014	11,430	14,431	16,717	18,905	21,445	25,942
Chikodi	5,699	NA	10,779	11,632	NA	9,199	10,070	13,713	15,745	18,338	22,789
Gokak	10,205	12,106	9,860	5,607	9,759	11,478	13,826	17,694	21,854	29,960	42,496
Hukeri	5,523	NA	4,556	4,487	NA	NA	NA	9,455	10,751	12,463	15,545
Khanapur	4,016	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,881	5,409	6,175	8,127	10,193	12,513
Nipani	9,777	NA	11,394	10,476	11,272	17,857	16,387	24,325	29,374	35,116	41,783
Ramdurg	6,810	8,645	9,452	8,843	8,117	9,693	11,496	13,227	15,986	19,697	27,555
Raybag	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,926	8,981	12,241	9,635
Sankeswar	8,106	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13,186	15,045	18,950	24,018
Saundatti	7,133	8,930	9,323	5,315	7,189	7,175	8,730	10,030	12,299	16,011	26,404

Some towns have recorded an increase in population also due to some villages in their neighbourhood being brought into their civic limits.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The political history of Belgaum district as already surveyed in Chapter II reveals that it came under the Shatavahanas, the Kadambas of Banavasi, the Chalukyas of Badami, the Rashtrakutas of Malkhed and Chalukyas of Kalyana. During the later part of the Rashtrakuta rule, the various feudatories were administering parts of the district under the central power of Karnataka. These feudatories included the Rattas, the Kadambas of Goa, the Shilaharas of Kolhapur, etc. The Rashtrakutas had divided the Empire into Rashtra or Mandala, Vishaya or Nadu or district and Grama or village. In between the two were the Kampana, what can be considered in modern terms as a *hobli* or revenue circle. A Kampana may consist of 10 (Dashagrama), 12 (Dwadashagrama), 30, 36 or 70 villages. Belgaum district region was distributed among Koondi-3,000, Halasi-12,000, Belvola-300 and Karahada-4,000. The headquarters of Koondi-3,000, Koondi town has now vanished. The region has been described in a number of inscriptions as part of Kuntala Desha or Vishaya. (This shows that some of these administrative terms were used loosely). Anyway Kuntala stood for Karnataka or Rattapadi. Parts of Belgaum, especially in the north were described as in Karahada-4,000 in Kuntala Desha. The village Telsang (in the present Athani tq) is described as in Kuntala Desha, in which lay Karahada-4,000 and Kalambade-300 Kampana (*KI* II, No 18). Similarly, the village Nagaral is described as in Tungala-30 and Kalambada-300. In another inscription at Umrani in the neighbouring district, Kalambade-300 is called a *nadu*. Ramateerth village (Athani tq) is described as in Muvattarumbada (36 villages) Kampana in Karahada-4,000. Only some parts of Karahada-4,000 were included in the present Belgaum district, especially areas to the north of the Krishna.

The territory between the south of the Krishna, except the south-western fringe was called Koondi or Kuhundi-3,000 and this extended to the present Mudhol and Jamkhandi taluk regions too, now in Bijapur district. The village Mulagunda is described as in Sugandavarti (Saundarti)-12 Kampana of Koondi-3,000 in the Ratta records. Similarly in Koondi-3,000 was Horagatta-70 in which lay the village Enagi (1182 AD). Another division was Kundargi-70 in which lay the Onanur or Vannur village. The village Umbarani (Umrani, Chikodi tq) was in Koravalli Kampana of Koondi-3,000 in 1204. A record from Kerur (Chikodi tq) says that Koravalli-150 had Gokak as its headquarters then. Kankana-100, Sogala-30 and Kurumbetta Kampana in this Koondi division are also mentioned. The southern parts of the district were in the district called Belvola-300 which had Annigeri in Dharwad district as the headquarters. The area from the district in Belvola-300 were places like Hooli, Sirasangi or Kumudawada (modern Kalbhavi). Sirsangi was in Kolanur-30 (Konnur near Nargund), Kumudawada and Kadatanal were Kadaravalli-30 (modern Kadrolli). To the West was Palasi or Panasa Desha or Halasi-12,000. Utsugame-30 (Uchagaon in Belgaum tq), Kalagiri Kampana, Sallakunduru-70 were parts of Halasi also called Palasika Vishaya. Villages like Sindavalli, Kuppottaggarika (Kuppatageri) or Bhalika were in Kalagiri Kampana, as seen from the Goa Kadamba records. Velugrama-70 was also in Halasi-12,000. Later, the Seunas created a new province called Toragale-6,000 which continued as a province under Vijayanagara, but defining the boundary of the province is difficult, though Torgal was its headquarters. But the circles or hoblis of old time continued.

The rulers in ancient times had their officers like *sandhivigrahika* or foreign minister, *senapati* (commander), *pratihara* (door keeper) and senior officials. Every province like Koondi-3,000 or Halasi-12,000 had an imperial officer together with the local feudatory. *Nadus* or districts had *Nadagaudas* or *nada adhikaris*. Kampana had a *bhojaka* as seen from many Kadamba records. Village had a *gramabhojaka* and a *grama adhikari*. A *gramadhikari* is found at village Suvarnavada (Savadi) in 1167 (KI II No. 24). It is difficult to define the powers of *adhikari* and a *bhojaka*. The village accountant was called *senabova* or *karanika* during those days.

Under the Muslims, a province was called a *taraf* earlier, and *suba* under the Mughuls. The Bahmani kingdom had totally four *tarafs* under them earlier and this was increased to eight by Gawan.

Bijapur rulers continued the same arrangement. Under the *taraf* or *suba* was a *paragana* or *taluk*. Marathas continued the system and called *paragana* a *taluk*. Below the taluks were *karyats* (modern hoblis or revenue circles), and a revenue village was a *mauza*. The number of villages in a *karyat* varied and Dr K N Chitnis has pointed out that in Kittur territory Karyat Kadaravalli had seven villages and Karyat Belavadi 54. The Tarafdar or Subedar was the viceroy. The villages had Kulkarni or Pande, the village accountant and Patel or Patil, the headmen, the Karyat had Deshpande and Desai or Deshmukh. The so-called princes of Kittur, Belavadi or Sirsangi, were in fact *desais*, holding the positions hereditarily. The forts had special arrangements with a Killedar and his subordinate staff which were mostly under the direct control of the provincial government. The petty village servants were called *volekar* (messenger), *shetsandi* or *talvar* (watchman). The Muslims did not change the earlier administrative arrangements radically. Only names of offices came to be Persianised. The Marathas also continued this arrangement.

Under the British the general administration of the district was originally entrusted to the Principal Collector of Dharwad till 1836. With the passing of the Regulation VII (1830) of the Government of Bombay, the 'Southern Maratha Country' was brought under the above Regulation. The territories were formed into one Collectorate called the Dharwad District or Zilla. This included besides the present Dharwad district, the parts of the later Belgaum, Bijapur and Sholapur Collectorates. On the recommendations of Dunlop, the then Principal Collector of Dharwad, Belgaum was formed into a separate collectorate with effect from 28th April 1836. It consisted of ten talukas viz. Parasgad, Sampgaon, Padshapur (Pachapur), Chikodi, Bagalkot, Indi, Muddebihal, Hungund, Badami and Bidi. But Dharwad continued to be the District headquarters with a bifurcation effected as Southern and Northern districts. On the 3rd May 1836, Raven Scroft was made the Assistant Collector of Belgaum. Soon after this in 1838-39 the Indi and Muddebihal sub-divisions were transferred to the new district of Sholapur. The number of sub-divisions (taluks) in the present Belgaum district was increased by the formation of the two new sub-divisions of Athani and Gokak. On the 9th March 1838 Belgaum was made the district headquarters separating it from Dharwad. Between 1836 and 1864 the Belgaum District continued to receive constant additions by the lapse of *jahgirs* or alienated villages. In 1864 the sub-divisions of Bagalkot,

Hungund and Badami were transferred from Belgaum to the new Collectorate of Kaladgi. In 1866 Padshapur taluk was re-named as Belgaum and in 1881 Bidi taluk re-named as Khanapur though the taluk centre had been shifted from Bidi to Khanapur in 1829, on the consequence of the taluk *kacheri*, being burnt by Sangolli Rayanna. Hukeri was a Mahal under the Chikodi taluk till the year 1908, when it was constituted as a separate taluk. Similarly, Raybag was a Mahal under Shirol taluk of Kolhapur State and it is not known when it was made a taluk. Ramdurg taluk was included in Bijapur district in 1948 and later in 1951 it was transferred to Belgaum district.

The general administration of the district was entrusted to an officer called Collector. He was the Chief Magistrate and the executive head of the district. Belgaum was made the headquarters of the Southern Division in 1878. But earlier it was called Kanarese Division with Dharwad as its headquarters. Between the years 1950 to 1956, the Commissioner's office was called the office of the Director of Local Authority, Southern Division, Belgaum. Thereafter the office was redesignated as the Divisional Commissioner, Belgaum, from 1st November 1956 i.e., after the Reorganisation of States. The Commissioner was in-charge of the General Administration of the Division and exercised control over all the revenue officers and revenue courts in the division.

Commissioner: The Commissioner discharged the duties conferred under the Land Revenue Code and also any other law that governed the division. He was the controlling, supervising and co-ordinating officer at the divisional level, the appellate authority, who heard appeals against Collector's decision and enjoyed the power of revision. The Commissioner had to supervise the proper execution of Government policies in the actual administration of the districts committed to his charge. The Southern Division comprised of five districts such as Belgaum, Dharwad, Kaladgi, Kanara (north) and Ratnagiri. In the Bombay Presidency there was no Board of Revenue as in Madras. The Commissioner was the channel of communication between the district and the Government.

Collector: The Collector was the head of the general administration of the district. His primary duty was the collection of land revenue and he was also the custodian of the State property. He was the controlling officer, directing the action of his subordinates in executing decisions under Land Revenue Code, serve as the head

of the Police and as the returning officer during elections. The vicissitudes of trade, administration of justice, progress of public works, working of local bodies like municipalities, and other local boards affecting materially the interests of the people of whom he was the guardian.

Prant Officer: The Collector had under him the Prant Officers who were either Assistant Collectors or District Deputy Collectors. There were three Prants in Belgaum located at Belgaum, Chikodi and Sampgaon. The Prant Officers formed the connecting link between the Mamlatdar and the Mahalkaris and the Collector. Special training in maintenance of land records, survey and settlement matters etc, were given to the Probationary Assistant and Deputy Collectors. The Assistant Collector or Prant Officer had to undergo training in horse riding before joining regular service. He exercised powers under the Land Revenue Code. The Prant Officer could execute certain contracts and leases and *sanads* given for tree planting. The Assistant or Deputy Collector was also the Sub-Divisional Magistrate who could transfer the cases from one Court to another, if he had appellate powers.

Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris: The head of the taluk administration was the Mamlatdar, and Mahalkari had the executive charge of a Mahal or Petha. The Mamlatdar was in charge of the Sub-Treasury in every taluk or Mahal. There was little difference in the style of functioning and duties of a Mamlatdar and Mahalkari. The revenue functions of a Mamlatdar are to prepare the ground work for the Prant Officer and the Collector to pass orders thereupon. He had to execute all such orders, directions, etc, with regard to the annual demand of Land Revenue; he had to prepare all the statements necessary for what was called the making of the Jamabandi of the taluk. The brunt of the work, like collection of revenue, forest grazing fees, income tax, co-operative credit societies' dues and *tagai* dues also vested with Mamlatdar.

The quasi-judicial duties which the Mamlatdar performed included both civil and revenue matters. The Mamlatdar was the *ex-officio* taluk Magistrate and tried cases at the taluk level. He was in charge of the management of the Sub-jail. He was also the Sub-Treasury Officer. The Ayal Karkun was called in local language in the Central division as 'Fadnis' and in the southern division 'Sheristedar'.

Circle Officers and Circle Inspectors: The Circle Inspector was the supervisor who assisted the Mamlatdar and Mahalkari in the general administration. There were more than 20 to 25 villages in charge of one Circle Inspector. Normally either a Kulkarni or a Talati was promoted to work as a Circle Inspector or a Karkun from Collector's Pranth or Mamlatdar's office was deputed to do this work. The Circle Inspector had to inspect every village repeatedly during the year and acquaint himself with the efficiency and conduct of the village officers, the state of the crops and condition of the villages and to report promptly to the Mamlatdar any matter that required orders of the superior officers. While preparing the Anewari statement, he had to see that the opinion of the Committee or Panchas was carefully recorded and the procedure was correctly followed. He had to inspect the boundary marks and check the encroachment register. He checked all records of vital statistics and inspected the Tagai works. The Circle Inspector had to examine the Village Accountant's cash balances and verify the remittance to the Treasury.

Village Officer: In the village, Patil was the most important functionary. The Patil was the head of the administration of his village on a small scale. The Patil who was appointed under the Hereditary Officers Act could have his *watan* and the family share in the land and privileges and one member in the family who receives remuneration (*mushahira*) officiated. The Patil had to attend to any work when summoned by Government officers and aid them in the execution of their public duties. The important functions as village police with respect to the prevention and detection of crimes were given in the Village Police Act. The Police Patil had to maintain the Birth and Death Register.

Kulkarnis: The Kulkarni was the village registrar or accountant. The hereditary village accountant was called Kulkarni and the stipendiary one is called Talati. In Belgaum district the hereditary Kulkarnis functioned under the Hereditary Officers Act. The main duties of the Kulkarnis were the maintenance of the Record of Rights up-to-date by recording mutations and clearly write all crops in the village, both kharif as well as rabi. He had to prepare all the statistical and fiscal returns. All the prescribed village forms were to be written and completed. Agricultural, Economic and Vital statistics were to be prepared periodically. During the early

days, the Kulkarnis also kept the accounts of all the cultivators and they acted as the notary public.

Village Servants: Apart from the above mentioned village officers, there were lower level village servants in the district like the Talwars, Mahars, Sanadis and Kolkars or Olekars. The Talwars functioned as village watchmen. The Mahars were helping the Village Patil and the Kulkarni in the collection of revenue and did all duties in connection with village administration such as working as messengers, carriers of records, land survey materials, etc. They attended on the Mamlatdar and other higher officers when they visited the village. The Sanadis were also assisting the revenue Patils and Police Patils in the discharge of their duties. The Kolkars or Olekars were the messengers doing revenue duties. The Mahars were appointed by the Mamlatdars or the Mahalkari for rendering only Government work. The Talwars also helped the Village Patil in the discharge of his duties connected with the police administration.

After 1956

The district of Belgaum in 1956 consisted of ten taluks viz, Belgaum, Khanapur, Chikodi, Raybag, Athani, Sampgaon, Gokak, Parasgad, Hukeri and Ramdurg. During this period the general administration of the State in general and the district in particular came to be thoroughly revamped. The new State was divided into four divisions and Belgaum which had earlier been the headquarters of the Southern Division under the Bombay Presidency (in 1878) was made a division and divisional administration was entrusted to the Divisional Commissioner. The district of Belgaum has been divided into three revenue sub-divisions viz, Bailhongal, Chikodi and Belgaum, each under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner.

Divisional Commissioner

The Divisional Commissioner's office was established at Belgaum in the year 1878. Earlier Dharwad was the headquarters of the "Kanarese Division". During the period from 1878 to 1950 this office was styled as the office of the Commissioner, Southern Division. Again from the year 1950 to 1956 it was called the Office of the Local Authority, Southern Division. Thereafter the office was redesignated as the office of the Divisional Commissioner, after the Reorganisation of States. The Divisional Commissioner is the head of the Revenue Administration who plays a pivotal

role in the General Administration of the district in respect of both revenue matters and functioning of the various other departments in the division. He acts as a link between the State Government and the district authorities. The Divisional Commissioner exercises special powers to supervise the general activities of all the departments and also gives instructions and guidance to them. He is the Chief Revenue Officer in the Division. The Divisional Commissioner is the Joint Development Commissioner, who personally supervises all the development departments by periodical review. He also exercises over-all supervision of the local bodies within his jurisdiction. When natural calamities like floods and droughts occur, the Divisional Commissioner is required to be vigilant and to bestow his attention in organising immediate relief measures.

The Divisional Commissioner is the main channel through whom the Deputy Commissioner has to send all proposals pertaining to revenue matters, community development programmes, municipal administration, etc, to the State Government. As the administrative head of the Division he is responsible for distributing and re-appropriating budget grants to lower offices. The Divisional Commissioner is the appellate authority above the Deputy Commissioner in matters of revenue administration both in regard to revenue laws and disciplinary proceedings relating to the revenue staff. The main functions of the Divisional Commissioner are: maintenance of Record of Rights, recovery of land revenue and all other kinds of Government dues, conducting of Jamabandi every year, maintenance of law and order, administrative control over the districts, supervision of elections to Parliament, State Legislature and Local Authority constituencies, conducting of Census, boosting of collections under National Savings, etc, in the four districts under him. In a nutshell, it may be said that his functions are supervisory, controlling, co-ordinating and appellate.

Deputy Commissioner

After the Re-organisation of the State of Karnataka in 1956 the post of Collector was redesignated as Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner inherited all powers and responsibilities of the former Collector. Deputy Commissioner heads the district administration. The main functions of the Deputy Commissioner may be broadly classified as revenue, law and order, development, co-ordination and public welfare in general. He is the custodian of

all the Government properties in the district. The Deputy Commissioner is not only the head of the general administration but also the revenue administration. He is vested with the power of collecting and accounting of all such revenues from agricultural, non-agricultural and miscellaneous lands. Besides this, the Deputy Commissioner will supervise the works like maintenance of record of rights by updating them from time to time, disposal of Government waste lands noticed under Karnataka Land Grant Rules, detection and removal and regularisation of unauthorised occupation of Government lands, periodical inspection and repairs to boundary marks under decennial programme and land acquisition matters. He will also grant relief to victims affected by floods, fire, famine and such other natural calamities. The Deputy Commissioner supervises the periodical revision of electoral rolls. He also inspects procurement and proper distribution and control over the essential commodities including cement and petroleum products. He is invested with wide powers under the Land Revenue Act, grant of Arms Licences under Indian Arms Act, Karnataka Land Reforms Act, Land Acquisition Act, Irrigation Act, Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, Old Age Pension Rules etc.

He reviews periodically the enforcement of all the Government policies and programmes. Recently he has been invested with powers to inspect all Government Offices, except judicial and police offices. The Deputy Commissioner as the District Magistrate is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. But, consequent to the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive, the District Magistrate does not deal with dispensation of justice with the trial process. As the head of all executive Magistrates, he has extensive powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, Indian Penal Code, Karnataka Police Act, etc, for the maintenance of law and order. He also exercises supervisory powers over the administration of jails and lock-ups in the district. He should supervise the proper implementation of various instructions of the Government, given from time to time under the Foreigners Act, in respect of visas, passports etc.

Development Functions: The Deputy Commissioner is also the Deputy Development Commissioner, who has to co-ordinate the efforts of several departments in the district and to supervise personally the execution of all the development programmes of the

Government. He being in charge of all development blocks, reviews various developmental programmes. He is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the district developmental activities of several departments in the district and also of the taluk development boards which help in the development of the Community Development Programmes. The Deputy Commissioner has to discharge the responsibility of successful implementation of the schemes taken up under the Five Year Plans and also social welfare schemes. He is also the District Registrar in which capacity he has to supervise the working of the various sub-registry offices. The Deputy Commissioner is the head of several bodies in his capacity as Chairman, Regional Transport Authority, Family Welfare Action Committee, District Library Authority, etc.

Co-ordination Committee: The District Co-ordination Committee at the taluk level have been formed in order to help implementing various programmes. The Deputy Commissioner has to work for the alround development of the district through co-ordinated efforts. Steps have to be taken to stimulate production, to speed up procurement and to streamline the distribution of essential commodities.

The Deputy Commissioner is assisted by a Headquarters Assistant who is of the rank of an Assistant Commissioner, and he also functions as the Additional Magistrate. He will assist the Deputy Commissioner in all matters of administration and also supervise the proper functioning of the entire Deputy Commissioner's office. The Deputy Commissioner is also assisted by one District Development Assistant and a Food and Civil Supplies Assistant. There is a Gazetted officer in the rank of a Tahsildar for supervising the Subordinate staff of the office and a District Planning Officer to assist in planning matters. Presently Belgaum district has three Special Deputy Commissioners functioning for Revenue, Development and RHN respectively. The Special Deputy Commissioner (Development) is also the *ex-officio* Project Director, District Rural Development Society. He is assisted by several specialists in the cadre of junior scale officers drawn from the Department of Animal Husbandry, Co-operation and Agriculture. He is also assisted by a Gazetted Manager, Accounts Superintendent and other necessary staff. (See p 285 and also chapter IX).

Assistant Commissioner

The district has three sub-divisions—Belgaum, Bailhongal and

Chikodi. Each Sub-division is under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner, who functions as supervising officer for both revenue and development matters. The post of the Pranth Officer or Deputy Collector or Assistant Collector was re-designated as Assistant Commissioner after the Reorganisation of States. He is the immediate superior authority of the Tahsildars, Chief Officers of Town Municipal Councils and Chief Executive Officers of the Taluk Development Boards. The Assistant Commissioner exercises both Revenue as well as Magisterial powers and he is also the Land Acquisition Officer and Settlement Levy Officer. In executing the development works he will supervise all such works and other activities of the Taluk Development Boards. The Assistant Commissioner will exercise special powers invested with him under the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. In his capacity as the Returning Officer, he conducts elections for Taluk Development Boards. As the head of the general administration of the sub-division, he discharges several magisterial duties. He is the *ex-officio* Sub-divisional Magistrate and is empowered to investigate cases on his own initiative and also the cases referred to him by the Deputy Commissioner and the Divisional Commissioner. At the taluk-level, he is the presiding authority of several committees and also member of several committees at the district level. The Assistant Commissioner is normally assisted by a Manager, First Division Assistants, Second Division assistants, Stenographers and other necessary staff.

Tahsildar

Every taluk is under the charge of a Tahsildar (formerly called Mamlatdar). He is responsible to the Assistant Commissioner of the sub-division and through him to the Deputy Commissioner. The Tahsildar functions as the head of the general administration at the taluk level and as such is invested with enormous revenue as well as magisterial powers. In matters of revenue, the Tahsildar will have to conduct enquiries and submit reports to the Assistant Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner. He has to execute orders passed by them. He has to personally supervise the collection of land revenue and other Government dues such as recovery of *tagai* loans, irrigation charges, *pot-hissa* measurement fees and the like. Under special conditions he can grant lands and building sites. The Tahsildar has to discharge duties and responsibilities vested in him under the Land Revenue Act, Land Reforms Act and such other Acts

and Rules relating to the administration of the taluk as a revenue unit. He has to supervise the procurement of food grains and its proper distribution through the fair price shops. He has to personally supervise the government stocks of food grains held by different mill owners TAPCMS and such other agencies. He has been vested with several powers under the Essential Commodities Act and Rules. The Tahsildar is also empowered to sanction old age pensions. He is the Taluk Magistrate, in which capacity he exercises certain magisterial powers for the maintenance of law and order in his jurisdiction. As the Assistant Electoral Registration Officer, it is his responsibility to prepare and maintain the electoral rolls. He heads the election machinery at the taluk level as the Assistant Returning Officer. The Tahsildar is assisted by Taluk Sheristedar, Revenue Inspectors, Special Revenue Inspectors, Record Keepers and other necessary staff. There had been Special Tahsildars working with separate establishment for the purpose of effecting Land Reforms, Twenty Point Economic Programme works, etc.

Block Development Officers

Each taluk is considered as one Development Block and is under the charge of a Block Development Officer, also of the rank of the Tahsildar. He has to look after the development activities of the taluk, besides discharging duties as the Chief Executive Officer of the Taluk Development Board. He has to draft development programmes for the taluk and co-ordinate their implementation after securing approval. He supervises the work of Extension Officers and other officers connected with various schemes. In his capacity as the Secretary of Taluk Development Board, he has to implement its resolutions. He has several statutory powers to exercise under the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959. The Block Development Officer is assisted by one Manager, seven extension officers, First and Second Division Assistants and other necessary staff.

Revenue Inspector

The taluks are further divided into *hoblis* or revenue circles, and the Revenue Inspector is in charge of each one of them. The ten taluks of Belgaum district have been further sub-divided into 35 revenue circles. In the administration of revenue matters, the Revenue Inspector is directly responsible to the Tahsildar. He has to attend to the works like recovery of land revenue, betterment levy,

water rates and other Government dues, loans and advances, procurement and distribution of food grains etc. He is the main field revenue official who will be instrumental in the proper execution of the orders of the Government in revenue matters. The Revenue Inspector has to supervise the work of the Village Accountants in charge of the villages and also has to inspect the boundary marks, Government lands and encroachments thereon. Building up records of land grants, land acquisitions and other revenue matters, old age pensions etc, are the other functions of the Revenue Inspector.

Village Officers

The administration at the village level is entrusted to the Village Accountant, who was also the Secretary of smaller village panchayats when they existed. He is the lowest revenue functionary working at the village level. Village Accountants were appointed as full-time Government officials under the Village Accountants (Recruitment) Rules 1970. The Patils were continued for some years without hereditary rights, and performing only police duties of the former Patils. The Village Accountant is assisted by Village Assistants who displace the former *olekars* and other such minor village officials. Registration of births and deaths in the villages is a part of his duties.

Nada Kacheris

With a view to decentralise revenue administration and ease the pressure on the taluk offices whose powers and functions have increased enormously, Nada Kacheris or hobli level offices have been opened on an experimental basis in one hobli of each taluk in the State from the 15th August 1986 and each office is headed by one Deputy Tahsildar and the necessary staff. Out of the 21 revenue functions of the Tahsildar, nine have been delegated to this office at present. The places where these offices have been opened in the district are Hirebagewadi, Bidi, Yamakanmardi, Kittur, Kaujalagi, Murgod, Chandargi, Kudachi, Kagwad and Chikodi.

District Training Institute

The District Training Institute of Belgaum was initially started at Hidkal on 10th January 1977. The Training Institute was shifted to Shahpur, Belgaum City on the 1st December 1981. The aim of the Institute was primarily to impart training to the newly recruited junior and senior assistants and also to the in-service officials working

in the various State Government Departments. As the first step towards restructuring of the training programmes, training at the taluk level was introduced. This innovation ensured training on the spot without hindering the routine work of the office. Subsequently, as the training programme intensified, the Institute expanded its training curriculum and the classes' pattern. The Institute at present imparts training in courses like special training course for officials of the Revenue department, job course for ministerial staff of all State Government Departments, job-course for Village Accountants, refresher course for Commercial Tax Inspectors, Senior and Junior Assistants of the Commercial Tax Department, etc. In all there are twenty three training courses in its curriculum and 2,563 officials have received training as on March 1986. The Institute is functioning under the direct control of the Director, Administrative Training Institute, Mysore. The Institute is headed by a Principal of the Group A Junior rank and is assisted by a Vice-Principal, Accounts Superintendent, Sheristedar (revenue), Survey Supervisor, Panchayat Extension Officer and other necessary staff. The Training Institute is also publishing a quarterly called *District Training News*.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

K*osha* or treasury is one of the seven limbs or *angas* of a state according to Indian political theory, and the royal coffer was filled from income from royal lands, war-time loot, taxes and presents to the king. Tax included land revenue, water (irrigation) levy, house tax, property tax, profession tax (or licence fee), tolls—*sunka* or *shulka* at transit points and market places, sales tax (*Bilkode*), etc. There was a tax on fruit-yielding trees, cattle (including grazing fee or *balavana*), on salt pans, toddy trees, etc. What was true of India was also true of Karnataka. From the times of Manu and Kautilya till the advent of the British, the items taxed remained more or less the same. The Muslim rulers followed the same old pattern with slight changes. Even the Mughuls did not bring about radical changes. The early years of the East India Company's rule saw the strict adherence of the inherited pattern. Only during subsequent decades, changes were witnessed in the fiscal system including assessment of land revenue.

Land Revenue

During historical times land revenue was the major source of income of the government. It was collected even in kind. According to Manu, the king was justified in collecting normally 1/6th, 1/8th or 1/12th of the gross produce, depending upon the quality of land. During the days of war and other calamities, this share was considerably raised. Till recent times, land revenue was the important source of the State.

The system of revenue administration could be traced to the Mauryas. The survey of land and its classification into dry, wet and

garden and fixation of assessment on such lands based on the nature of soil, the sources of water and distance from market was prevalent right from the days of the Mauryas and the Shatavahanas. During the Kadambas, there were two standards of assessment, one for wet and dry lands and the other for garden. The king's share generally was 1/6th of the gross produce. The well organised administration of the Kadambas, Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas and the Kalyani Chalukyas saw systematised land settlements in Karnataka and the Deccan. We come across land measures like *mattar*, *nivartana* and *kamma*. The measuring rod is called in inscriptions from the district as *koondiya kolu*, *haruvagolu* or *parvaragolu*, *rajahasta*, *navilgunda kolu*, *venugramada kolu*, indicating the place of its use or the people who used it, etc. Boundaries of villages and holdings are clearly defined. An inscription from Deganve (Sampgaon taluk) of the 12th century, while defining the boundaries of the village, speaks of 59 boundary points, which though mostly include installed boundary stones (*netta kallu*), also speaks of tank bunds, roads, hills, mounds (*dinne*), streams, etc. Inscriptions also speak of at least four boundaries (*chatussime*) of any land holding while referring to its sale or donation. Lands were classified into *uttama* (the best), *madhyama* (medium) and *kanishtha* (the lowest) elsewhere in Karnataka for assessment purposes, depending upon the fertility, irrigation facility, etc. The land register or *kadita* and officer in charge of it, *kaditavergade* are also mentioned. In addition to *modalu* or *kula*, the original assessment, irrigation cess (*nirukali*, *katte*, *kaluve*, *kere*, etc, were its names), war levies, fees for crown princes, etc, were also collected. *Tippe sunka* (on manure pit), *balambeya tera* (on haystack), *bandi* (on carts), *kottige* (cattle pan), *aledere* (on jaggery units) were also levied. Certain minor assessments were called *kirukula*.

A part of Belgaum district was under the Vijayanagara rule for some time. The rest of the area of Belgaum was under the Muslims for long. Both the powers continued the revenue principles they had inherited from these earlier monarchs. Under the Bahmanis, Mahmood Gawan rationalised revenue system by regular survey. Mughuls introduced the system evolved by Sher Shah and reformed by Todar Mal. The unit of measurement was a *bhiga* and the standardized instruments of measurement were the *gaj* (rod) and the *tanab* (chain) under them. The aim was to pitch the demand of land revenue at 1/3rd of the crops and assessment was fixed by dividing all the land into three classes on the fertility of the soil. The average

produce for the past ten years was the basis for fixing land revenue. The settlement was fixed for a period of ten years.

The Marathas had two important phases. The earlier system till Nana Phadnavis was the first phase and the latter system in an acute form under Peshwas was the last phase. The settlement of the demand was annual, based on the yield of the preceding year and the prospects of the current year. The village demand was arrived at by the combined efforts of the Mamlatdar and the Patel by negotiation on the basis of the crops raised. The distribution of the demand among the individual cultivators was within the discretion of the Patel. The assessment rate differed from village to village. Besides the fixed assessment, there were extra levies called *pattis* in the days of Maratha regime. In the days of the later Marathas, a new system called the farming system was brought into force. This system postulated the auctioning of the Mamlatdar's job and the highest bidder was made the Mamlatdar. He was free to collect land revenue as he liked. This led to all sorts of tyranny and fraud. In 1793, the Kittur principality had 285 villages under the Peshwas of which 91 were Inam villages and 194 *khalsa* villages. The revenue collection was done according to *karyat*. There were 15 *karyats* including the *kasba hobli*. They were collecting land revenue, custom duties, judicial fees (*khanda gunhegari*), *batta*, *kasar* and *nazarbeth* (presents) and many other levies.

The Maratha rulers were followed by the British who put an end to the farming system. The Mamlatdars fixed the villages *jama* and also the revenue payable by each individual cultivator. This system was called the ryotwari system. The government gave serious thought to survey the land and assess it under fixed principles. For this purpose, Pringle was appointed. He measured all cultivable lands making the cultivable field as the unit. The basis of assessment arrived at was the net produce from the field calculated according to the figures given by the *kulkarnis*. Since the figures were wrong, the system failed. Goldsmith and Lt Wingate were appointed to conduct settlement operations in 1836. They conducted test survey and accepted Pringle's measurements when found correct. The assessment was based on natural fertility. This system was a great success and maps were made to show the relative position of the different fields. The scale map was introduced for the first time in 1839 and official boundary marks were fixed. In 1840, Lt Davidson introduced the Rupee scale of classification based on the order of

soil, depth and inherent defects. A new classification called *tippana* was evolved showing the soil, depth, class of land and conversional faults. The Tippana book enabled check tests by superior revenue officials and necessary corrections were made then and there. In 1847, a conference was held by Goldsmith, Lt Wingate and Davidson to consider the means to achieve a uniform basis of the several revenue surveys that prevailed. The result of this conference was the Joint Report. The fundamental principle laid down was that assessment should be arrived at reasonably, having regard to the relative values of different fields. Another important principle was grouping and fixing maximum rates of assessment. The taluk was divided into groups of homogenous tracts to which a uniform standard rate was applied. The grouping was based on permanent features like climate, markets, communications, standard of husbandry and past revenue history. The aggregate assessment fixed for a taluk had to be distributed over individual survey number by fixing a maximum rate for different classes of lands. This system of survey numbers and the principle of grouping led to the survey and settlement operations.

Original Survey Settlement

In Parasgad taluk, the original survey and settlement was introduced in 1848-49 in two villages, 107 villages in 1849-50 and one village in 1864-65 with an area of 1,20,866 hectares. The maximum rates levied were Rs one to Rs 1.56 paise per hectare for dry crop and the average assessment was 69 paise and for the garden crop, the levy was Rs 2.62 and the total assessment on government occupied lands was Rs 1,20,669. Gokak taluk was originally surveyed and settled between the years 1849-50 and 1871-72 for 86 villages having an area of 97,304 hectares. The assessment rates were Rs 1.25 and Rs 2 for dry crops and the average assessment was from 48 paise to Rs 1.21 paise. The average rates for garden lands were from Rs 2.13 to Rs 4.09 and for rice lands, it was Rs 3 and the total assessment was Rs 75,837. In Athani taluk, the survey was conducted between 1851-52 and 1867-68 in 64 villages having an area of 1,32,026 hectares. The average rates for dry crop was 58 paise, 82 paise for garden lands and for rice lands Rs 2.32. The total assessment was Rs 1,09,982.

Sampgaon taluk was surveyed and settled between 1852-53 and 1860-61 in 140 villages with an area of 88,261 hectares. The lowest rate for dry crop was Rs 1.12 and the maximum was Rs 2.25 and the

average being Rs 1.06. For garden lands, the average assessment was Rs 3.55. The lowest and the highest rates for rice lands were Rs eight, and the average assessment was Rs 3.20. The total assessment was Rs 1,94,344. The survey and settlement of Chikodi and Hukeri taluks, of 157 villages with an area of 1,28,419 hectares were completed between 1852-53 and 1870-71. The average assessment for dry crop was 75 paise, for garden lands Rs 3.69 and for rice lands Rs 2.40. The total assessment was Rs 1,45,365. The Belgaum taluk comprising of 133 villages then with an area of 68,383 hectares was settled between 1852-53 and 1873-74. The lowest rate for dry crop was from 36 paise to Rs 1.75, Rs 1.75 to Rs 2.50 was the highest with an average ranging from 37 paise to 79 paise. The average rates for garden lands were from Rs 3.50 to Rs 4.50. The lowest rate for dry land was Rs 4 to Rs 8 and the maximum was Rs 8 to Rs 9 and the average rate was from Rs 2.50 to Rs 3.53 and the total assessment was Rs 1,07,228. In Khanapur taluk, the original survey was conducted between 1853-54 and 1858-59 in 224 villages in an area of 67,440 hectares. The lowest rate for dry crop was 50 paise and the maximum was Rs 1.25 and the average was 33 paise. The rate for garden lands was Rs 1.59 and for rice lands the rates varied from Rs 4 to Rs 9 and the total assessment was Rs 85,218.

Ramdurg state was settled in 1890 and the maximum rates were Rs 2.50 for dry lands, Rs 5 for garden and Rs 3.19 for rice lands. Raybag division which was in Kolhapur state, was settled in 1871-72 on the British administrative pattern. It contained 16 villages and they were classed into four groups with highest dry crop acre rates varying from Rs 2.50 to Rs 1.25. In the first class, there was only one village and the highest dry crop rate per acre of Rs 2.50 was levied. Two villages to the east of this formed the second class at the rate of Rs 1.75. Nine villages to the east of this were grouped under third class at the rate of Rs 1.50. The fourth class consisted of the remaining four villages at the rate of Rs 1.25. The highest garden rate fixed was Rs 6.50 and the wet fields were assessed at rates varying from Rs 4 to Rs 5.

First Revision Settlement

In the first revision settlement of Parasgad taluk, 110 villages were settled in 1880-81 and one village in 1903-04. The average rates for 110 villages were Re one for dry crops, Rs 2.35 for garden lands and Rs 2.95 for rice lands. The rate for the one village settled

in 1903-04 was Rs 1.23 for dry crops and there were no wet and garden lands.

In Gokak taluk, 70 villages were settled in 1884-85 and the average rates were 0.56 paise for dry crops, Rs 1.04 for garden crops and Rs 1.59 for rice crops. Fourteen villages were settled in 1886-87 and the average rates were Rs 1.19 for dry crops, Rs 2.24 for garden crops and Rs 2.94 for rice lands. One village was settled in 1895-96 and another village in 1896-97. The average rates were Rs 1.44 and Rs 1.10 for dry crops and Rs 2.37 for garden crops for the last village. Athani taluk with 64 villages was settled in 1885-86. The average rates were 65 paise for dry crops, Rs 1.16 for garden crops and Rs 1.60 for rice lands. Sampgaon taluk with 140 villages was settled in 1885-86. The average dry crop rate was Rs 1.36 and for garden lands Rs 4.73 and for rice, Rs 4.18. The Chikodi taluk including Hukeri comprising of 157 villages was settled in 1886-87, the average rates for dry crops being 0.95 paise, Rs 2.95 for garden lands and Rs 3.11 for rice lands.

In Belgaum taluk, 120 villages were settled in 1888-89 with average rates of Rs 0.50 for dry crops, Rs 3 for garden and Rs 4.07 for rice crops. Three villages were settled in 1886-87, 1896-97 and 1905-06 at one village each year. The average rates were from 87 paise to Rs 1.22 for dry crops, Rs 2 to Rs 2.50 for wet crops and Rs 4.38 for rice crops. The 224 villages of Khanapur taluk were settled in 1888-89, the average rates were 0.42 paise for dry, Rs 1.97 for garden and Rs 2.86 for rice lands.

Second Revision Settlement

The second revision settlement of Parasgad taluk of 111 villages was undertaken in the year 1912-13. The taluk was divided into five groups. One village of the same taluk was settled under Group I. The maximum rates for dry crops were from Re 1 to Rs 3. The maximum wetland and garden rates were Rs 8. Gokak taluk with 86 villages was settled in 1916-17 under five groups. The maximum rates for dry crops were from Rs 1.25 to Rs 2.75 and the rate for wet lands was Rs 8.

The Athani taluk was settled in the year 1916-17 forming 64 villages into eight groups. The maximum rates for dry crops ranged from 87 paise to Rs 2.75. The second revision settlement of

Sampgaon taluk took place in the year 1916-17. The number of villages settled were 140 and were divided into six groups. The maximum rates for dry crops were from Rs 1.50 to Rs 3.50, the rice land rates were from Rs 8 to Rs 9 and the garden rates were Rs 8. The Chikodi taluk with 66 villages forming into 6 groups was settled in 1916-17. The maximum rates were from Rs 1.25 to Rs 3.25 for dry crops, Rs eight for rice and Rs 8 to Rs 12 for garden crops.

Revision Settlement of 1964

The revision settlement of 1964 was based on the zones and not according to taluks or mahals. The zone is contiguous and homogeneous in respect of physical configuration, climate and rainfall, principal crops grown and soil characteristics. All lands falling within the respective zones were brought under different groups to facilitate application of standard rates. The Belgaum district was divided into, zone I comprising of Belgaum and Khanapur taluks, zone II comprising of Chikodi, Hukeri and Sampgaon taluks and 18 villages of Kundarnad of Gokak taluk and the zone III comprising of Athani, Raybag, Gokak (except 18 Kundarnad villages), Ramdurg and Parasgad taluks.

The zone I was divided into six groups totalling 408 villages. The zone II consisted of five groups totalling 485 villages. The zone III was divided into eight groups with 475 villages. The standard rates were recommended by the settlement officer not to exceed 4% of the average gross yield of the principle crops. The standard rates were approved by the legislature and the period of settlement prescribed as per amendment effected in 1965. The rates were as follows:

<i>(in rupees)</i>					
<i>Zone</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Dry</i>	<i>Wet</i>	<i>Garden</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	I	43	3.46	9.48	9.48
	II	84	2.40	8.72	8.72
	III	119	2.39	9.72	9.72
	IV	27	1.25	8.58	8.58
	V	91	0.92	9.03	9.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
	VI	44	0.90	6.02	6.02
II	I	126	6.26	7.85	7.85 PB 6.26 MB
	II	34	5.01	7.85	7.85 PB 5.01 MB
	III	101	3.34	7.85	7.85 PB 3.34 MB
	IV	44	2.83	7.85	7.85 PB 2.83 MB
	V	80	2.61	7.85	7.85 PB 2.61 MB
III	I	43	2.66	2.66	7.85
	II	55	2.09	2.09	7.85
	III	53	1.78	1.78	7.85
	IV	153	2.09	2.09	7.85
	V	37	2.13	2.13	7.85
	VI	25	1.75	1.75	7.85
	VII	56	1.78	1.78	7.85
	VIII	57	1.06	1.06	7.85

PB—Pot Bagayat

MB—Mot Bagayat

Land Revenue Accounts

After the village has been surveyed and settlement made, the survey and settlement department prepares a register called the 'settlement register' showing the area and assessment of each number, the uncultivated area and the name of the registered occupant. Another register called *akarband* or register of survey numbers showing the total area under each head, arable and unarable, dry land, wet land and garden land in detail with the rate per acre, assessment of each and the total assessment fixed on the entire survey number.

On receipt of this, the village accountants are required to prepare the *khetwar patrika* or index of lands which is a replica of the *akarband* and settlement register.

On the basis of the *khetwar* register, the village accountant proceeds annually to record the actual state of all lands in the village. This is a very important revenue record as it contains all possible data relating to lands held, area, assessment, water-rate, classification of soil, number of trees, nature of possession of land, tenancy and details of crop grown, etc. The original RTC is maintained by the Village Accountant and its duplicate maintained by the taluk office.

Khata Register which is a basic record containing the entries with reference to the RTC, *khirdi* (day book), receipt book, and debit entries relating to the land holder with the liabilities to pay land revenue, upset price or conversion fine and other fines, etc. The register has to be opened on the 1st of July each year. The Village Accountant has to acknowledge all the amounts realised by him in the receipt book in the authorised form. He has to prepare a monthly demand, collection and balance (DCB) statement in the prescribed form and submit it to the taluk office on the 1st of every month. The register of demand and collection for land revenue, miscellaneous revenue or cesses, etc, had to be closed at the end of the year on 30th June and on the basis of this register the annual accounts of the village under each item of revenue should be finalised.

Patta Books

Patta or a ryots receipt book is kept with him after getting the entries made regarding payment of land revenue and other dues. It furnishes the details of lands held by him. The Village Accountant makes entries in the *Patta* books of all registered transactions as per intimation slips received from the Sub-Registrars, loans due to government and also entries regarding the lands mortgaged, etc. The RR Sheristedar verifies the entries made in the *pattas* with reference to the mutation register and affixes his signature to the correctness of the entries. Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars examine these *pattas* by comparison with connected ledgers and oral statements made by ryots during the time of their inspection on tours and initial them.

Annual Accounts

After the completion of the collection during the revenue year

ending 30th June of every year, annual accounts (*saljade*) of the said year in respect of each village for each head of account will be prepared. The collections of the whole year under all heads will be reconciled along with the taluk office ledger. The government dues to be recovered in a village as shown in the abstract in the ledger maintained in the taluk office and the actual collections made by the Village Accountant as per his day book and reconciled by him with the taluk ledger striking a balance of outstanding dues constitute the annual accounts for the year.

Jamabandi

The practice of conducting *jamabandi* was in vogue in the district from very early times. The *jamabandi* or annual settlement of accounts comprises of a detailed scrutiny of the village and taluk registers and accounts with the object of overhauling the village accounts and ascertaining whether all items of revenue including the demand for settled villages have been properly determined and brought to account and whether the statistics prescribed for economic and administrative purposes have been correctly compiled, thus giving the Village Accountants an opportunity to rectify omissions and defects and reconcile discrepancies. *Jamabandi* is of two kinds, *dittum jamabandi* and *huzur jamabandi*. *Dittum jamabandi* is conducted by the Tahsildar soon after the annual accounts—*saljade* of the villages are completed by the Village Accountant as on 1st July of each year. It constitutes a preliminary test of village accounts before the *huzur jamabandi* is taken up by the *huzur jamabandi* Officer. It is the reconciliation of the accounts where the demand, collection and balance of the preceding years is thoroughly scrutinized and annual statements are prepared after a detailed scrutiny of registers and accounts of villages in the taluks covering all aspects of the revenue management including crop particulars written by the Village Accountant. The Tahsildars also look into other matters of socio-economic programmes in addition to all aspects of land and revenue matters.

Huzur Jamabandi

The annual *jamabandi* settlement is the most important revenue work conducted by the Deputy Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner or any other officer appointed for the purpose between October and December to verify and settle the village accounts of the previous year and to determine the land revenue and other

dues for the current revenue year. It is more or less an audit of the account of the previous year and partly an inspection to see whether the accounts of the current year are up-to-date. The ryots are apprised of the date of *jamabandi* so that they can avail themselves of the opportunity to make representations if any to the Jamabandi Officer who can redress grievances of the public then and there.

Realisation of Land Revenue

Payment of Land Revenue was a paramount charge on the land and every holder of land was liable to pay it according to the Land Revenue Act of 1964. In Belgaum district, separate dates were fixed for the recovery of assessment on lands cultivated. Two instalments were allowed in each case earlier i.e., February 15th and March 15th each year prior to 1964. The Land revenue and other dues commenced from the 1st of January and concluded on the 30th of June every year. This period is called the *kist* period or the collection season. Land revenue is payable in four equal instalments in the months of January, February, March and April of each year and it should be paid by the 20th of each month. Any instalment of land revenue or part thereof which is not paid on the date prescribed shall become an arrear of land revenue and the person a defaulter.

The process of recovery begins with the issue of demand notice by the Village Accountant during the month of January each year which will be served on the defaulter and displayed on the village notice board. If after seven days, the amount is not realised, the matter will be brought to the notice of the Tahsildar to obtain orders for recovery procedure.

All rents, royalties, water rates, cesses, fees, charges, premiums, penalties, etc, fines due to the State Government for use or occupation of land, water or any produce of land constitute the public demands and shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue. The following table gives the Demand, Collection and Balance of revenue in the district under various heads (45) from 1982-83 to 1984-85.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Collection</i>	<i>Balance</i>
1982-83	6,96,13,177	2,31,15,479	4,64,97,698
1983-84	6,15,48,761	2,00,79,598	4,14,69,163
1984-85	5,99,86,111	1,97,44,481	3,62,41,630

Remissions

There were no specific rules for suspension of collection of revenue prior to the introduction of settlement by the British except when the royalty or the administration was convinced about failure of crops and the ryots inability to pay. Under the British, for long, it was considered unnecessary to provide for relief when crops failed or the yield was low. But, on the recommendation of the Famine Commission in 1901, some provision was made for suspension of remission by an order of the Bombay Government in 1907. The grant of suspension depended on the character of the three seasons following that in which the assessment had been suspended. When there was a partial or total failure or destruction of crops throughout any tract on account of drought or any other cause, the relief was by way of suspension (*tahkub*) in the first instance. The full amount of land revenue was suspended when the estimated yield was less than 25% and only half the land revenue was suspended when the estimated yield was less than 37½%. No relief was given when the estimated yield was six annas or more. The normal crop was valued at 12 annas (75%). The suspended amount was remitted when there were successive bad seasons after the suspension of land revenue. No collection of suspended amount of previous years was made in a season for which the estimated yield was less than eight annas.

Remission Rules of 1966

As per the Karnataka Land Revenue Rules 1966 when the Deputy Commissioner has ascertained by enquiries that owing to a partial or total failure or destruction of crops throughout any tract on account of drought or any other cause, he shall cause crop cutting experiments to be conducted in all the areas of such a tract to determine the average crop-wise yield per acre. (1) If the average crop-wise yield is less than 25%, there shall be full remission and (2) if the average crop-wise yield is 25% and more, there shall be no remission of land revenue. When the collection of land revenue has been suspended for a specific period and it cannot be collected in the succeeding year on account of the average crop-wise yield being 37% and not less than 25%, the payment of such land revenue shall be remitted in the third year. The suspended land revenue which cannot be remitted in accordance with the sub rule shall be remitted in the fourth year. The Karnataka Government in its order dated 3-10-1977 exempted the land holdings upto two hectares of rain-fed dry lands from payment of land revenue charging a nominal fee of rupee

one towards maintenance of record of rights. On October 18th 1980, exemption from payments of land revenue was extended to the holdings of four hectares of rain-fed dry lands or its equivalent of rain-fed wet land under Land Reforms Act.

Taluk-wise break-up of Demand and Collection under Land Revenue only for the year 1985-86 (Rs in lakhs) were Athani 3.85, 2.90; Belgaum 1.55, 1.55; Chikodi 5.66, 5.56; Gokak 4.02, 2.54; Hukeri 1.38, 1.28; Khanapur 0.33, 0.89; Ramdurg 0.16, .007; Raybag 3.55, 1.45; Parasgad 2.46, 0.71; and Sampgaon 4.41, 0.73.

TENURE AND LAND REFORMS

The tenures of the Bombay Presidency may be divided into three classes viz 1) Survey tenure, 2) Inam tenure and 3) Miscellaneous tenures. The survey tenure is that form which consists of the occupancy of ordinary government land. There are two forms of survey tenures, viz—the old or unrestricted tenure, the difference between them is that under the old form, the occupant had the unrestricted right to alienate it by sale, mortgage or any other form of transfer whereas under the new form the right was restricted and alienation was allowed only by the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. Miscellaneous tenures were those tenures which were not properly classifiable either under the survey or Inam tenures.

An inam is a special land grant by the government. Lands so granted were free of assessment or subject to 'light assessment' or quit rent. The Land Revenue Code defines the term 'Inam' or 'Alienation of land' as the assignment in favour of an individual or individuals or of a religious or charitable institution wholly or partially of the right of government to levy land revenue. *Kayamgutta* villages or villages granted on a permanent assessment with a view to promote cultivation have also been treated in the same manner as Inam villages since 1877. The kinds of *inam* that existed in the district were personal *inams*, *devasthan inams*, hereditary service *inams* and political *inams*.

The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act

In order to settle landlord-tenant relations, Government enacted in 1948 an omni legislation called the Bombay Tenancy

and Agricultural Lands Act 1948, while repealing the Bombay Tenancy Act 1939, retained some of its useful provisions regarding tenancies maximum rent, conversion of crop share rent into cash, suspension or remission of rent, the rights of tenants against arbitrary eviction, etc. It made a good beginning in the agrarian reform. Its provisions were very comprehensive and its effects far reaching. After settling landlord-tenant relations, it took up the work of settling relations between the government and various tenurial holders of land. It aimed at the abolition of the special privileges and rights regarding revenue and land enjoyed by such holders. But it did not attempt to acquire all lands and interests involved in the tenures. The idea before the government was to liquidate their special privileges and level them down to the position of ordinary ryotwari land holders subject to the provision of the Bombay Land Revenue Code.

The Act recognised three categories of tenants viz., 1) permanent tenants, 2) protected tenants and 3) ordinary tenants for ten years. The maximum rate of rent fixed by the Act was $\frac{1}{4}$ th for irrigated lands and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd for non-irrigated lands. By a notification dated 17th October 1952, the maximum rate of rent was reduced to $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the crop whether irrigated or not. The Act which was amended in 1952 provided for a provision for the purchase of land by the tenant on payment of price in instalments and restrictions of the right of the landlord to evict the protected tenant. The amended Act gave rise to a new concept called agricultural holding which meant 16 acres of dry land or four acres of irrigated land. Since the concept was found impracticable, the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural (amendment) Act 1955 was brought into force.

After the Reorganisation of States, an Ordinance was issued on 11th March, 1957, suspending the operation of the provisions of the Bombay Act relating to resumption by land lords and purchase by tenants and also requiring that all surrenders should be registered in the Mamlatdar's office. This Ordinance was replaced by Act No. XIII of 1957.

At present, according to the Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Act 1973 (Act I of 1974) all tenancies were abolished in the State and there would be no future tenancies except in the case of soldiers, seamen and court of wards.

Land Reforms

The Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1961 came into force with effect from 2nd October 1965. It underwent drastic changes and the amended Act came into force from the 1st March 1974. Under the amended law, popular courts or People's Courts (Tribunals) were created for each taluk during 1975. Land tenure cases pending under the various Inam Abolition Acts were disposed off. Under the provisions of the Act, no tenancy could be terminated merely on the ground that its duration, whether by agreement or otherwise has expired. Tenants who were cultivating the lands prior to the 10th September 1957, but who had also been dispossessed either by surrender or eviction were entitled for restoration or possession. Lands in excess of 27 standard acres in the case of existing holdings were to be treated as surplus lands and vested with the Government. The ceiling area for future holdings was limited to 18 standard acres. The Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1961 also provides for conferment of occupancy right to tenants over land cultivated by them and also on homestead dwellers who have occupied bits of private land for residential purposes. A separate cell to assist tenants legally and financially has also been created wherein a special officer goes around the taluks, hears grievances, collects applications, processes them and entrusts them to the advocates for legal remedy. The Government has also introduced a scheme of financial assistance to grantees of surplus land which is being implemented through the District Rural Development Society.

While the land tribunals constituted under the Land Reforms Act were entrusted with the work of deciding the cases under the Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Act 1954, the Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition Act 1977, the Land Reforms Bill in the Revenue Department deals exclusively with the writ petitions filed against the orders of the Land Tribunal and writ petitions against the orders of the authorities under the Inams Abolition and Hereditary Village Officers Abolition Act. Land Reforms Writ Petition Cell has made arrangements for defending the interest of the State as well as land tribunals in most of the cases. In addition, wherever the interest of the State is effected, the State itself has *suo moto* filed writ petitions.

Radical Measures

This Act designed to give reality to the slogan "Land to the

Tiller" came into force on March 1st, 1974. The Act has enabled agricultural labourers and landless persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and others to own land. The Act has redefined the term family by reducing its size to include a person, his or her spouse, their minor sons or unmarried daughters which in consequence has also reduced the ceiling limit of the land to be held by each family. Persons with an annual income exceeding Rs 12,000 from non-agricultural sources, companies, associations and co-operative societies were barred from acquiring lands except under specified conditions.

Land Tribunals

The 1974 Act declared that every piece of land which was subjected to lease as on 1-3-1974 stands vested with the Government. Those who had taken land on lease had to make an application to obtain occupancy rights on the land before the land tribunal. On each application, the tribunal was to decide firstly, whether the land was 'tenanted' as defined by the law and for that reason vested in the Government and secondly whether the applicant was eligible to be given occupancy right. The tenant was exempted from paying the stamp duty on the application and affidavit filed by him. Cases are decided by a majority vote and the quorum is a minimum of three but there will be no quorum without the Chairman (Assistant Commissioner). The law declared that the order of the Tribunal was final and that no legal practitioner was allowed to appear in any of the Tribunal's proceedings. Its decision was neither subject to prior approval of any higher authority nor appealable. If any party was aggrieved with the Tribunal's order all that he could do was to approach the High Court. For the convenience of the intending applicants one Tribunal has been constituted for every taluk. This highly decentralised deployment of final authority is a special feature of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act. Presently, Land Reforms Appellate Authority has been formed in each district of the State including Belgaum with effect from 26th May 1986 under Section 116(A) of the Land Reforms Act 1961. It consists of two members, one from the Judiciary and another from the Revenue Department to decide such cases of land tribunals. All cases which were pending in the High Court have been remanded to this Authority. Final appeal lies from this District Tribunal to the High Court.

Special Powers

As per the Acts amended in 1975, the Tribunal has been given

special powers to pass interlocutory orders. Thereby, the Tribunal is enabled without prejudice to its final decision to ensure that the interim landlord will not be able to chase away the tenant from the land. There is an unusual provision in the Act under which the State Government is empowered to provide legal assistance to persons whose pecuniary circumstances warrant the assistance. The Government, has also set up a legal aid cell in each district. In a special Section of the Act (according to an Enactment of 1979), any agricultural labourer residing in a dwelling house on a land not belonging to him is eligible to apply to the Tribunal for ownership of that dwelling and the appurtenant site area (limited to 1/20th of an acre). If the Tribunal decides in his favour, the ownership right is given to him on payment of a premium which is determined in the same case as in the case of tenants.

Rent fixation : Under the 1974 Act, rent is equal to 10 times the land revenue plus the water rate if any payable on the land. For lands taking water from Government source for two paddy crops per year, the maximum rate will not be more than Rs 16.50 per acre. For one paddy crop, the maximum would be Rs 11 per acre. For all other categories of irrigated land, the maximum would be Rs 5.50.

Payments to Landlords : For the extinguishment of the rights of the landlord, the law provides that a sum described as 'amount payable' will be paid to the landlord. It is very different from the market value of the land. The amount payable to the landlord is a multiple of the net annual income from the land which, as has already been described, is the same as the annual rent. The multiple applicable to dry lands is 20 times and for irrigated lands, it is 15 times; that means 200 times and 150 times, respectively. For structures standing on the land and if the landlord is responsible for it, the amount payable will be on the basis of valuation made by the appropriate technical official. Further, if fruit bearing trees have been raised, the land will be assessed as a garden land with reference to the particular tree standing on it, wherein the rate of assessment will be higher. The amount payable to the landlord is paid partly in cash as down payment of Rs 2,000 and partly in bonds covering payment of amount in annual instalments over 20 years period with interest at 5½ per cent. To the landlords belonging to the vulnerable groups such as the minors, widows, women

who have never been married, persons who are subject to physical and mental disability and small farmers, the amount is paid in one lumpsum.

The Ceiling on Land-holdings

The Karnataka Act did not confine only to tenancy matters but imposed an upper limit on the size of land holdings. One unit is one acre of land of the highest value. The ceiling limit applicable to each family consisting of five members or less is 10 such units. For every extra person in the family an extra two units are given subject to an upper limit of 20 units for any single family wherein the Act has clearly defined 'family'. Classification of land for imposing the ceiling limit, lands are simply described with reference to the source of irrigation facilities and all lands are placed in just three categories viz, those cultivated with water from a government source, those cultivated with rain water, and dry lands. Any one possessing more land than ten acres of the first kind, 20 acres of the second kind and 40 acres of the dry land is placed under a duty to file a complete declaration with a time limit. For the lands so taken over, Government compensation is calculated in exactly the same manner as in the case of tenanted land. This surplus land is distributed to displaced tenants, agricultural labourers, landless persons, including ex-service personnel whose gross annual income does not exceed Rs 2,000. Other persons in the villages in the taluk or the adjacent taluk having less than one unit with gross annual income of Rs 2,000 will get land in the order of priority fixed. Fifty per cent of the surplus land is reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Plantations and other special cases

The 1974 Act had made liberal provisions in certain cases of a special nature. All government lands are exempt from the provisions of the Act except the payment of rent. Exemption is also given to the lands where plantation crops i.e., cardamom, cocoa, coffee, pepper, rubber and tea are grown, the exemptions given to these plantation lands relate only to the bar against holding in excess of ceiling limits. These lands have not been saved from the other provisions of the Act like filing of declarations, ownership and abolition of tenancies. The number of cases decided etc., under Land Tribunals are tabulated at the end of the chapter.

Water Rates

Earlier, consolidated wet assessment was levied on all lands that came under irrigation from a government source. Subsequently, wet assessment was levied only on rain-fed wet lands not deriving advantage of water from any government irrigational source, while lands coming under a government irrigational source are liable to a levy of dry assessment in addition to water rate under the Karnataka Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate) Act 1957. Rules relating to water rates were issued in 1965. It was enhanced by 33 1/3 per cent and the revised rates came into force from 1966. Though a committee appointed by the government recommended for scaling down the water rates and discontinuance of maintenance cess, it had to reconsider the issue in view of the mounting expenditure on irrigation projects. As a result, maintenance cess was restored and is being levied in accordance with the Karnataka Irrigation Act of 1965. There were several amendments from 1972 to 1981 and the rates fixed during these periods were as follows :

In respect of water supplied or made available or used from any lift irrigation work and maintained by government for irrigation of any land, water rates shall be levied at three times the rate prescribed in 1979 for sugarcane and paddy and twice the rate for crops other than that. The water rates fixed as per government notification of July 1985 and which are in force at present in the district are (in rupees per acre) sugarcane (12 months) 150, sugarcane (13 to 18 months) 225, paddy 35 for the first crop and 40 for each of the second and subsequent crops, wheat 22, jowar 20, groundnut 24, tobacco 24, cotton 40, maize, ragi, *navane*, *bajra*, greengram, sweet potato, onion, coriander, etc 20, pulses 15, manurial crops eight and garden crops 40.

Taxes other than land revenue

Stamps and Registration: There are twelve registry offices in the district, one each at the taluk headquarter, with two additional offices, one at Nipani and the other at Murgod (Parasgad taluk). Each office headed by a Sub-registrar at the taluk level administers the following Acts and Rules. 1) Registration Act 1908, 2) Karnataka Registration Rules 1965, 3) Karnataka Stamp Act 1967 and Rules 1958, 4) Karnataka Court Fee and Suits Evaluation Act 1958 and Rules thereunder and 5) Indian Partnership Act. At the district level, the Special Deputy Commissioner acts as the (ex-officio) District

Registrar. The Sub-registrar is entrusted with the work of registration of documents relating to immoveable properties in his jurisdiction and collection of registration fees. He is also the Registrar of Marriages under the various Marriages Acts that are in force in the district. Figures hereunder gives the revenue and expenditure sub-registry-wise. Office-wise figures for 1983-84 are (income from office given in lakhs of rupees in brackets as against total number of registrations) Athani 3,026 (2.79), Belgaum 4,525 (7.68), Chikodi 1,574 (1.33), Gokak 3,695 (2.57), Hukeri 1,513 (1.00), Khanapur 1,516 (0.68), Murgod 629 (0.49), Nipani 1,888 (0.96), Parasgad 1,109 (1.20), Raybag 1,679 (1.17), Ramdurg 1,262 (0.90), Sampgaon 1,920 (0.22). Table below provides details of revenue and expenditure under stamps and registration.

Statement showing the Category-wise number of registered documents, their income and expenditure in Belgaum District

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1982-83</i>	<i>1983-84</i>
No. of offices	11	12	12	12
Total registrations	16,848	18,342	19,651	22,136
a) Immoveable property :				
i) Compulsory	13,167	16,808	19,468	22,410
ii) Optional	209	281	308	274
b) Moveable property	210	253	199	300
c) Wills and adoptions	609	765	822	800
d) Total of A, B & C	19,195	18,107	20,797	23,785
Total receipts (in rupees)	9,08,252	10,93,017	17,76,960	20,13,424
Total expenditure (in rupees)	2,33,778	4,00,513	5,54,642	5,76,587

Sales Tax

After the States Reorganization in 1956, the Karnataka Sales Tax was made applicable uniformly all over the State and administered from 1-10-1957. The Commercial Tax Department in the district has the main responsibility of administering the various commercial tax laws and to ensure the revenue due to the Government are properly assessed and collected. It administers 1) the Karnataka Sales Tax Act 1967, 2) the Central Sales Tax Act 1956, 3) the

Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act 1957, 4) the Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act 1958, 5) the Karnataka Tax on Profession, Trades, Callings and Employment Act 1976, 6) the Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodgings) Act 1979 and 7) the Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale therein Act 1979. It is also the authority for registering the dealers under the Karnataka Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax and Entry Tax Acts for the purposes of Sales Tax/Entry Tax collections. The registered dealers with tax liability have to remit their sales tax amount collected by them every month and file the declaration of turnover and tax collected. Under the Entertainment Tax Act, the Department affixes the Entertainment Tax seal on the tickets. The Assistant Profession Tax Officer ensures tax collection from self-employed and employees. The Agricultural Income Tax Officer assesses the agricultural income of the assessee under the Act.

The scheme of Sales Tax is a composite single point and multi-point taxation in which the single point predominates. Sales Tax which is a tax on the turnover of goods sold also includes taxes on the turnover of purchases. Tax is levied on the dealer as a seller amounting to Sales Tax. Whereas, purchase tax is a tax with which reference to the same transaction is levied on the purchaser. Sales Tax is collected only if the article is sold while purchase tax is levied without reference as to whether the article purchased is sold or not. There are three varieties of Sales Taxes single point, double point and multi point. A single point levy is imposed at only one stage in the series of transactions through which the commodities pass from the importer, producer or manufacturer to the final consumer. The point of incidence may be either sale point or purchase point. The rate of single point tax ranges from 1% to 4%. A ceiling rate of 4% has been fixed on goods which are declared to be of special importance in the case of inter-State trade and commerce. About 178 goods out of the 293 main goods are brought under the single point while the others are subjected to multi-point. Majority of goods of common use attract sales tax rate of 4% and semi-luxury goods at more than 8% and the more expensive goods (like automobiles, refrigerators, TV, etc) are taxed at 15% and liquors at 25% at present (1986). The rates are subject to either upward or downward revision. To mop up additional revenue recourse is taken to levy surcharge on Sales Tax or Turnover Tax. An additional tax called the Rural Development Cess which was levied at 10% of basic Sales Tax till recently was abolished and instead a consolidated basic rate of tax was introduced.

The Central Sales Tax Act of 1956 has also enabled the State Governments to raise additional revenues by levying tax on inter-state sales. Receipts from KST and CST for some recent years are appended below :

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	No. of assessments		Tax collected		Total
	KST	CST	KST	CST	
1980-81	11,984	5,276	842	138	980
1981-82	12,016	5,361	1,034	156	1,190
1982-83	12,130	5,489	1,055	176	1,231
1983-84	12,617	5,547	1,374	198	1,572
1984-85	12,814	5,568	1,492	209	1,701

Entertainment Tax: At the time of Reorganization of the States, the Bombay Entertainment Duty Act 1923 (Bombay Act I of 1923) was administered by the Revenue Department and the Cinematograph Act by the Police Department. However, both Show Tax and Entertainment Tax were included in the Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act itself and the administration was entrusted to the Commercial Taxes Department. The Karnataka Entertainment Act 1958 was uniformly applied to the whole of the State from 1-1-1959. It is a tax on cinematograph shows. Since October 1962, a surcharge on Entertainment Tax has been levied in pursuance of the recommendations of the Resources and Economy Committee 1962. On introduction, the surcharge levied was 50% on the rate of Entertainment Tax which later rose to 60% in 1971 and thereafter to 100% from 1-4-1974. Figures of collection are appended here :

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	No. of permanent theatres	No. of touring talkieses	Entertainment Tax	Additional and Surcharge Tax	Show tax	Total
1980-81	30	26	84.50	23.00	0.50	108.00
1981-82	30	28	93.00	36.30	0.70	130.00
1982-83	32	29	101.00	58.30	0.70	160.00
1983-84	32	30	115.00	61.25	0.75	177.00
1984-85	33	31	115.00	65.00	1.00	181.00

Agricultural Income Tax: The Agricultural Income Tax was not levied in Bombay Karnatak before States Reorganisation. A consolidated Act came into force since October 1957 by repealing the old Acts that were in force in different areas. Under the Act, agricultural income derived from 31 commercial crops including seven plantation crops (irrigated) grown as the main crop and timber is made taxable. Tax is leviable only on incomes from land which is more than fifty acres of the eighth class of land. For this purpose, land is classified into eight classes and a formula has been prescribed for determining the equivalent extent of land of different classes. For deriving taxable income, expenses on agricultural operations, depreciation of buildings, machinery required for deriving the agricultural income, crop insurance, etc, is allowed. A ten per cent relief on earned agricultural income was also given. From the financial year 1976-77 onwards, as per the Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Amendment Act 1976, all agricultural income was taxable but liability arose only if the net income exceeded Rs 8,000. The Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act 1957 was amended by the issue of the Karnataka Agriculture Income Tax (Amendment) Act 1983 and only the income derived from plantation crops was subjected to tax from the previous year ending on 31st March, 1982. The exemption limit for taxable income under the Act was also raised from Rs 8,000 to Rs 14,000 per annum. The collection for some recent years in the district with number of assesseees given in brackets is 1980-81 (26,818) 1.64, 1981-82 (26,716) 1.28, 1982-83 (26,353) 1.98, 1983-84 (26,340) 9.70 and 1984-85 (26,306) 0.16, amount being in lakhs of rupees.

Profession Tax: The Karnataka Tax on Profession, Trades, Callings and Employment Act 1976 which provides for Tax on professions, trades, callings and employments came into force from 1-4-1976. The tax in respect of salaried persons is dependent on their salary and the tax in respect of others engaged in professions, trades, callings is dependent on various criteria viz, the standing in the profession, turnover, number of employees, etc. For this purpose, all salaried persons/wage earners whose income per month is Rs 1,200 and above have to pay Profession Tax at source at the existing slab rates. The self-employed engaged in specific profession, trade and callings have to register themselves under the Act and the Profession Tax has to be paid at the rates fixed annually before 30th September.

The collection in the district during some recent years with no. of assesseees given in brackets and amount in lakhs of rupees had

been 1980-81 (11,998) 39.00, 1981-82 (12,761) 48.00, 1982-83 (13,025) 59.00, 1983-84 (13,416) 30.00, 1984-85 (13,629) 26.00.

Luxury Tax: The Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Act 1979 which came into force from 1-6-1979 levies a tax on lodging houses and hotels who charge tariff of Rs 30 per day per person or more at the following rates: where the lodging fee person per day is Rs 20 but less than Rs 50—5% of such charges, Rs 50 but not exceeding Rs 100—7½% of such charges and Rs 100 and above—10% of such charges.

Entry Tax: Octroi levy was abolished from 1st April, 1979 and in place, the Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale therein Act 1979 was introduced. Textiles, tobacco and sugar which were outside the purview of the Sales Tax were subjected to additional Excise Duty. These commodities were to pay an *ad valorem* tax on entry to municipal areas for local consumption at the rates ranging from 1% to 2% to compensate the loss of revenue due to abolition of Octroi. The list of commodities included for levy was extended to 13 more items during 1982-83 and the rate of tax also increased from 1% to 2% in respect of tobacco and its products and sugar. Of the 13 new items, six items were taxed at 2% and others at 1% *ad valorem*. Since October 1983, 10 more items have been listed in the Act for levy of Entry Tax. The collection in the district during some recent years was 1980-81 0.80, 1981-82 36.00, 1982-83 86.30, 1983-84 80.00 and 1984-85 79.00, the amount being in lakhs.

State Excise: The State Excise brings a substantial portion of the revenue to the State Exchequer. Revenue from the State Excise is mainly derived in the form of rentals from toddy and arrack shops, duty and price on arrack, tree tax, duty on beer, Indian made foreign liquor (IMFL) duty, licence and other fees, etc. For the realisation of revenue, the following Acts, enactments, rules and orders are in force: **State Acts:** 1) Karnataka Excise Act 1965 and 2) The Karnataka Prohibition Act 1961 and the Rules framed under the above Acts. **Central Acts:** 1) The Medicinal and Toilet Preparation Act 1955, 2) The Dangerous Drugs Act 1930, 3) The Opium Act 1878, 4) Ethyl Alcohol (Price Control) Order 1971, 5) The Molasses Control Order and 6) The Rules framed under the above Acts.

It further exercises control over the distilleries and breweries,

bonded warehouse, pharmaceutical units, etc, relating to the production, procession, purchase and sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs. There is a divisional office at Belgaum headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Excise with jurisdiction over Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwad districts. The revenue realised out of excise for some recent years is tabulated below :

Excise Revenue collected in the district from 1980-81 to 1985-86

(in lakhs of rupees)

<i>Category</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
Country Spirit :				
a) Duty	59.96	78.80	86.42	99.24
b) Shop rent	34.60	518.18	700.87	619.01
c) Sales of arrack	45.70	43.55	56.22	50.46
d) Licence fee	0.07	0.08	0.02	0.02
Country Fermented Liquor :				
Shop rent	56.86	68.58	346.64	42.72
Malt Liquors :				
Beer duty	8.72	9.95	12.52	15.35
Foreign Liquor and Spirits :				
a) Licence Fee from Distilleries	2.48	2.68	3.70	3.00
b) Licence and other fees on Foreign Liquor	43.35	30.23	29.41	34.52
c) Duty on Indian Made Foreign Liquor	36.61	81.37	97.17	120.03
Commercial and Denatured Spirits and Medicated Wines :				
a) Rectified Spirit	0.20	0.03	2.92	2.07
b) Denatured Spirit	1.29	0.18	0.19	0.09
Service Fees	2.14	2.76	2.23	3.04
Other receipts	2.17	7.96	7.34	9.13

The total revenue for 1980-81 was 6.22 crores and 1985-86, 10.03 crores of rupees.

Electricity Charges : Tax on use or consumption of electricity was introduced in the district from 1-7-1959 by Karnataka Act 14 of 1959). According to the Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act 1959, a tax on consumption of electrical energy was levied on all classes of consumers—domestic, commercial, industrial and agricultural. Under this Act, the consumer or the licensee is bound to pay to the government on the units of energy consumed, a tax calculated at a specific rate and in the manner prescribed. The division-wise figures of income for 1984-85 are as follows: Belgaum Division Rs 4,25,75,798, Ghataprabha Division Rs 4,43,26,638, Chikodi Division Rs 13,50,892, Bailhongal Division Rs 33,74,546 and Hukeri Taluk Rs 6,23,625.

Forest Development Tax : During the erstwhile Bombay Presidency, there was no system of recovery of Forest Development Tax. The present Act of 1975 which is an amendment to the Karnataka Forest Act 1963, introduced the levy of Forest Development Tax. It was levied at 5% initially on all forest produce which was subsequently raised to 8% in 1980 and 12% in 1983 to meet the increased quantum of expenditure on the ever growing plantation schemes. Karnataka was the first State to introduce this levy system. The tax so collected for the past few years in the district amounted to rupees in lakhs 11.47 in 1979-80; 27.50 in 1980-81; 25.64 in 1981-82; 22.04 in 1982-83; and 24.35 in 1983-84.

Motor Vehicles Tax : Prior to the promulgation of the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1957, the right to levy tax or toll was vested with the local bodies. Presently, the Motor Vehicles Department with the divisional office at Belgaum administers the following Acts and Rules: 1) Motor Vehicles Act 1939 (Central Act 4 of 1939), 2) Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1957, 3) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules 1963 and 4) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules 1957. Two sub-regional offices are at Bailhongal and Chikodi. Motor Vehicles Tax is levied and collected on all Motor Vehicles registered and kept for use in the State of Karnataka. Total receipts for some recent years in the district from these taxes have been (in lakhs of rupees) 1980-81 104.43, 1981-82 170.53, 1982-83 207.41, 1983-84 238.41, 1984-85 786.89 and 1985-86 305.69. This includes driving licence fees, registration fees, fitness certificate fees, permit fees, taxes and sur-charges and fines.

Income Tax

Income Tax which was earlier levied by the State Government was taken over by the Central Government in 1950. Prior to Re-organization in 1956, Belgaum was under the jurisdiction of the Income Tax Officer, Bombay, which was under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay. After the States Re-organization, a new charge of Income Tax Officer under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Bangalore was created. At present, the authority administering the taluks of Belgaum district in respect of Income Tax, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax is the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax. The Income Tax Act 1961, Act XLIII of 1961 which is in force provides for levy of taxes on income. There have been various amendments to this Act from time to time. The following table gives the number of assesseees and the amount collected in thousands of Rs during 1982, 1983 and 1984.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Business cases</i>	<i>Salary cases</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Amount collected</i>	<i>Fines collected</i>
1982	11,740	2,614	14,354	37,433	360
1983	11,975	2,625	14,200	35,620	352
1984	11,091	2,670	13,761	32,415	1,395

Wealth Tax: The Wealth Tax Act of 1957 provides for levy of taxes on wealth in cases of individuals and Hindu undivided families. Various amendments have been made since commencement of the Act. The number of assesseees (given in brackets) and the amount collected during the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 are: (Rs in thousands)—1982 (1,565), 2,460; 1983 (1,664), 2,195; and 1984 (1,712), 2,680.

Gift Tax: The Gift Tax Act of 1958 provides for levy of taxes on gifts made by individuals, Hindu undivided families or a person or an association or a body of persons whether incorporated or not. The amount collected in thousands of Rs in recent years, number of assesseees (given in brackets) are: 1982—(285) 163, 1983—(212) 208 and 1984—(312) 246.

Estate Duty: The Estate Duty Act of 1953 (Act No XXX) levied duty on property other than agricultural land and was collected by the Income Tax Department. The object of this Act was to impose an Estate Duty on property passing or deemed to pass on the death of a person. The Assistant Collector of Estate Duty, Hubli was having jurisdiction over the entire district in the matter relating to Estate Duty. It has been abolished since 1-4-1985.

Central Excise and Customs

Excise was first used as a general word for toll or tax. Subsequently, it was meant to be the price of the article paid by the consumer. Excise as levy whether in the shape of toll, tax or price has been collected from ancient times. The beginning of Excise levy system in India may be said to have been made in 1894 with a levy on cotton yarn and its extension to fine cloth in 1896. In 1917, Excise Duty was imposed on motor spirit and on kerosene in 1922 and silver in 1930. It was only in 1934 that a rationalization in Excise Duty was made as a revenue measure and extended to other commodities like sugar, matches, steel ingots, etc. The Central Excise Duty now extends to about 136 items accounting to nearly 2/3rds of the Central Excise revenue. The various Acts administered by the department are the culmination of the earlier Acts which have been amended suitably. Central Excise duty however is collected under the Central Excise and Salt Act and Rules 1944. The rates of duties on various items are levied according to Schedule I of the Act. In addition to this Act, the Central Excise Offices are administering the following Acts: 1) Gold Central Act 1968, 2) Customs Act 1968, 3) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1947, 4) Export and Import Control Act 1955, 5) Sugar Export Promotion Act 1958, 6) Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act 1958, 7) Khadi and Other Handlooms Industries Development Additional Excise Duty of on Cloth Act 1953, 8) Produce Cess Act 1966, 9) Duties (Additional Excise Duty) Act 1957, 10) Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act 1957 and 11) Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act 1957.

As far as customs is concerned, apart from the Collectorate for Karnataka, there are two Central Excise Collectorates, one at Bangalore and another at Belgaum. Table here provides the revenue realised from Central Excise for the year from 1980-81 to 1983-84.

Collection of Central Excise Duty

(Rs in lakhs)

Commodity	Revenue collected during			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Aluminium	1,689.54	1,954.70	1,494.59	1,014.85
Sugar	1,078.95	1,057.41	1,137.16	1,498.65
Molasses	16.73	21.47	20.00	20.95
Bidis	21.81	29.55	30.59	34.00
Snuff	0.19	0.65	0.62	0.58
Chewing tobacco	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.03
Paper	5.61	7.24	9.40	9.64
Rayon and synthetic	0.12	0.02	0.02	—
Cotton yarn	30.07	30.68	31.32	43.54
Cotton fabrics	6.02	50.38	53.33	47.14
Copper and copper alloys	0.34	0.63	0.61	0.53
Electric motors	0.65	0.64	0.61	0.97
Wires and cables	13.47	8.26	12.31	8.11
All other goods	62.88	62.82	65.80	75.29
Sodium silicate	6.97	5.77	5.21	4.24
Iron and steel products	—	0.41	0.25	0.52
Metal containers	—	—	—	5.12
Carbon dioxide	0.35	0.85	1.27	1.25

Particulars of Seized/Confiscated Goods Under

	1981	1982	1983	1984
Customs	0.78	12.10	2.38	5.57
Gold control	0.36	0.67	1.50	41.32
Central excise	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.08

Land Tribunal Cases in Belgaum District for 1984-85

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Athani</i>	<i>Belgaum</i>	<i>Chikodi</i>	<i>Hukeri</i>	<i>Khanapur</i>	<i>Raybag</i>	<i>Bailhongal</i>	<i>Ramdurg</i>	<i>Soundatti</i>	<i>Gokak</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No. of cases admitted	4,659	11,957	12,087	11,105	6,662	4,031	3,724	3,330	4,441	8,026
No. of cases settled :										
a) in favor of tenants	3,981	8,604	10,823	7,931	4,786	2,860	1,332	1,169	2,604	6,136
b) in favour of landlords	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
c) rejected	678	3,353	1,264	3,174	1,675	1,153	—	—	1,834	2,190
No. of cases referred to High Court by :	—	938	—	402	784	—	—	—	—	—
a) Land Tribunal	33	NA	—	NA	NA	3	—	—	—	3
b) Tenants	375	NA	319	NA	NA	223	419	203	311	226
c) Landlords	—	NA	—	NA	NA	—	—	55	311	143

1	2	3	4	5	6	6	8	9	10	11
No. of cases pending at High Court	208	938	281	402	784	■	25	—	4	236
Total area of land allotted to tenants (in acres)	4,373.03	39,253.00	98,736.00	48,101.00	38,326.25	26,645.00	7,533	21,224	29,780	45,700
Land allotted to :										
a) Scheduled Castes	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	753	—
b) Scheduled Tribes	—	24.07	—	91.08	2,581.29	—	13	—	28	9,140
Surplus land available for distribution (in acres)	2,393.14	637.20	303.36	107.07	6,653.25	1,382.34	209	279	—	357
No. of SC and ST as recipients of surplus land	285	4	27	19	422	1	23	—	—	3,154

BELGAUM DISTRICT

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

General law and order situation was peaceful in the district, though crimes and offences were said to have been relatively more. Land disputes were frequent and caused numerous agrarian offences. It is also said that the rich class were abetting murders. They were earmarking one man (strong and sturdy) as bodyguard. In the pretext of bodyguards, they were utilised for criminal offences. Sometimes, pressure of creditors caused grievous hurt, robbery, murder, mainly for revenge. During the period from 1874-1882, there were 161 murders, 52 culpable homicides, 245 cases of grievous hurt, 452 gang and other robberies and 25,512 other offences recorded. The yearly average offences in these nine years was 2,936, or one offence for every 294 of the population. The number of murders varied from 23 in 1874 to 13 in 1881 and 18 was the annual average; culpable homicide varied from two in 1876 to 13 in 1877 and the average was six; grievous hurt varied from 16 in 1878 to 43 in 1881 and the average was 27; gang and other robberies varied from 2,277 in 1874 to 3,786 in 1881 and the average was 2,835 or 26.56 per cent. The percentage of convictions among the prosecuted varied from 47 in 1874 to 68 in 1877 and 58 in 1881.

The percentage recovery of the stolen property varied from 79 in 1878 to 35 in 1881. The number of offences from the year 1902 to 1911 are given in the table.

During the next decades, the reported cognizable crimes were 1,161 in 1934 and 999 in 1935. The number of serious crimes per lakh of population in 1935 was 51 (3 murders for 1,00,000 population). In 1950, there was a case of embezzlement of cash (Rs 63,000) from

Table showing the offences in Belgaum district between 1902-1911

<i>Offences</i>	<i>1902</i>	<i>1905</i>	<i>1908</i>	<i>1911</i>
	<i>(Persons convicted)</i>			
Offences against public tranquility	17	6	53	61
Murder	24	4	10	10
Rape	1	1	1	2
Hurt, criminal force and assault including grievous hurt	115	157	149	170
Dacoity and robbery	88	39	18	6
Theft including cattle theft	355	163	164	218
Other offences (IPC)	305	196	198	202
Bad livelihood	245	54	24	61
Under Police Act	86	381	310	391
Salt Law	15	1	—	—
Excise	70	54	49	34
Forest	36	22	44	85
Municipal Act	52	38	8	30
Other offences	234	318	452	618
Total	1,643	1,434	1,480	1,888

the office of the Executive Engineer, Ghataprabha Gokak Treasury. There was a decrease under dacoities and there were 2,878 criminal cases pending with the Magistrates in 1950.

After 1956

The general law and order situation in the district was however under control. There were instances of communal trouble and disturbances. The police force also increased and voluntary agencies like Homeguards, Sevalal, VDP, etc, were supplementing the police force. A brief note on the different types of disturbances during the years 1974-1983 has been given here.

Social and Communal Disturbances: Three cases in 1977 at Khadebazar, Camp area, Market area at Belgaum two instances in 1981 and one at Saundatti and another at Ramdurg in 1982.

Other disturbances: The Belgaum city Maharashtra Ekikarana Samiti Unit supported by Shivasena were agitating and keeping the agitational activities alive, for reasons like 'enforcing' Kannada in so-called Marathi speaking areas, demand for the transfer of such areas to Maharashtra, etc. With the implementation of the Gokak Committee Report the agitation intensified affecting law and order situation. In 1983, there were disturbances when well-known matinee idols of the Kannada screen led the agitation for the implementation of this report and for making compulsory the passing of Kannada examinations for recruitment to Class 'C' and Class 'D' posts. In another instance police resorted to firing in 1981, at Nipani to combat the farmer agitators who turned violent. The tobacco growers blocked the NH4, for their demands in respect of tobacco production.

Police Firings: In 1975, the police had to open fire at Nipani and at Marihal to recover the stolen property. In 1978, police opened fire when the mob caused obstruction to vehicular traffic, and there was firing during Matka raid at Ghataprabha in 1979. Again in September 1979, while stopping a vehicle carrying sandalwood, in Kakati Police Station limits, police opened fire. In 1980 police opened fire at Tenginakai Koot, Gokak Town while dispersing unruly mob. In 1981, during 'Rasta Rokho' agitation by the ryots at Nipani (10 persons were killed), at Dharanatti Village to disperse the unruly mob and near Bhatranatti in anti-dacoity operations firing was resorted to, by the police.

Other Offences: The following table shows the different kinds of offences reported in the district from 1974-83;

<i>Nature of crimes</i>	<i>1974</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1982</i>	<i>1983</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agrarian situations						
Labour troubles	15	3	16	10	26	33
Students strikes	2	—	5	2	22	46
Crimes under IPC	1,929	2,247	2,812	3,550	4,120	4,137
Murder	159	128	137	122	211	147
Dacoity	4	5	9	19	10	18
Robbery	5	13	17	11	45	29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Theft	40	29	46	103	102	47
Cognizable crimes	1,998	2,227	3,009	3,317	3,623	3,770
Rape	1	2	2	7	3	5
Rioting	76	76	205	377	526	512
Counterfeiting of coins	1	1	—	4	—	3
Suicide	200	204	198	187	130	200

The following are the crime figures of all types of offences for the years 1984 and 1985 in Belgaum district. The figures shown are for the years 84 and 85 respectively: Murder 128/92, culpable homicide 2/2, attempt to murder 18/19, dacoity 10/16, robbery 24/19, house breaking theft 349/357, theft in house 79/75, other thefts 518/624, cattle thefts 22/13, cheating 94/98, criminal breach of trust 63/33, kidnaping 20/30, rioting 628/468, hurt 608/591, motor vehicle accident 540/607, fatal accident 175/193, other IPC cases 877/914, counterfeiting of coins and currency 8/17, total 4,164/4,168. The crimes under preventive sections for the same years were: Section 107 Criminal procedure code 417/381, Section 109 Criminal procedure code 321/268, Section 110 Criminal procedure code 156/219, Section 96 of Karnataka Police Act 604/650, Section 98 of KP Act 21/36, Motor Vehicle Act 1,510/1,657, total 3,029/3,211. Crimes under special and local laws for the same years were: Excise Act 80/87, Gambling Act 231/301, Arms Act 15/27, Essential Commodities Act 89/40, Section 160 Indian Penal Code 29/26, Untouchability Act 15/20, Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act 86/237, Explosives Act 5/nil, Irrigation Act 16/6, Other Acts 27/16, Forest Act 5/5 and the total 598/765.

Within the jurisdiction of the Railway Police in the district, one murder each was reported in 1983 and 1985, three robberies (two in 1981, one in 1982), one house breaking theft in 1981, 45 ordinary thefts (eight in 1981, 11 in 1982, seven in 1983, 16 in 1984 and three in 1985) and 157 other offences (16 in 1981, 50 in 1982, 41 in 1983, 44 in 1984, 6 in 1985). From 1981-1985 there were in total 208 offences reported.

Table showing information in respect of Motor Vehicle offences from
1982 to 1985

<i>Offences category-wise</i>	<i>1982</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>1984</i>	<i>1985</i>
Over speeding	1,649	851	377	1,420
Dazzling lights	163	157	299	256
Defective lights	27	—	2	19
Violation of traffic sign boards	91	120	1,198	130
Defective vehicles	—	12	—	1
Driving without licences	591	938	1,684	130
Without permits	77	164	160	110
Unauthorised carrying of persons in goods vehicles	1,860	1,666	1,741	1,980
Carrying persons in cars without permit	239	78	139	101
Non-payment of tax	27	60	7	12
Over-loading	257	280	291	136

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The King was the administrator of law and order and justice in ancient times. So far as the judicial administration was concerned, he was assisted by Dharmadhyaksha and Rajyadhyaksha. The main functions of these two officers were to review the judicial administration, to condemn the seditious activities, etc. Inscriptions reveal that Dharmadhikarana or Dharma Karanika were examining the the revenue disputes and awarding judgements. There was not much difference in respect of decisions between civil and criminal offences. The legal disputes were generally decided in the village assemblies or the town assemblies by taking the evidence of local leaders. The judgement or *jayapatra* was recorded by the Senabova in the village. The transfer of immovable property had to take place in the presence of relatives and other village elders. Generally the land was transferred only for agricultural purposes. In the absence of any documentary evidences, the parties had to take an oath, and undertake a method of proof called *divya pramana* or ordeal. In offences like fraud, unauthorised occupation, etc the *divya pramanas* like Samatolana-divya, Agnidivya, Jaladivya, Vishadivya, Phaladivya, etc, were

adopted. These *divyapramanas* had to be performed in a temple. Around 1180 A D there was a dispute in respect of a land between the *acharya* by name Shivashakti of Sri Kalleshwara temple of Attibhavi near Kittur and another *acharya* by name Kalyana Shakti of the Moolasthana temple. Shivashakti was pleading that the land originally belonged to God Kalleshwara, but Devarasi, father of Kalyanashakti got it written in his name against the usual code. The dispute was referred to one royal officer Eshwaradandanayaka. He in turn sent them to the Mahajanas of Deganve for justice. Both the plaintiff and the defendant were subjected to *phaladivya pramana*, wherein they had to hold a red hot iron rod in the presence of all citizens in the Mallikarjuna Temple. It is said in the inscriptions that Acharya Shivashakti was not affected by the heat of the rod and the *jayapatra* was given to him.

Under the rule of the Muslims separate courts for the Hindus and Muslims were instituted for personal law suits, and for Muslims, the kazi was the judge. In State Courts, Hindu *pandits* assisted the Muslim judicial officers. With the advent of British rule, the Cornwallis system introduced by Regulation II of 1802, on the pattern introduced by him in Bengal Province in 1793, was in vogue in this district. This system was similar to the system introduced in Madras area. By 1827, the judicial system in this area was as follows: a) Native Commissioners appointed for each district were to decide cases of Indians only of the value above Rs 5,000. The local Government was competent to effect changes in the number of judges and also their jurisdiction. b) Ordinary pecuniary jurisdiction of Senior Assistant Judge was Rs 5,000. On special authorisation, it could be upto Rs 10,000. c) All the Civil cases with unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction were vested with the District Diwani Adalat. It had appellate power against Native Commissioners and Junior Assistant Judges. d) Sadar Diwani Adalat consisted of three or more judges being the highest court of appeal, review and revision, exercised supervisory functions over the lower courts. European Judges were authorised to take assistance of Panchayats or jury consisting of respectable natives. The final verdict however was of the Judge. By Regulation XVII exclusive jurisdiction about disputes relating to possession of land tenures and rent, boundaries, use of wells, etc, was conferred on the Collectors. Their decision was subject to appeals to the District Diwani Adalat.

After 1818, under the British the Principal Collector and the

Political Agent exercised the functions of Chief Judicial, Police and Revenue Officer. The Southern Maratha Doab was divided into 21 sub-divisions. A Mamlatdar assisted by three or four group managers or Zilledars, conducted the revenue, magisterial and police administration. In the initial stages of British rule, petty civil claims and disputes were disposed of by the village officers, claims of more importance were entertained by the Mamlatdar and referred for trial decision to Panchayats or juries. The major cases were filed before the Principal Collector and were referred by him to juries for decision, and on appeal for final trials. By 1820, a separate judicial officer called 'Adalat Peshkar' or court clerk was appointed to each sub-division. As his position was little more than a Clerk to Mamlatdar, his office was abolished and gradually Munsiffs were appointed. The Principal Collector was assisted by a Judicial Assistant under the title of Registrar. Though Belgaum was formed into a separate district in 1836, it remained under the jurisdiction of the District Judge of Dharwad till 1869 when it was made a separate judicial district. In 1870 the number of courts in the district was five. The number of suits settled was 3,421, and the average duration was 80 days. In 1875, the number of suits settled was 4,733 in the same number of courts with the average duration of 93 days. In 1883, there was a District Judge and four Sub-Judges. The four Sub-Judges were : (a) First Class Sub Judge at Belgaum who had ordinary jurisdiction over Belgaum and Khanapur Sub-divisions and Special Jurisdiction above Rs 5,000 over the whole district. (b) Second Class Sub Judge at Chikodi who had jurisdiction over Chikodi and Gokak Sub-divisions. (c) Second Class Sub Judge at Saundatti over Parasgad and Sampgaon Sub-divisions. (d) Sub Judge at Athani over Athani Sub-division. The administration of criminal justice was done by 24 officers in the district by 1882. These 24 officers were, one District Magistrate, five First Class Magistrates, seven Second Class Magistrates, and 11 Third Class Magistrates, two were covenanted European civilians, two were uncovenanted civil officers and also called Deputy Collectors and one Cantonment Magistrate. The District Magistrate had the general supervision over the whole district. The Huzur Deputy Collector had Magisterial charge of the town of Belgaum and the Cantonment Magistrate, the charge of Cantonment. All the 18 Second Class and Third Class Magistrates were Indians. There were 902 hereditary police patils or village heads entrusted with magisterial powers under Section 14 of the Bombay Village Police Act (VIII) of 1867. The District Court was usually presided over by the European Judges.

In 1953 Judiciary was separated from Executive and started functioning independently. Prior to 1964, there were three cadres of Judicial Officers viz, the Civil Judge, Junior Division, the Civil Judge Senior Division and the District Judge. When the Karnataka Civil Courts Act 1964 was enacted and brought into force from 1-10-1964, uniform cadres of Judicial officers were introduced, and the posts of Munsiffs and Civil Judges were created. The District Judge is also appointed as the Sessions Judge and he presides over the combined court designated as District and Sessions Courts. The Munsiffs are also conferred with the powers of Judicial Magistrate First Class (JMFC) and almost in each taluk, criminal and civil powers are exercised by single officers who are designated as Munsiff and JMFC. The Civil Judge also functions as Chief Judicial Magistrate. The Civil Judges working outside the District Headquarters are conferred with the powers of JMFC.

The following are the courts of different judicial officers located in Belgaum District as in 1985.

Belgaum: 1) Principal District Judge, 2) I Additional District Judge, 3) II Additional District Judge, 4) Principal Civil Judge and Chief Judicial Magistrate, 5) I Additional Civil Judge and Chief Judicial Magistrate, 6) II Additional Civil Judge and Chief Judicial Magistrate, 7) III Additional Civil Judge and Chief Judicial Magistrate, 8) Principal Munsiff, 9) I Additional Munsiff, 10) II Additional Munsiff, 11) III Additional Munsiff, 12) JMFC, II Court, 13) JMFC, III Court and 14) JMFC, IV Court.

Chikodi: 1) Principal Civil Judge, 2) Additional Civil Judge, 3) Principal Munsiff and JMFC, 4) Additional Munsiff and JMFC and 5) JMFC. *Bailhongal*: 1) Principal Civil Judge and 2) Additional Civil Judge (sitting at Saundatti). *Saundatti*: 1) Munsiff and JMFC, Saundatti and 2) Musiff and JMFC, Bailhongal. *Gokak*: 1) Civil Judge, 2) Principal Munsiff and JMFC and 3) Additional Munsiff and JMFC. *Athani*: 1) Civil Judge-cum-JMFC and 2) Munsiff and Additional JMFC. *Raybag*: 1) Munsiff and JMFC. *Ramdurg*: 1) Munsiff and JMFC. *Hukeri*: 1) Principal Munsiff and JMFC and 2) Additional Munsiff and JMFC. *Khanapur*: 1) Munsiff and JMFC.

The District Judges try original suits arising under the Trade Marks and Copy Rights Act, administrative suits, petitions for grant

of Probate and Letters of Administration. The District Judge is also an appellate authority to hear appeals against the judgements and orders passed by the Civil Judge in suits the value of which is less than Rs 20,000. The Revision Petitions filed against the order of the Munsiffs under Karnataka Rent Control Act, appeals against the order of the Deputy Commissioner, passed under the Karnataka Village Officers Abolition Act, and appeals against the orders passed by the Authorised Officers under the Unauthorised Eviction of Public Premises Act, are also heard by the District Judge. The District Judge also acts as the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, and he is also designated as Chairmen of Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals under the Karnataka Private Institutions (Discipline and Control) Act. The Principal District Judge also hears the petitions under Section 24 of Civil Procedure Code for withdrawing and transferring of cases from one Subordinate Court to another.

The Principal District Judge is the Administrative Head of the judiciary for the Belgaum District and supervises the work of all subordinate courts, and he is the appointing authority of staff for all the posts upto and including Sheristedar. He is also designated as Member of Advisory Committee of Central Prison, Belgaum and he is also empowered to inspect all the records of Notary Public under the Notaries Act. The two *Additional District Judges* also exercise the same powers as that of Principal District Judge. The District Judges at Belgaum are also designated as Principal Sessions Judge, I Additional Sessions Judge and II Additional Sessions Judge. They also hear the applications filed for Bail under the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Principal Sessions Judge, Belgaum is also designated as Special Judge to try offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act and under the Essential Commodities Act.

The Principal CJM also acts as the presiding officer of the juvenile court. The Civil Judges try all suits of value more than Rs 10,000 and hear appeals against judgements and orders passed by the Munsiff. They also try matrimonial cases, arbitration cases, land acquisition cases, Guardian and Wardship Act cases etc. They try small cause suits and execute decrees of their courts which are transferred to their courts. *The Judicial Magistrates First Class* try all offences other than those which are exclusively triable by Sessions

court. They deal with applications for maintenance and exercise the power of presiding officer of the Juvenile court. *Munsiff's* courts try suits of civil nature and their pecuniary jurisdiction is limited to Rs 10,000. They also execute decrees passed by them and decrees which are transferred to them. They deal with Rent Control matters and try election disputes under Village Panchayat and Local Boards Act.

The Judicial Officers are classified in the district in accordance with their status. The Principal District and Sessions Judge, Additional Sessions Judge, Civil Judge, (Chief Judicial Magistrate), Additional Civil Judge, JMFC and Munsiffs. Besides there are Executive Magistrates who are Deputy Commissioner (District Magistrate Executive), Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner (Additional District Magistrate, Executive), Assistant Commissioner (Sub-Divisional Magistrate Executive), and Tahsildars (Taluka Magistrate, Executive). The main function of the Executive Magistrates is to maintain law and order and to take preventive measures in that behalf. The orders of the Executive Magistrate are however subject to the revisional jurisdiction of District and Sessions Judge.

Criminal cases are tried by Sessions Judges and First Class Judicial Magistrates. There are three District and Sessions Judges ; of which, two are Additional Judges and 20 Magistrates in the district. There were 8,671 cases pending at the beginning of the year 1984-85 and 11,811 cases were instituted, of which, 71 were transferred to other courts. Of the 20,411 cases for disposal, 13,686 cases were disposed of leaving 6,725 cases pending. The average duration of the cases disposed off was 119.76 days and the number of witnesses examined was 4,106. The number of persons pending for trial in the year 1984-85 was 12,259 and 20,736 persons were brought to trial. Of the 32,995 persons brought to trial, 138 persons were transferred to other courts and 18,603 persons were disposed leaving 14,254 persons pending trial. Of the 18,603 persons disposed, 38 died, 290 discharged, 5,681 acquitted, 113 found guilty and placed on probation, 11,593 convicted, 439 committed, 541 were struck off and eight were dealt with under Sec 562 Cr PG. The following table shows the different cases instituted, disposed off, etc, in Belgaum district for the years from 1980-81 to 1984-85.

Table showing the different suits in the Courts of Belgaum district from 1980-84

Cases	1980		1982		1984	
	Dist.	Munsiff	Dist.	Munsiff	Dist.	Munsiff
Original Suits :						
Instituted	511	1,913	699	2,180	689	2,485
Disposed	404	1,781	328	1,588	629	2,430
Small Cause Suits :						
Instituted	227	56	245	69	214	59
Disposed	265	128	179	75	234	53
Execution Cases :						
Instituted	1,123	649	1,828	561	1,816	643
Disposed	3,278	705	1,149	519	1,283	518
Miscellaneous Cases :						
Instituted	1,881	605	3,867	1,671	3,955	841
Disposed	1,136	803	2,520	1,452	2,711	2,325
Cases/Appeals :						
Instituted	3	—	1	—	2	—
Disposed	3	—	1	—	1	—
Regular Appeals :						
Instituted	354	—	310	—	421	—
Disposed	370	—	217	—	344	—
Miscellaneous Appeals :						
Instituted	871	—	774	—	802	—
Disposed	1,040	—	444	—	610	—

Statement showing the number of cases instituted, disposed of, value, etc in various courts in Belgaum during 1984-85

Particulars	District Judge including Additional Judge's Court	Civil Judge's Court	Munsiff's Court
1	2	3	4
No. of original suits	5	858	2,485
Miscellaneous suits	579	2,132	2,325

1	2	3	4
a) Appellate regular suits	57	287	—
b) Miscellaneous	487	128	—
Total receipt of courts	Rs 1,14,506	19,10,166	9,68,236
Total charge of the courts	Rs 12,44,578	24,50,942	46,29,176
Total suits pending at the year	26	1,730	6,469
No. instituted during the year	73	616	2,530
Total	99	2,346	8,999
Total disposed including transfer to other courts	73	629	2,433
Balance	26	1,717	6,566
Total value of suits disposed	Value cannot be estimated	Rs 1,91,80,678	Rs 34,57,400

Statement showing the details of small cause suits in the courts of Belgaum during 1985-86

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>District Judges Court</i>	<i>Civil Judges Court</i>	<i>Munsiffs Court</i>
No. of suits pending at the beginning of the year	Nil	243	60
Instituted during the year	Nil	214	59
Total	—	457	119
Total No. of suits disposed off	—	234	53
a) Without trial	—	37	19
b) Without contest	—	119	22
c) With contest after full trial	—	78	12
Balance	—	223	66
Total value of suits disposed off	—	Rs 3,80,737	Rs 12,572

Table showing the number of sessions and other cases in Belgaum district from 1980-81 to 1984-85

Year and Courts	Number of cases decided				Trial of criminal cases			Average duration	Number of witnesses examined
	Original		Appellate		Total for disposal	Disposed off	Balance		
	Regular	Miscellaneous	Regular	Miscellaneous					
1980-81 :									
Sessions	87	108	67	—	119	87	32	7-20	1,325
Other	21,743	1,492	—	—	28,764	21,743	7,021	187-12	11,378
1981-82 :									
Sessions	85	94	138	—	150	85	65	75-00	1,475
Other	19,511	842	—	—	17,795	16,324	1,471	46-94	5,246
1982-83 :									
Sessions	90	181	63	—	176	90	86	82-00	1,663
Other	13,735	711	—	—	19,789	13,735	6,054	345-83	11,718
1983-84 :									
Sessions	183	206	165	—	326	183	143	98-00	1,285
Other	13,549	1,085	—	—	20,229	13,549	6,671	145-53	14,071
1984-85 :									
Sessions	162	1,291	63	—	332	162	170	96-00	1,915
Other	13,686	NA	NA	—	20,411	13,686	6,725	149-21	12,743

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

The police force was used mostly for internal security since olden days. Even under monarchical rule, the police provided safety to the people and maintained peace. In rural areas, the village officers were looking after the internal security with the assistance of local militia. In capitals and in border areas, the security was looked after by the royal army. The *gaunda* in every village looked after the police duties with the help of his *talvars* or village militia. Later, the *gaunda* was called Patel or Patil under the Muslims and the Marathas. Under the British, he was known as Police Patil, and the militia *talavars* and *shetsanadis*. They kept watch on new visitors to every village and engaged themselves in night patrolling. Upto 1849, in the Bombay Presidency, the police administration was conducted under the superintendence of Faujadari Adalat. By 1855, the police was separated from the judiciary.

With the advent of British rule, the police administration underwent many changes. In Chikodi, Gokak and Athani subdivisions there were village watchmen (*gastis* or men of rounds), trials or Mahars who were attending travellers and Kolkars or messengers. They were mostly either Dhangars (Shepherds) or Nayaks (Bedas) by caste and were paid in the form of land or both land and cash. The number of militia or Shetsandis varied according to the size of the village. In the Belgaum and Khanapur area, a class of hereditary village police called *gadkari* footmen stood on an entirely different footing from the militia or Shetsandis. They were the descendants of the garrisons of the three hill forts in the Khanapur area. They were doing duty in neighbouring villages and towns also. In 1881, Belgaum district had 3,556 police Shetsandis or militia. Their duties were chiefly confined to looking after the safety of their villages and aiding the district police in tracing crime, guarding and escorting criminals. By 1855, the strength of Belgaum district Police Force was 693 (579 policemen and 114 officers). There were police stations in each taluk head-quarter and there were 44 outposts. By 1911, the police force was 770 including four Inspectors, 25 Sub-Inspectors and 137 Head Constables. By 1935, the total police force was 764, with one Superintendent of Police, one Assistant Superintendent of Police, one Deputy Superintendent of Police, three police prosecutors, three Inspectors, 26 Sub-Inspectors, one Sergeant, 155 Head Constables (Foot) and 573 Constables. There were 18 police stations, 14 police

outposts. The total number of crimes investigated was 935. By 1951, the police force was 1,413, with one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent of Police, one Deputy Superintendent, four Inspectors, 39 Sub-Inspectors, 296 Head Constables (Foot), 1,071 constables. There were 24 police stations and 30 police outposts. The number of cognizable crimes investigated were 5,742. In addition, there were 365 men in the temporary and additional police force.

After Integration, the police administration was brought under the control of the Karnataka Police Department. Presently (1986), the police administration in the district is headed by the District Superintendent of Police who is working under the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, Belgaum. There are four sub-divisions, 11 circles, 38 police stations and 24 outposts. Besides, there is one Police Central Motor Transport Workshop with one Police Inspector, two Police Sub-Inspectors, one Store Keeper and 68 Tradesmen. The police staff as in July 1986 were one Superintendent of Police, 4 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 13 Circle Inspectors, 59 Sub-Inspectors, 10 Reserved Sub-Inspectors, 15 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 273 Head Constables (Civil), 86 Armed Head Constables, 1,143 Civil Constables and 421 Armed Police Constables bringing the total to 2,034. Besides, there were two women Head Constables and eight women Police Constables. The number of Police stations including outposts and Railway Police Stations was 62 with taluk-wise figures as follows: Athani 5, Belgaum 14, Chikodi 7, Gokak 7, Sampgaon 6, Hukeri 5, Khanapur 6, Raybag 3, Ramdurg 3 and Parasgad 6. There was one police for every 2,290 population and 10.24 sq km area. The total expenditure of the department for the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 was Rs 3.86, 4.57 and 4.70 crores respectively. The district is divided into four sub-divisions viz, Belgaum, Chikodi, Gokak and Bailhongal. In addition there are special squads like National Highway Squad, etc.

The field administration of the police in the district consisted of different units viz, Special units, Police Training, Intelligence, CID, Criminal Intelligence Bureau, Civil Rights Enforcement Cell, Food Cell, Forest Cell, District Scientific Aid Units, Wireless Unit, Karnataka State Reserve Police, Dog Squad, Railway Police, etc. The Special Units are supervised by the District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum. There is one KSRP Training School at Khanapur

imparting training to the Reserve Police personnel. KSRP units are located at Belgaum and Khanapur. It is under the administrative control of the Special Inspector General of Police, KSRP, Bangalore. In the year 1985, 645 Police Constables were trained under the basic course for Civil Police Constables at this training school.

Police Intelligence Bureau: There is a District Special Branch Unit headed by Police Inspector at Belgaum covering the entire intelligence network in the district. There are one Police Inspector, seven Sub-Inspectors, eight Head Constables and nine Police Constables attached to this unit. Besides this, there is a State Intelligence Control Unit controlled by the Superintendent of Police. This unit also covers intelligence.

Civil Rights Enforcement Cell

There is a separate Civil Rights Enforcement Cell (CRE), an effective machinery for collecting intelligence and investigate and report to the Government, instances of 1) Violation of Government Orders pertaining to reservations of posts to SCs and STs, 2) Violation of Government Orders pertaining to earmarking and utilisation of 18% of the funds of the local bodies to be spent exclusively on schemes aimed at the socio-economic betterment of the SCs and STs, 3) Violation of the Provisions of Karnataka Land Grant Rules pertaining to reservation of 50% of the Government lands, surplus lands and excess *gomal* lands to the SCs and STs, 4) Violation of directions of Government relating to eviction of the marginal and insufficient land holders from encroachments made by them on the *gomal* lands, confirming the rights of occupancy of the *gomal* lands by the insufficient land holders and landless people belonging to the SCs and STs, 5) Cases of production of false certificates by people belonging to other communities claiming the benefits of SCs and STs and various atrocities on SCs and STs and other similar cases infringing on their constitutional and civil rights, etc. The Deputy Inspector General of Police (CID and CRE Cells) at Bangalore is the administrative head of this cell. At Belgaum, there are (as in 1986), one Deputy Superintendent of Police, two Circle Inspectors, four Sub-Inspectors, two Head Constables, ten Constables and two Armed Constables working in this cell. The number of cases of atrocities and other offences in the district reported by the cell were 19 and 21 in 1982, 10 and 2 in 1983, nil and 3 in 1984, 8 and 18 in 1985 and 9 and 10 in 1986 respectively.

Food Cell: This unit is working under the control and supervision of the Deputy Inspector General of Police (CID Food), Bangalore. This cell is entrusted with the work of dehoarding and prevention of black marketing of essential commodities, etc. There are one Deputy Superintendent of Police, two Police Sub-Inspectors, three Head Constables, two Police Constables on the staff of this cell in the district.

Forest Cell: This is working under the control and supervision of the Deputy Inspector General of Police (CID Forests), Bangalore. Its task is to detect and prevent the smuggling of forest wealth. A special forest mobile squad with one Police Sub-Inspector and six Head Constables is functioning in the district. The quantity of stolen sandalwood traced and its cost respectively for some years are as follows : 1979—110 quintals, Rs 4.14 lakhs ; 1980—16 quintals, Rs 65,000 ; 1981—4 quintals, Rs 23,000 ; 1982—6.5 quintals, Rs 35,000 ; and 1983—60 quintals, Rs 2.55 lakhs.

District Scientific Aid Unit is located at Belgaum and manned by one Scientific Officer who is provided with mobile vans carrying scientific equipments. They assist the investigating officers in collecting and preserving of physical and biological clues from the scene of crimes. There is also a Dog Squad with six dogs.

Police Wireless : The Police Radio Grid covers the entire State. Police Radio Stations function at Belgaum. It is linked with its headquarters at Bangalore. The wireless station at Belgaum is headed by one Assistant Sub-Inspector. Teleprinter links have been provided from Belgaum to Bangalore. The staff on the Radio Grid are one Police Circle Inspector, three Police Sub-Inspectors, eight Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 22 Head Constables. Besides, there is a National Highway Patrol Squad headed by one Sub-Inspector. There is a Motor Workshop at Belgaum for maintenance of Police motor vehicles.

Railway Police

By 1880, there were Greater Indian Peninsular Railway Police Division and BBCI Railway Police Division. Presently (1985), the Belgaum Railway Police Station is situated in the Divisional Headquarters. The jurisdiction of the police station extends to the State border at Shedbal and in the south till Alnavar. The three stations are Belgaum, Londa and Castle Rock. There were

one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, nine Head Constables and 20 Police Constables on the staff. Smuggling of liquors and contrabands, from Goa, smuggling of sandalwood, firewood, etc, are being checked at all important stations. In addition, escorting of VIPs and investigation of runovers by trains are also done by the Railway Police. The unit is controlled by Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hubli and Superintendent of Police, Bangalore.

Anti-Corruption Branch : As in 1950 and prior to that, the anti-corruption branch in the Belgaum district was in charge of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, who was under the control of Inspector General of Police, Anti-corruption Branch having Poona as headquarters. Presently, this branch is supervised by the Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

Civilian Rifle Training Centres : These centres started functioning in 1981 at Gokak, Saundatti, Athani, Chikodi, Hukeri and Bailhongal. As in 1983, 313 persons have been given training by using .22 rifles.

The police department is mainly responsible for the detection of crimes. The following table gives the percentage of detection of various types of offences from 1974 to 1983.

Table showing the percentage of detection of various crimes in Belgaum District

Type of offence	1974	1977	1980	1981	1982	1983
Murders	63.07	65.20	93.20	79.38	82.62	76.66
Dacoities	33.30	50.00	83.33	50.00	80.00	80.00
Robberies	80.00	16.60	66.66	56.15	55.00	72.22
House break- ing thefts	40.50	29.60	25.66	26.52	32.87	33.64
Cattle thefts	62.50	65.30	63.63	80.00	31.24	65.62
Ordinary thefts	47.70	38.60	78.84	58.03	81.58	65.14

The police have recovered the properties lost by way of crimes

to the extent of 23.83 per cent during ten years period from 1974-1983. The year-wise statistics are as follows.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Property stolen (Rs in lakhs)</i>	<i>Recovered (Rs in lakhs)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1974	6.88	2.57	37.32
1975	7.25	3.52	48.56
1976	12.49	3.09	24.74
1977	15.46	1.96	12.70
1978	30.90	3.13	10.15
1979	13.37	3.04	22.80
1980	24.35	2.69	11.06
1981	21.72	3.68	16.94
1982	26.01	6.77	25.95
1983	27.11	7.68	28.33

The number of prosecutions launched and the convictions made were to the extent of 54.2 per cent for the ten years from 1974-1983. The year-wise figures are as follows.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Prosecutions launched</i>	<i>Convictions made</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1974	3,295	2,176	66.03
1975	3,117	2,176	69.81
1976	2,230	1,494	66.99
1977	2,582	1,779	68.90
1978	3,027	2,098	69.30
1979	2,786	1,435	51.50
1980	4,677	1,092	23.34
1981	2,762	1,347	48.76
1982	3,227	1,281	39.67
1983	2,947	1,115	37.83

Police Welfare

A Police Benevolent Fund has been formed in Belgaum district. The police welfare activities include the maintenance of laundries, saloons, maternity homes, medical inspection rooms, canteen, bakery, library, film shows, kindergarten, primary school, parks, tailoring classes, fair price shops, flour mills and hullers, book banks, TV sets, electrical leather stitching machines, etc. The children of police personnel are provided financial aid from the Police Benevolent Fund for their school and college education. Medical relief is sanctioned to deserving cases from this fund. Tailoring classes are being conducted in the police lines at the police headquarters, Belgaum, City Police lines, Belgaum, Nipani town, Katkol, Khanapur, Saundatti, Aigali and Kagwad. The persons benefited by the Police Benevolent Fund from 1981 to 1985 were as follows. 1981-121, 1982-234, 1983-315, 1984-219 and 1985-176.

Police Medals: In recognition of meritorious services rendered by the police personnel, the following medals were awarded. President's Police Medals for meritorious services: C C Channasetty PSI (1962), S N Salgar RSI (1965), G V Chikkannagowdar PSI (1967), Shankar Balappa Nidasoshi CHC (1968), C K Mathew PSI (1969), G S Salskar CPI (1970), S D Nadodkar CSI (1971), H B Ganji PSI (1974), Sangappa Kalingappa Kajrol CPC (1974), N B Tereni PSI (1975), S B Patti CHC (1980), A I Angadi CPC (1980), I V Patil CPI (1981), M A Kulkarni CHC (1981), D A Ugari HC (1981), G Y Desari CHC (1983), N B Terni PI (1984), A G Malgar PSI (1985). *President's Police and Fire Services Medals:* B B Chippadi CHC (1982), and C S Managari CPC (1982). *Chief Minister's Medals:* M P Naik PI (1984) and A I Pathan PC (1985).

Some statistics on police set-up in Belgaum district as in 1985 were, Expenditure per day—1.29 lakhs; Civil policemen per 100 sq km area—9.7; average area covered by one police station (including police outposts) in sq km—22.74; police station, population ratio—1:50,516; police, population ratio—1:1,672; volume of crime registered per lakh population all crimes—179.93, murders—3.08, dacoities—0.53, robberies—0.63, riots—15.70, fatal motor accidents—7.48; incidence of crimes reported per 100 sq km: all crimes—39.99, murders—0.68, dacoities—0.12, robberies—0.14 riots—3.48, fatal motor accidents—8.43; magnitude of cases reported per day : crimes—

14.69, murders—0.25, dacoities—0.04, robberies—0.05, riots—1.28, fatal motor accidents—0.61; average number of all types of crimes reported per police station including police outposts : 67.22; average number of all types of crimes handled by one policeman : 2.05.

Besides, the police department, there are certain agencies assisting the police in maintaining the law and order and in other spheres. They are Home Guards, Village Defence Parties, etc.

Home Guards

Home Guards are the voluntary bodies utilised for the maintenance of law and order and also to assist the police. It is a voluntary organisation. Its members are drawn from different walks of life. They place themselves at the disposal of the authorities to fulfil tasks and functions assigned to them during times of emergencies. In accordance with the Bombay Home Guards Act III of 1947, Home Guards were introduced in the district in 1948. In 1985, there were 21 units with 1,092 trained Home Guards. The name of the units and the number of Home Guards trained in each unit were as follows : Belgaum 47, Gokak 64, Saundatti 30, Hunsikatti 117, Mudalgi 24, Kaujalgi 28, Gokak Falls 28, Ramdurg 51, Hukeri 42, Nipani 31, Sankeshwar 35, Nerli 99, Mamadapur 28, Harugeri 19, Chikodi 61, Kanagal 59, Akkatangerhal 95, Mugali 44, Bailhongal 50, Athani 55, and Yamakanmaradi 85. Each unit is headed by a unit officer (voluntary) and the Comandant, Home Guards, Belgaum is the administrative head in the district. He is appointed by the Government and is assisted by officers in the rank of II Commandant, District Quarter Master and Staff Officers. As in March 1986, there were two Company Commanders, four Company Sergeant Majors, 29 Sergeants, 76 Section Leaders, 79 Assistant Section Leaders in this district. In 1986, 12 Home Guards were given cash awards. The expenditure incurred in respect of Home Guards during the five years from 1980-81 was as follows. 1980-81 Rs 3.99 lakhs ; 1981-82 Rs 4.23 lakhs ; 1982-83 Rs 4.24 lakhs ; 1983-84 Rs 4.65 lakhs ; 1984-85 Rs 5.73 lakhs ; and 1985-86 Rs 27.60 lakhs.

Fire Force : The Fire Force was started in the year 1928. The Fire Force Unit is controlled by the Superintendent of Police. As in 1985, there was one Fire Brigade Superintendent and 16 other staff. There were nine vehicles in the district with four in Belgaum, two at

Athani, two at Chikodi and one at Hukeri. The year-wise number of calls received from 1980-84 were as follows. 1980-149, 1981-150, 1982-106, 1983-149 and 1984-108.

Village Defence Parties: When the posts of Police Patils were abolished, the Village Defence Parties were constituted on 1-11-1965, as per the provisions of the Karnataka Village Defence Parties Act 1964. The Superintendent of Police is the appointing authority for appointing Village Defence Party members and Dalapathis. He is assisted by an Assistant Superintendent of Police, Deputy Superintendent of Police having jurisdiction over the village concerned, the Station Village Defence Officer, the Chairman of the Village Panchayat and the Circle Inspector of Police. By 1986, out of 1,278 villages VDPs were organised in 983 villages and 146 Dalapathis were appointed. The average number of members in the VDPs was 36 and the membership was restricted to 24 from 48. The functions of the Village Defence Party are: 1) guarding the village, 2) patrolling for the purpose of prevention of crime, 3) providing protection to persons and property and 4) assisting the police in maintaining public order and peace. The VDPs supplement the police force in maintaining Law and Order in rural areas.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

Prisons were an essential part of maintenance of law and order even in ancient days. The prisoners of war were an additional phenomenon. Prisoners were not confined to locked cells. There were men who were confined in Bungalows or forts under surveillance. Records say that Chennamma of Kittur was kept confined at Bailhongal. With the advent of British rule and also the increase in the number of prisoners, lock-ups and jails came to be established in taluk places and district headquarters. By 1880, extra-mural gangs were at work at Gokak and the average number of convicts in Belgaum jail and Gokak jail was 149 and 646 respectively. There was a lock-up at each Mamlatdar's office, one district jail at Belgaum and one subordinate jail at Athani (1880). In 1882, the number of convicts in Belgaum jail was 42 (32 males and 10 females). During 1883, 499 convicts (433 males and 66 females) were admitted and 465 were discharged. The Hindalga jail which was completed in 1924, had 859 convicts (30 females) and of which 587 males and 28 females were transferred from other jails in that year.

The different Acts enacted by the Bombay Presidency viz, the Prisons Act (1894), The Prisoners Act (1909), The Indian Lunacy Act 1912, The Bombay Borstal Act (1929), The Transfer of Prisoners Act (1950) and other Acts of the Bombay Provincial Government were in force before 1956 and the Inspector General of Prisons, Poona was the head of the Department. The Bombay Jail Manual was also in force before 1956. When the Karnataka Prison Rules 1974 and the Karnataka Prison Manual 1978 were passed, they were introduced in this district. As in 1986, there were one Central Prison at Belgaum nine sub-jails (at Gokak, Bailhongal, Khanapur, Ramdurg, Saundatti, Chikodi, Raybag, Athani and Hukeri) and police lock-ups in Police Stations.

Central Prison, Belgaum

This was established in 1923, being one of the well established jails during those days. As in 1986, the authorised accommodation was 1,162 and during emergency, 2,650 prisoners could be accommodated. The following are the number of prisoners in this prison during previous five years. In 1982, there were 1,702 convicts and 3,793 undertrials. The respective figures for 1983 were convicts 1,314, undertrials 1,294; for 1984 convicts 1,240, undertrials 1,539; for 1985 convicts 1,037, undertrials 1,617 and for 1986 convicts 1,833 and undertrials 422. The number of female prisoners (out of this) were 83 in 1983, 156 in 1984, 78 in 1985 and 11 in 1986. Among the prisoners, 17 were matriculates and one was a graduate in 1986. The total number of convicts for whom capital punishment was awarded between the years 1977 and 1986 was six (five in 1978 and one in 1983). During the period from 1981 to 1985, 239 prisoners (six females) were released before the expiry of the term for the good conduct, etc. The panchayat system is followed to look after the well-being of the prisoners. There is a Board of Visitors consisting of District Officers and non-official visitors, headed by the Deputy Commissioner. Library, sports and recreation facilities are also made available in the jail. The following are the staff in the Belgaum Central Prison. Superintendent 1, Assistant Superintendents 3, Medical Officers 3, Chief Jailors 2, Jailors 4, Ministerial Staff 14, Teacher 1, Agricultural Assistant 1, Pharmacist 1, Chief Warders 2, Head Warders 51, Warders 74, etc, totalling 174. The annual expenditure of this prison during the previous three years from 1983 was : 1983—Rs 40.22 lakhs; 1984—Rs 45.66 lakhs; and 1985—Rs 45.53 lakhs and the cost per

prisoner for the same years was Rs 3,876, Rs 5,059 and Rs 5,774 respectively.

The following are some of the reformatory measures undertaken in the jail: Vocational training in different crafts and trades such as, agriculture, horticulture, weaving, powerloom and carpentry, carpet-making, dyeing and bleaching, tailoring, phenyl and soap-making, smithy work, leather work, etc. is being given to the inmates of jails to make them self-reliant after release. At Ugargol in Saundatti taluk, one open prison was established in 1968. The prisoners were engaged in digging of canals of the Malaprabha Project. This open prison was later closed down.

The Sub-Jail, Bailhongal was established in 1982 and the capacity is 28 including 6 females. There are 10 staff members including one Jailor and two Head Warders. *The Sub-Jail, Khanapur* is a small jail with a capacity for 15 prisoners. *The Sub-Jail, Ramdurg* is an old jail which was in existence in the days of the Ramdurg State. The capacity is 16. *The Sub-Jail, Gokak* was established in 1957 and presently, it accommodates 40 prisoners. There are 10 staff members including one Jailor-cum-Superintendent. *The Sub-Jail, Chikodi* is said to have been in existence prior to 1883. There are four cells with the capacity to lodge four in each. *The Sub-Jail, Hukeri* is having a capacity for 21 prisoners.

District Legal Aid Committee: In order to give a helping hand to the poor to appeal for justice in respect of his property, rights, etc, Karnataka Legal Aid Board was constituted in 1981. The Belgaum District Legal Aid Committee was established in January 1984. The Legal Aid is available to those whose total annual income is less than Rs 8,000 and also to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Widows, Defence Personnel and ex-Defence personnel. The Committee will render aid in the form of court fees, advocates' services, processing fees, fees for obtaining records, etc but not in cash. This committee is headed by the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Director of Prosecutions is its Secretary. Ever since the inception of the committee, 69 applications were received (upto June 1986) for legal aid of which, 37 applicants were provided with advocates, 12 applications were transferred to taluk committees, two applications were closed, and regarding four applications, relevant papers were called for and the rest were rejected.

Directorate of Prosecutions: When a separate and independent Directorate of Prosecutions was established in 1973, Belgaum was under the supervision of Dharwad division. In 1976, office of the Deputy Director of Prosecutions, Belgaum division, Belgaum was established with jurisdiction over Belgaum revenue division. As in 1984 number of judgements and orders in acquittal and discharged cases reviewed by the Deputy Director of prosecutions, Belgaum-29,380; total number of cases in which appeals were recommended-428; total number of cases recommended for filing revision petitions-254; total number of opinions furnished to the investigating officers in the police department and officers of their department during the course of investigation and such other matters referred to the Dy Director, Belgaum-733; total number of cases in which neither appeals nor revisions recommended though opinions were furnished-28,698. As in January 1987 there were three Public Prosecutors, one Senior Assistant Public Prosecutor, three Assistant Directors of Prosecution and 12 Assistant Public Prosecutors in Belgaum district. (See also chapter XIII)

Lokayukta: Lokayukta replaced the State Vigilance Commission in January 1986. This Vigilance Commission with headquarters at Bangalore had three major wings namely the Investigation wing (Technical), Investigation wing (General) and the Enquiry wing. There was one Superintendent of Police with supporting staff under the Investigations wing (General) and one Commissioner of Enquiry with other staff under Enquiry wing in Belgaum. The Lokayukta Belgaum undertakes enquiries into complaints pertaining to Belgaum district against all the government employees and certain other notified public authorities working in the district regarding corruption, misuse or abuse of power or position, etc. There are one District Superintendent of Police, one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Police Inspector, one Police Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables and two Constables attached to the Lokayukta Belgaum.

Bar Associations

The Bar Association, Belgaum is perhaps the oldest in the District. It was established in 1868. The total number of advocates as in 1985 in the district was 836 of which, 425 were in Belgaum. The Bar Associations are also functioning in the district at all taluk headquarters.

Bar Association, Athani: The civil court at Athani was established in 1861. There are no records to ascertain the date of starting of the Bar Association. However, the Association was in existence in 1935 and the number of members was 33. In 1985, the strength was 76 including one lady advocate. The present strength (1986) of the *Bar Association, Chikodi* is 110 and is getting a grant of Rs 2,000 per annum. *The Raybag Bar Association*, Raybag is having a strength of 26. The strength of the Bar Associations, Hukeri and Saundatti (1959) are 33 and 24 respectively. The annual grant for both these bars is Rs 600.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

There has been a phenomenal change in the administrative set-up of the Government, both at the Central and State level after Independence. The idea of Welfare State, implementation of the Five Year Plans and extension of State activities in various spheres including industries have resulted in the creation of many new departments, Boards and Corporations. Increase in Legislative Acts have also called for creation of many new departments for their implementation. These developments are reflected at the divisional and district levels too. The functions and the administrative set-up of many of these limbs of the Government, State and Central, that have not been discussed in previous chapters are introduced in this chapter. Belgaum being the headquarters of a revenue division, many division-level offices are also housed here.

Agriculture

To motivate the agricultural technology, the Department of Agriculture, was functioning in the Belgaum district even before 1956. The district unit was headed by District Agricultural Officer, directly responsible to the State Director. After Reorganisation it has been continued in the district with the Assistant Director as the head, and the Deputy Director from 1965. The Divisional Officer of Agriculture comprising of Belgaum and Bijapur districts with Joint Director of Agriculture as its head with Belgaum as its headquarters has been established in 1974. Consequent on implementation of Agricultural Extension Project in 1979-80, the Principal Agricultural Officers heads the district and the district which has been divided into four clusters with headquarters at Khanapur, Gokak, Chikodi and Ramdurg are

headed by Assistant Directors. The district office of the Soil Conservation, with the Deputy Director of Agriculture as the District Officer, has been established in 1972 at Belgaum and four Sub-Division offices have been opened at Belgaum, Ramdurg, Chikodi and Athani and one more in 1980, at Khanapur to take up Western Ghat works. Under the administrative control of the Joint Director of Agriculture, the officials working at the end of October 1985 were, one Deputy Director of Agriculture (HQA), one Agricultural Officer, five Assistant Agricultural Officers, one Administrative Officer and other staff. The officials assisting the Principal Agricultural Officer, Belgaum, are five Assistant Directors of Agriculture, of which one serves as Headquarters Assistant and other administrative staff in the district level, ten Assistant Directors of Agriculture, three Agricultural Officers (subject specialists) in the taluk level, 400 Agricultural Assistants at the Village level and 60 Assistant Agricultural Officers.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

For implementation and supervision of all the Animal Husbandry activities, the District Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, with the Assistant Director as its head, was established in 1956 at Belgaum. In 1967, the Divisional Office of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, comprising of four districts of Belgaum Revenue Division under the Deputy Director as its head and Belgaum as its Divisional Headquarters, has been established in 1967, and in 1984 the post is upgraded as Joint Director.

Under the administrative control of the Joint Director at the end of March 1986 were Regional Deputy Director, one Assistant Director, one Veterinary Inspector, one Assistant Veterinary Inspector, besides four Deputy Directors for each district. The officials assisting the Deputy Director at the district level were 17 Assistant Directors, 26 Veterinary Assistant Suregons, seven Supervisors, 39 Veterinary and Stock Inspectors Gr I, 79 Veterinary and Stock Inspectors Gr II, 55 Compounders, etc.

Backward Class and Minorities

For implementation of several programmes like DPAP, SFDA, MFAL, Rural Industries Project, Malnad Development, etc, and to ensure that the people of backward classes and minorities derive their share of benefits, the Department of Backward Classes and

Minorities with District Officer as its head, was established in 1977 at Belgaum. It runs 56 Government institutions viz, Boys and Girls hostels, Ashram Schools, Womens' Welfare Centres, Tailoring Training Centres, etc, in the district.

City Improvement Board

The City Improvement Board, for the purpose of acquiring land and distributing sites and plots for residents and industries with the Secretary as its administrative head, was established in 1976 at Belgaum. The Board is under the administrative control of the Chairman. The officials assisting the Secretary at the end of November 1984 are, one Assistant Executive Engineer, one Assistant Engineer, one Junior Engineer and other staff.

Command Area Development Authority

The Command Area Development Authority for Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Projects, comprising of 19 taluks of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwad districts, with the Administrator of the grade of the Secretary to the Government as its head, was established in 1979 at Belgaum. Subsequently it has been converted into a statutory body under the provisions of the Karnataka Command Area Development Act 1980. The officials assisting the Administrator at the end of March 1986 were, one Deputy Administrator, one Land Development Officer of the grade of the Superintending Engineer, one Land Development Officer of the grade of Joint Director of Agriculture, one Land Development Officer of the grade of Joint Director of Co-operative Societies, one Chief Accounts Officer of the grade of the Deputy Controller of State Accounts Department, one Senior Geologist and other staff. The project units of the district at Gokak, Kudachi, Ramdurg and Saundatti are headed by a Group A officer.

Commercial Taxes

Prior to Reorganisation of States, Belgaum District was under the administrative control of the Assistant Collector of Sales Tax, Southern Zone, Pune. After Reorganisation, the Sales Tax Office, comprising of Belgaum Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada, headed by the Assistant Collector with headquarters at Belgaum was established on 1st November 1956. For the purpose of effective administrative control, the division has been bifurcated into two divisions and the division office comprising of Belgaum and Bijapur

districts, headed by the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, with headquarters at Belgaum was started in 1964. (For Acts enforced by the Department, see p 587 under Sales Tax). Two Assistant Commissioners of Commercial Taxes, Assessments and Appeals respectively are assisting the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes in the district. For the administrative convenience the district has been divided into circles and sub-circles headed by the Commercial Tax Officer and Additional Commercial Tax Officers to Circles and Assistant Commercial Tax Officers and Additional Assistant Commercial Tax Officers to sub-circles. The officials assisting the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes in the district at the end of March 1985 were, two Assistant Commissioners, ten Commercial Tax Officers, two Additional Commercial Tax Officers, eight Assistant Commercial Tax Officers, three Additional Assistant Commercial Tax Officers, besides the office staff. *The Commercial Taxes (Enforcement)* of North Zone, comprising of eight districts of Revenue Divisions of Belgaum and Gulbarga headed by the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Enf) with headquarters at Belgaum was established on 9th Oct, 1970. For administrative convenience this Zonal Office has been divided into two zones and Belgaum Zone comprising of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts, headed by the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Int) with headquarters at Belgaum was opened in 1977.

Co-operative Audit

The Divisional Office of the Co-operative Audit, headed by the Deputy Chief Auditor of Co-operative Societies, with Belgaum as its Divisional Headquarters has been established on 1st November 1977. Subsequently the designation of the head of office has been changed as the Deputy Director of Co-operative Audit, and of the District Officer as Assistant Director of Co-operative Audit, and again was changed as Joint Director of Co-operative Audit and Deputy Director of Co-operative Audit respectively in 1985. The officials assisting the Deputy Director (the district office), Belgaum, are three Assistant Directors of Co-operative Audit, one each in the sub-divisions, 19 Senior Auditors and 51 Auditors in the Taluks.

Co-operative Department

The Department of Co-operative Societies, with Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies as its head was established prior to 1918 at Belgaum. At the time of Reorganisation in 1956, one

divisional office of the Co-operative Societies with Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies as its head, and one district office of the Co-operative Societies with the Assistant Registrar as its head, were functioning. Consequent on upgrading the posts of divisional and district officers in 1986, the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, became the Divisional and District Officers respectively. The officials assisting the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, at the end of March 1986 are, one Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, one Special Officer, ICP (District Auditor of Co-operative Societies), five Senior Inspectors, three Inspectors, etc. Under the administrative control of the Deputy Registrar the officials working at the end of December 1984 are one Superintendent, one District Supervisory Officer, three Senior Inspectors, three Inspectors and other staff, besides three Assistant Registrars of Belgaum, Bailhongal and Chikodi and their staff.

District Rural Development Society

The District Rural Development Society, with the Special Deputy Commissioner as Chairman and the Additional Project Director as District Officer, has been established on 1st April 1979 at Belgaum. The officials assisting the Additional Project Director at the end of December 1984 are, one Project Evaluation Officer, One Credit Planning Officer, one office Manager and other staff.

Drugs Control

In pursuance of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder, and allied Acts such as Poisons Act, 1919, Dangerous Drugs Act 1930, Essential Commodities Act, 1955, Drugs (Price Control) Order 1979, etc, the Office of the Senior Drugs Inspector was established in 1954 at Belgaum. After Reorganisation (1956) the office continued to operate under Senior Drugs Inspector for the districts of Belgaum, Dharwad, Bijapur, Raichur, Gulbarga, Bidar and Uttara Kannada districts. In 1957 it was reorganised and the officer was redesignated as the Drugs Inspector, Belgaum Division, having jurisdiction over Belgaum, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts. In 1965, two more Drugs Inspectors were appointed having jurisdiction over all the three districts with Belgaum as the headquarters. In 1977, one post of the Drugs Inspector was upgraded as Assistant Drugs Controller and remaining two Divisional Drugs Inspectors were continued to work under him. In 1980 offices of the District Drugs Inspectors

were opened at Hubli, Belgaum and Karwar and Inspectors of Drugs were posted to District Offices. The officials assisting Asst. Drugs Controller at the end of March 1986 are, three Drugs Inspectors and other staff.

Education Department

A Deputy Inspector to be in charge of the district was appointed in 1855 under the control of the Inspector of Deccan Division in Bombay Presidency. The district officer's post was upgraded as Inspector in 1952. The nomenclature of the Education Inspector has been re-designated as the Deputy Director of Public Instruction on 1st July 1970. The Divisional Office comprising of the revenue division with the Joint Director of Public Instruction as its head, has been shifted from Dharwad to Belgaum on 20th April 1974. To make the illiterates in the age-group of 15 to 35 literates, the Adult Education Department with the District Adult Education Officer as its head has been established in 1980 at Belgaum. The officials assisting the Joint Director of Public Instruction, at the end of August 1986 were one Divisional Superintendent for Physical Education, one Educational Officer, one Assistant Director of Public Instruction (Commerce Education), four Subject Inspectors for Marathi, one Subject Inspector for Hindi and Arabic, one Subject Inspector for Sanskrit, one Senior Inspector of Drawing, one Divisional Superintendent for Music, Dance and Drama, Inspector for Craft, one Gazetted Assistant, one Office Superintendent (Accounts), one Office Superintendent (Establishment), one Assistant Statistical Officer and other staff. Under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Belgaum, the officials working at the end of October 1986 are, four Educational Officers, five Subject Inspectors and other staff. At the taluk level, there will be an AEO and Inspectors of schools under this office.

Electricity Board

The Karnataka Electricity Board was established on 31st October, 1957 at Belgaum. Karnataka Electricity Board, Belgaum Circle, comprising of Belgaum and Bijapur districts, headed by the Superintending Engineer, with Belgaum as its headquarters, has been established in 1978. Four Divisional Offices at Belgaum, Bailhongal, Ghataprabha and Chikodi, headed by the Executive Engineers, are in charge of transmission and distribution of electricity in the district.

Employment Exchange

The District Employment Exchange was established in 1956 at Belgaum, to register the unemployed youth and to collect employment market information from the public and private sector. It provides vocational and registration guidance, also by arranging group discussions, career talks and conferences. The District Employment Exchange Officer who is the district officer, is assisted by the following officials as at the end of 1984. One Employment Officer (Vocational Guidance), Two Assistant Employment Officers, one Employment Information Assistant and other staff.

Endowment (Charity Commissioner)

For the effective control and supervision over the public trusts, the divisional office of the Charity Commissioner, having jurisdiction over Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts, headed by the Assistant Charity Commissioner, with headquarters at Belgaum, was established in 1951. After States' Reorganisation, the Assistant Charity Commissioner, has been continued to assist the Charity Commissioner, stationed at Bangalore. The Divisional office headed by the Charity Commissioner has been established in 1970. Both the Charity Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner are having Divisional jurisdiction.

Excise Department

The Department of Excise, to enforce the State Excise Acts in respect of intoxicants with the Deputy Commissioner of the District himself as its controlling officer, was established on 25th October, 1967 at Belgaum. Subsequently a Superintendent of Excise was appointed to head the district office. The Divisional Office of the Excise (Enforcement and Inspection Wing) comprising of Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Raichur and Uttara Kannada districts, headed by the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, with Belgaum as its headquarters was established on 4th March 1976. Subsequently its jurisdiction has been reduced to four districts, viz, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada and further reduced to three districts viz, Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwad. The officials assisting the Deputy Commissioner of Excise (Divisional office) at the end of March 1986 are, two Deputy Superintendents of Excise, 13 Excise Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors of Excise and other staff. The officials assisting the Superintendent of Excise, Belgaum District are

six Inspectors of Excise one each at Belgaum City and the other subordinate range offices of Belgaum, Chikodi, Gokak, Parasgad and Raybag, 22 Sub-Inspectors of Excise of which two were in City range, three in Belgaum range, five in Chikodi range, four each in Gokak, Parasgad and Raybag ranges. In addition, there are two more Superintendents of Excise to look after the excise duty in the Hiranyakeshi Sugar Factory Distillery, Sankeshwar and The Ugar Distillery, Ugar Khurd respectively.

Fisheries

The Office of the Department of Fisheries, covering all the taluks of the district, headed by the Assistant Director of Fisheries was established on 27th April 1971 at Belgaum and the post was upgraded as Sr Assistant Director in 1974. The Zonal Office of the Fisheries, comprising of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwad districts, headed by the Deputy Director of Fisheries with headquarters at Belgaum was opened in 1982. The main functions of the Department are, to increase the fish production by utilising all inland water resources available in the district. Under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Fisheries, the officials working at the end of March 1986 were three Senior Assistant Director of Fisheries having the jurisdiction over the district in Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwad, one Assistant Director of Fisheries of Bund Breeding Unit, Belgaum, besides six Superintendents of Fisheries having the jurisdiction over taluk or taluks, stationed at Belgaum, Khanapur, Ramdurg, Chikodi, Raybag and Bailhongal of Belgaum district. The officials assisting the Senior Assistant Director of Fisheries at the end of 1984 are nine Superintendents of Fisheries stationed at Belgaum, Bailhongal, Khanapur, Ramdurg, Saundatti, Raybag, Athani, Chikodi and Rakaskop, in addition to his own office staff. The Joint Director of Fisheries stationed at Belgaum is the immediate superior officer.

Food and Civil Supplies Corporation

To supply foodgrains, oil, sugar, etc, to the ration card holders (consumers) through fair price depots, an office of the Food and Civil Supplies Corporation headed by an Assistant Director was established in 1974 at Belgaum. The officials assisting the Assistant Director of Food and Civil Supplies at the end of March 1986 are one Manager, six Food Inspectors and other staff.

Health and Family Welfare Services

An office of the District Health Services, headed by the District Health Officer was established in 1946 in Belgaum. It implements various National as well as State programmes such as control of leprosy, blindness, tuberculosis, Integrated Child Development Scheme, Maternity and Child Health, Family Welfare, Nutrition Programme, etc. For the administrative convenience, the district has been divided into three sub-divisions having the headquarters at Belgaum, Bailhongal and Chikodi headed by the Assistant District Health and Family Welfare Officers. The officials assisting the District Health and Family Welfare Officer at the end of March 1986 are one District Leprosy Control Officer, one District Malaria Control Officer, one Headquarters Assistant, one Assistant Nutrition Officer, one District Health Education Officer, three Deputy Health Education Officer, one Gazetted Assistant, one Statistical Assistant and other ministerial staff. To implement the National Leprosy Eradication Programme and MDR Project, the District Leprosy Office headed by the District Leprosy Control Officer was opened on 30th March 1976 at Belgaum. The officials assisting him at the end of March 1986 were, one Assistant Statistical Officer, one Senior NMS, one Physiotherapy Technician, one Senior Lab Technician and Health Educator, etc. The Divisional Office, the National Malaria Eradication Programme Zone, headed by the Deputy Director, was established in 1977 at Belgaum. The District Office of the National Malaria Eradication Programme headed by the District Malaria Eradication Officer was also opened on 8th April 1981 at Belgaum. The officials assisting the District Malaria Eradication Officer at the end of March 1986 are, one Assistant Entomologist, two Senior Technicians, two Senior Health Inspectors, two Insect Collectors etc. The Divisional Joint Director of Health and Family Welfare Services, stationed at Belgaum is the immediate Superior Officer (See also Chapter XVI).

Forest Department

Prior to the Reorganisation of the State, Forest Offices at Belgaum, were attached to the Southern Central Circle, consisting of Belgaum, Bijapur, Uttara Kannada and Dharwad districts with headquarters at Pune. In 1956, the Circle Headquarters was shifted to Belgaum. In 1961, the Ghataprabha Forests, Division consisting of Athani, Raybag, Ramdurg, Chikodi, Parasgad taluks and parts of Gokak, Sampgaon and Hukeri taluks with Gokak as its headquarters

was formed. Remaining taluks and parts of taluks of the district were left over in the Belgaum Divisional Office. Thus the district has two Divisions. Gadag and Dharwad (which are outside Belgaum district) divisions are also included in the Belgaum Circle.

The Conservator of Forests is the district officer. The officials assisting the Conservators of Forests at the end of March 1915 were two Deputy Conservators of Forests, five Assistant Conservators of Forests, one Gazetted Manager, two Range Forest Officers Grade I, 457 Group C and 66 Group D Officials.

Horticulture Department

The Department of Horticulture, headed by the District Horticultural Inspector, was established in August, 1958, at Belgaum. In 1962, the Post of District Horticultural Inspector was up-graded as the Assistant Director of Horticulture (Class II). In 1970 the posts of Graduate Assistants, Scientific Assistants and Agricultural Demonstrators of the Department were designated as Assistant Horticultural Officers. In 1971, the post of Assistant Director of Horticulture was upgraded as the District Horticultural Officer (Class I). The Divisional Office of the Horticulture comprising of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharward and Uttara Kannada headed by the Deputy Director of Horticulture with Belgaum as its divisional headquarters has been established during the year 1971-72. The officials assisting the District Horticultural Officer, Belgaum, at the end of August 1986 are one Headquarters Assistant, three Assistant Directors of Horticulture, three Horticultural Officers, one Technical Assistant, 11 Assistant Horticultural Officers one each in each of the taluk headquarters and Hidkal and other staff including 27 Horticultural Assistants.

Housing Board

For construction of houses, and allotting them to the public and recovering the loans from them the Karnataka Housing Board with the Assistant Executive Engineer as its head, was established in 1972 at Belgaum. The officials assisting the Assistant Executive Engineer at the end of March 1986 are one Assistant Engineer, three Junior Engineers, one Assistant Revenue Officer, etc. The Executive Engineer, Karnataka Housing Board Division, Hubli, is the immediate superior officer.

Industries and Commerce

The Department of Industries and Commerce with the Assistant Director as the district officer, started functioning in the district in 1960 at Belgaum. Consequent on launching of the Rural Industries Programme in the district during 1972-73, the Deputy Director, I and C and Project Officer RIP, was posted as the district officer. The name of the district office and officer have been changed to District Industries Centre and the General Manager respectively from 1st May 1978. The main functions of the District Industries Centre are to undertake industrial surveys, collection of statistical information of industries, drawing the plans and schemes for development of industries, issuing temporary and permanent industrial registration certificates, providing plot, seed money, development loan, supply of raw materials, etc to the new entrepreneurs besides helping the artisans through training and other facilities. The Director of Industries and Commerce at Bangalore is the immediate superior officer to the General Manager. Under the administrative control of the General Manager, District Industries Centre, Belgaum, the officials working at the end of March 1986 are four Functional Managers, one Industrial Promotion Officer, two Assistant Directors, one District Weaving Supervisor, etc. There are three sub-divisional offices at Belgaum, Chikodi and Bailhongal and ten Industrial Extension Officers, one for each taluk under them.

Information and Publicity Department

To keep the people informed of the policies and programmes of the government, the District Information and Publicity Office headed by a District Information Officer was established in 1951 at Belgaum. It gives wide publicity to the various development activities and welfare measures of the government through various media of publicity and propaganda. The Divisional Office comprising of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts headed by the Deputy Director of Information and Publicity was established on 24th March 1982 at Belgaum. The Zonal Office of the North Zone, comprising of eight district of Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions headed by the Joint Director of Information and Publicity was established on 25th June 1984 at Belgaum. The Director of Information and Publicity stationed in Bangalore is the superior officer.

Insurance Department

The Karnataka Government Insurance Department, with a view

to enforce the compulsory insurance to the Government employees, has opened a District office at Belgaum in 1976 with a District Insurance Officer as its head. It issues policies, accounts slips, cover notes in case of motorcycle advance, etc and settles the claims of the policy holders. The officials assisting the District Officer at the end of December 1985 were two Assistant Insurance Officers and staff.

Irrigation Department

For construction and maintenance of irrigation projects and canals of the Ghataprabha and the Malaprabha under command area, the Ghataprabha Project Circle, headed by the Superintending Engineer, was founded on 3rd June 1960 at Dharwad and the headquarters was shifted to Ghataprabha in 1960 and to Hidkal Dam in 1963. The Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal construction circle came into effect from 1st November 1980. The Divisions and Sub-Divisions headed by the Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers, working in the district under the control of the Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal construction circle, are Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal Construction Division No. 2, Hidkal Dam, with Four Sub-Divisions, Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal Construction Divisions No. 3, Gokak, with six sub-divisions, Ghataprabha Right Bank and Construction Division No. 4, Ghataprabha, with five sub-divisions, Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Construction Division, No. 1. Ghataprabha, with four sub-divisions, Hipparagi Barrage Construction Division, Athani, with three Sub-Divisions. *The Malaprabha Left Bank Canal Construction Circle*, Naviluteertha, was entrusted with the work of construction of Malaprabha Dam and its alliances. After completion of dam construction in 1981, the circle is in-charge of construction of the Left Bank Canal and Lift Irrigation schemes. The Divisions and Sub-Divisions of the District working under the control of the Malaprabha Left Bank Canal Construction circle, are, Malaprabha Left Bank Canal Construction Division No. 1, Ramdurg, with five sub-divisions, Malaprabha Left Bank Canal Construction Division, No. 2, Naviluteertha, with four Sub-Divisions, Malaprabha Irrigation Division, Saundatti with four Sub-Divisions. Malaprabha Right Bank Canal construction works of the district have been entrusted to the Malaprabha Right Bank, Canal Construction Circle, Dharwad. *Irrigation North Zone*, comprising of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwad districts, headed by the Chief Engineer, with the headquarters at Dharwad was established on 10th August 1967 and

shifted the headquarters to Belgaum on 1st April 1974. The Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal Construction circle, Hidkal Dam, with seven divisions and 29 sub-divisions, the Malaprabha Left Bank Canal Construction Circle, Naviluteertha with four divisions and 17 sub-divisions, the Malaprabha Right Bank Canal Construction Circle, Dharwad, with four divisions and 20 sub-divisions, the office of the Superintending Engineer (Designs), Belgaum with two quality control divisions and seven sub-divisions are working under the control of this Zonal Office. Under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer, the officials working in the district at the end of September 1986 were three Superintending Engineer, ten Executive Engineers, 42 Assistant Executive Engineers, besides Assistant Engineers, Junior Engineers and other administrative staff.

Mines and Geology Department

The Divisional Office of the Department of Mines and Geology having the jurisdiction over three districts consisting Belgaum, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada headed by the Senior Geologist (Minerals) was shifted to Belgaum from Dharwad in April 1974. The main functions of this office include mineral exploration, collection of royalty due to government in three districts, conducting mineral surveys, preparing mineral maps, conducting inspections of mining lease blocks and quarry lease blocks and administering Mineral Concession Rules 1960, Mines and Minerals Regulation and Development Act 1957, Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession Rules 1969 and Allied Ores, etc. It administers also the leases and licences granted for quarrying purposes in its jurisdiction. The officials assisting the Senior Geologist at the end of December 1986 were one Geologist, five Assistant Geologists, two Assistant Chemists, two Supervisors, and other staff.

To conduct survey and assessment of ground water potential in the division, to render technical advice to the government and private bodies about location of sites for wells and bore wells for irrigation and drinking purposes, etc, the divisional office comprising of Belgaum, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts with Belgaum as its headquarters headed by the Senior Geologist (Ground Water) was established in 1963. The officials assisting the Senior Geologist (Ground Water) at the end of December 1985 are two Geologists, six Assistant Geologists, one Drilling Engineer, one Assistant Drilling Engineer, one Assistant Engineer, two Assistant Chemists, two

Assitant Geo-physicists, one Head Draftsman, one Assistan Draftsman and other staff.

Minor Irrigation

For construction and maintenance of minor irrigation works and distribution of water efficiently for irrigation purpose, the Special Minor Irrigation Division headed by the Executive Engineer having jurisdiction over the district was established on 1st September 1983 at Belgaum. The Minor Irrigation circle, comprising of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts with headquarters at Belgaum and Superintending Engineer as its head, was founded on 23rd April 1984. For the administrative convenience the Special Minor Irrigation Division of Belgaum has been divided into five Minor Irrigation Sub-Divisions, each having the jurisdiction over two taluks headed by Assistant Executive Engineer stationed at Athani, Chikodi, Gokak, Bailhongal and Khanapur. The officials assisting the Executive Engineer at the end of March 1986 are six Assistant Executive Engineers, of which one is Technical Assistant to Executive Engineer, 18 Assistant Engineers, 16 Junior Engineers, one office Superintendent and other staff. The immediate superior officer is the Superintending Engineer, Minor Irrigation Circle, Belgaum.

Kannada and Culture

The Department of Kannada and Culture was started in Belgaum in 1976 to impart training pertaining to use and supervise the use of Kannada language in offices, and to conduct symposia, cultural activities, coaching classes to non-Kannada officials, to trace out the artists of the district, etc. The Assistant Director (Official Language) was its head at Belgaum office. Subsequently the designation of the Assistant Director (Official Language) has been changed as Assistant Director of Kannada and Culture who is the district officer. The Deputy Director of Kannada and Culture, Belgaum Division, Belgaum, is the Divisional officer covering the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada each having an Assistant Director under him,

Khadi and Village Industries Board

In pursuance of Khadi and Village Industries activities in the district, the Khadi and Village Industries Board, headed by the

District Officer, was established on 28th April 1961 at Belgaum. The officials assisting the District Officer at the end of October, 1986 are, two Auditors-cum-Inspectors, three Technical Supervisors, Five Technical Assistants, one Gobar Gas Specialist and other staff.

Labour Department

In pursuance of labour laws in the district, the Labour Office, headed by the District Labour Officer, was established in 1956. It serves as conciliation machinery in connection with labour disputes. The Divisional office having the revenue division jurisdiction, headed by the Assistant Labour Commissioner with Belgaum as its Divisional headquarters has been established on 1st April 1974. Subsequently the post of Assistant Labour Commissioner has been upgraded as the Deputy Labour Commissioner. Another Divisional Office comprising of Belgaum and Bijapur, headed by the Assistant Labour Commissioner, with Belgaum as its Divisional headquarters, has been established in 1984. These offices are enforcing the various labour Acts. Under the administrative control of the Deputy Labour Commissioner the officials working at the end of March 1986 are, two Assistant Labour Commissioners, of which one is having jurisdiction over Belgaum and Bijapur districts and the other Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts. The officials working under the control of the District Labour Officer are four Senior Labour Inspectors, working in four circles of Belgaum, five Inspectors working in Bailhongal, Gokak, Chikodi, Nipani and Saundatti circles and other staff. The Assistant Labour Commissioner has supervisory powers over the two District Labour officers.

Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Office

For acquisition of land for construction of dams and canals and rehabilitation of the people whose lands and villages have submerged under the Projects of Ghataprabha and Malaprabha, this office headed by the Special Officer, was established on 18th February 1967 at Belgaum. The post of the Special Officer, Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha Projects, has been redesignated as Special Deputy Commissioner, Land Acquisition, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha Projects, with effect from 20th August 1975. Under the administrative control of this Special Deputy Commissioner, there are four Land Acquisition Offices, headed by the Special Land Acquisition Officers at Hidkal, Saundatti, Ramdurg and

Dharwad. The Special Land Acquisition Officer, Ghataprabha Project, Hidkal, has got jurisdiction over the taluks of Hukeri, Chikodi, Raybag, Gokak, Parasgad, Khanapur and Athani of Belgaum district, Bilgi, Jamkhandi and Mudhol taluks of Bijapur district. The Special Land Acquisition Officer, Malaprabha Project, Saundatti, is having jurisdiction over Sampgaon and Parasgad taluks. The Special Land Acquisition Officer, Malaprabha Project, Ramdurg, is having jurisdiction over Ramdurg taluk of Belgaum district and Badami taluk of Bijapur district.

Land Army Corporation

The Karnataka Land Army Corporation, headed by the Assistant Director, having his jurisdiction over the district, has been established on 8th September 1979 at Belgaum. Subsequently, this office was upgraded, and the district head was designated as the Deputy Director of Karnataka Land Army Corporation, on 27th July 1986. There are three Assistant Directors of the Corporation, having 10-15 Task Forces and Assistant Task Force Commanders each under them and controlling the entrusted taluk with headquarters at Belgaum, Gokak and Ramdurg. The Assistant Director of Belgaum is having jurisdiction over Belgaum, Sampgaon, Hukeri and Khanapur taluks. Chikodi, Gokak, Raybag and Athani taluks are under the control of the Assistant Director of Chikodi, Ramdurg and Parasgad taluks are under the control of the Assistant Director of Ramdurg.

Land Records

For survey and classification of lands and maintenance of records, the survey Settlement headed by the District Inspector of Land Records was introduced in 1950. The Land Records of Southern circle comprising of seven districts viz, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Karwar, Kolaba, Sholapur and Ratnagiri, headed by the Superintendent of Land Records with Belgaum as its headquarters had been established in 1935. After States Reorganisation (1956) the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Land Records, Belgaum, has been limited to Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada. The post of the Superintendent of Land Records has been redesignated as the Joint Director of Land Records with effect from 1st March 1972. The district which was under the control of the District Inspector of Land Records has been divided into three sub-divisions with

headquarters at Belgaum, Bailhongal and Chikodi headed by Assistant Directors of Land Records with effect from 1st August 1977. These three sub-divisions are working directly under the control of the Deputy Director of Land Records, who is the controlling officer of two districts viz, Belgaum and Bijapur. Under the administrative control of the Joint Director of Land Records, there are two Deputy Directors, one each at Belgaum and Dharwad.

Local Audit

To audit the local bodies of the district, the Local Audit, headed by the Assistant Controller was established on 28th November 1956 at Belgaum. The officials assisting the Assistant Controller at the end of March 1986 were four Superintendents and other staff. The Controller of State Accounts Department stationed in Bangalore is the head of the Department.

Marketing Department

Prior to 1967, the marketing activities in the division, consisting of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada, were under the control of the Senior Marketing Officer stationed at Dharwad. In 1967, the post of the Senior Marketing Officer was upgraded and designated as Deputy Chief Marketing Officer. The headquarters of the Deputy Chief Marketing Officer was shifted to Belgaum and the post of the Deputy Chief Marketing Officer was upgraded and designated as Joint Chief Marketing Officer in the year 1975 and 1976 respectively. The District Marketing Office, headed by the District Marketing Officer, was founded in 1967. Previously it was under the control of the District Marketing Inspector. There is a separate Market Intelligence and Publicity wing under the DMO at Belgaum.

Public Health Engineering

The Public Health Engineering Division, comprising of Belgaum and Bijapur districts, with headquarters at Belgaum, was established in 1967. The division was bifurcated as Belgaum and Bijapur divisions in 1981. The Public Health Engineering Division of Belgaum is having three sub-divisions viz, Belgaum Sub-division with headquarters at Belgaum covering Belgaum, Khanapur, Hukeri and Gokak taluks, Bailhongal Sub-division with headquarters at Bailhongal covering Sampgaon, Parasgad and Ramdurg taluks, Chikodi Sub-division with headquarters at Chikodi covering Chikodi, Athani and

Raybag taluks. The Public Health Engineering Circle, comprises of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts headed by the Superintending Engineer with Dharwad as its Circle Headquarters was established in 1967 and the headquarters was shifted to Belgaum on 1st April 1974. In 1975 the Department of Public Health Engineering was bifurcated into Public Health Engineering and Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board. The jurisdiction of Public Health Engineering Circle was extended to eight districts viz, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Bidar, Bellary, Raichur and Uttara Kannada. From 1984, the Belgaum Circle comprises of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts only. It implements piped water supply scheme, Mini Water Supply Scheme, provides bore wells fitted with hand pumps, rejuvenation of hand pumps etc.

Under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, an official working in the circle office were one Technical Assistant, one Registrar, four Assistant Engineers, one Geologist, four Assistant Geologists, one Manager Gr I and other staff. The officials assisting the Executive Engineer Belgaum Division, at the end of March 1985, were four Assistant Executive Engineers of which one was PA to Executive Engineer and remaining three headed the rural Sub-divisional officers at Belgaum, Bailhongal and Chikodi, each having three Assistant Engineers under him.

Public Works Department

For construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and Government buildings, the southern circle of Public Works Department comprising of Ratnagiri, Kolhapur, South Satara or Sangli districts (now in Maharashtra State), Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada (Karnataka State), was established in 1878 at Belgaum. After Reorganisation of States, the Belgaum Circle comprising of Belgaum and Bijapur districts, headed by the Superintending Engineer with headquarters at Belgaum, has been controlling three Divisional Offices (including Indian Population Project Division) headed by the Executive Engineers at Belgaum and Chikodi and 15 sub-divisional offices headed by Assistant Executive Engineers in the district. Under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer the officials working at the end of March 1986 were, three Executive Engineers at three sub-divisions and 15 Assistant Executive Engineers. Each taluk is generally headed by

one Assistant Executive Engineer who has Assistant and Junior Engineers and Draftsmen, etc, to assist him.

For construction and maintenance of National Highway number four, the National Highway Division, headed by the Executive Engineer, was established on 13th April 1971 at Belgaum. Two sub-divisional offices headed by the Assistant Executive Engineer, Belgaum and Nipani are working under the control of this Divisional Office. The officials assisting the Executive Engineers at the end of March 1986 were, two Assistant Engineers, two Junior Engineers, and other staff. The officials working in the Sub-division Offices were, two Assistant Executive Engineers, six Assistant Engineers, four Junior Engineers and other staff.

Regional Transport Office

To provide facilities to the motor vehicle operators, the Regional Transport Authority for the Karnataka Region, comprising of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad, Kanara, Sangli and Kolhapur, with its headquarters at Belgaum, was established on 1st March 1940. The divisional office of the Motor Vehicles Department, headed by the Deputy Commissioner, having jurisdiction over the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada with its headquarters at Belgaum, was founded in 1970. This division has seven Regional Transport offices located at Belgaum, Bijapur, Chikodi, Dharwad, Gadag and Karwar, and four Assistant Regional Transport offices situated at Bagalkot, Bailhongal, Haveri and Sirsi. At the district level the Regional Transport Officer of the district is to supervise the work of the sub-offices assigned to him. The officials working in the Regional Transport Office, Belgaum are, one Regional Transport Officer, one Assistant Regional Transport Officer and others who include three Senior Inspectors and seven Inspectors of Motor Vehicles, one Prosecution Inspector, etc. There are seven First Division Assistants, 12 Second Division Assistants, one Attender, one Driver, 13 Class D officials. At the Regional Transport Office, Chikodi, the Regional Transport Officer is assisted by one Senior Inspector and three Inspectors of Motor Vehicles and other staff.

Road Transport Corporation

The divisional office of the Road Transport Corporation, headed by the Divisional Controller, was established on 1st March 1950 at Belgaum. The divisional office having jurisdiction over

nine taluks (except Athani) of the district and operated 150 schedules with 200 vehicles. Under the administrative control of the Divisional Controller, the total number of officials working at the end of December 1985 were 3,362, of which were 20 officers, 766 mechanical staff, 2,126 Traffic staff and 450 administrative staff. (See Chapter VII also)

Sainik Welfare and Resettlement Board

Sainik Welfare and Resettlement Board, previously known as District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmens' Board, was established prior to Independence at Belgaum. After the World War II, the activities of the Board were increased with the task of looking after the welfare of in service soldiers of the armed forces and to help in rehabilitation and resettlement of ex-servicemen. The Board functioned under the administrative control of the Collector (DC) who was the President of the Board, a retired Commissioned Officer or Junior Commissioned Officer as Secretary. After State's Re-organisation, the Board was transferred to the Government of Karnataka and it was renamed as the Zilla Sainik Board in 1975, and again to the Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement in 1980. The expenditure of the department is shared equally by the Central and State Governments. The Department has the welfare responsibilities, viz, settlement of financial problems such as pension and other benefits due to ex-servicemen, settlement of land disputes, vocational and other training facilities, assistance for medical treatment, etc besides resettlement responsibilities, viz employment of ex-servicemen in local/Central/State/Private industrial organisations, employment of ex-servicemen through local employment exchange, insistance on the revenue authorities in connection with schemes for settlement on land, assisting ex-servicemen in farming and setting up of co-operatives for self-employment. The Deputy Director is the district officer having one or more districts under his jurisdiction. There are two Military Boys Hostels at Athani and Belgaum under him.

Karnataka SCs/STs Development Corporation

The Karnataka SCs/STs Development Corporation Ltd established the district office at Belgaum in the year 1979 under the District Development Officer. It provides 25 per cent margin money loan upto Rs 3,000 per head, at four per cent interest, and the remaining 75 per cent margin money loan is financed by the financial

institutions. At the end of March 1986, it had financed a sum of Rs 54.15 lakhs to 7,432 persons. The District Development Officer is assisted by three field officers in three sub-divisions.

Department of SC/ST Welfare

The Department of SC/ST Welfare, formerly known as the Department of Backward classes, to provide education, health, housing, economic upliftment, etc to the SCs/STs with District Officer of SC/ST Welfare as its head, was established in 1956 at Belgaum. It is running SC/ST hostels, Women Welfare Centres, tailoring training centres, tailoring production units in the district level and hostels and women welfare centres in the taluk level. The District Officer is the sanctioning authority of pre-matric, matric and post-matric, scholarships to the SC students. The officials assisting the District Officer of SC/ST welfare at the end of March 1986 were, one Office Superintendent, one Inspecting Assistant, one Project Supervisor, one Programme Co-ordinator and Social Extension Officers, etc.

Sericulture

For providing technical guidance to the farmers in mulberry cultivation and silk worm rearing, the Sericulture office headed by the Assistant Director was established in 1975 at Belgaum. The Demonstration-cum-Seed Farms have been started one in each taluk of the district except Khanapur and Chikodi. The institutions functioning in the district under the control of the Assistant Director of Sericulture are Chawki Rearing Centre, Bailhongal, Basic Tasar Seed Farm, Khanapur, Extension-cum-Chawki Rearing Centre, Hukeri, Technical Service Centre, Saundatti, Ramdurg, Lolasur (Gokak) and Chikodi, Chawki Rearing Centre Athani and Raybag, besides Government Silk Farms at Hindalga, Gokak, Hirebagewadi, Ramdurg, Saundatti, Ainapur, Kankanawadi, Hidkal Government Grainage, Hindalga and Government Tasar Grainage, Belgaum. The officials assisting the Assistant Director of Sericulture at the end of March 1985 were four Sericulture Extension Officers, two Senior Inspectors, eight Inspectors, 33 Demonstrators, 62 Sericultural Operators and other staff. Their Immediate superior officer was the Deputy Director of Sericulture, stationed at Dharwad.

Small Industries Development Corporation

Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation

Limited, assisting the small industrial units in various spheres, such as developing the industrial estates, supply of essential raw materials, marketing, etc has been established at Belgaum with Branch Manager, Belgaum, as the head. The Deputy Chief Manager (Industrial Estate), KSSIDC Hubli is the immediate superior officer.

Small Industries Service Institute

To provide training facilities such as mechanics, blue print reading, etc, common facility service such as turning, milling, drilling, grinding, etc, consultancy service to new entrepreneurs, to start small scale units, the Small Industries Service Institute, headed by the Assistant Director, was established in 1958 at Belgaum. The Director of Small Industries Service Institute stationed at Hubli is the immediate superior officer.

Statistical Department

To collect, compile and publish various information of the District in figures, the District Statistical Office with the District Statistical Officer as its head, was established in 1958. The officials working under the administrative control of the District Statistical Officer, at the end of March 1985 were six Assistant Statistical Officers, 15 Statistical Inspectors, of which five were in the district office and the remaining ten in the taluk offices, ten Progress Assistants, working one in each Block Development Office, 11 Enumerators of which two in the district office and remaining nine in taluks.

Town Planning

For conducting surveys and preparing the development plans, base maps of all towns, growth centres and villages in the district, the town planning, office headed by an Assistant Director was established on 19th January 1962 at Belgaum. The Regional Office of the Krishna Valley Region, consisting of 48 taluks of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Gulbarga districts, headed by the Deputy Director with Belgaum as its Regional Headquarters, was established on 28th April 1977. It prepares regional plan for the Krishna River Valley consisting of physiography, rainfall, types of soils, forests and their concentrations, source of irrigation, net area sown, cropping pattern, etc. Under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Town Planning, the officials working at the end of March 1986 were one Assistant Director of Town Planning, one Junior Town Planner, one

Geographer, one Town Planning Supervisor and other staff. The Assistant Director is assisted by two Junior Town Planners, one Head Draughtsman, three Town Planning Supervisors, five Draftsmen, one Tracer and other staff.

Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board

To carry out water supply and drainage works in urban areas of the district, the Divisional Office of the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board, headed by the Executive Engineer, was established in 1975 at Belgaum. It has four Sub-divisions, headed by Assistant Executive Engineers, of which three are in Belgaum and one at Chikodi. Under the administrative control of the Executive Engineer, the officials working at the end of March 1985 were, four Assistant Executive Engineers, four Assistant Engineers, 10 Junior Engineers, one Draughtsman, one Tracer and other staff. The immediate superior officer was the Superintending Engineer, Karnataka Urban Water and Drainage Board, Dharwad Circle, Dharwad.

Youth Services and Sports

Under the Youth Welfare and Sports activities in the district, the office of the District Youth Services and Sports, headed by a District Youth Service and Sports Officer; was established in 1975 at Belgaum. The Divisional Office of Youth Services and Sports, comprising of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts, headed by Deputy Director of Youth Services and Sports with Belgaum as its headquarters, was established in 1985. It implements various youth welfare and sports activities like construction of stadium, open air theatre, development of play ground, conduct of sports tournaments, etc, under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Youth Services and Sports, the category of officials working at the end of March 1986 were, four District Youth Services and Sports Officers. The staff assisting the District Youth Services and Sports Officer, at the end of March 1986, were eight Assistant Youth Service and Sports Officers, two Coaches and other staff.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Central Excise

To collect Central Excise Duty, the Collectorate of Central Excise having jurisdiction over 14 districts of Karnataka, including

Belgaum was established on the 1st September 1983 at Belgaum. The head of this office, the Collector, exercises the Central Excise and Salt Act 1944, Customs Act 1962, Gold Control Act 1968, the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Act 1974, the Narcotics Drugs and Phychotropic Substances Act, 1958 etc. Besides the Collectorate, one Divisional Office and three Range Offices are functioning in the district.

The officer in charge of the divisional office of Belgaum having jurisdiction over Belgaum district is the Assistant Collector. The officer in charge of the Range Office, Gokak, with jurisidiction over Gokak, Parasgad and Ramdurg taluks is the Superintendent. Nipani Range Office has jurisdiction over Chikodi and Hukeri taluks with two Superintendents. The office of the Ugar Khurd Range has jurisdiction over Athani and Raybag taluks with one Superintendent.

Field Publicity

The field publicity unit under the name of Five Year Plan Publicity Organisation, Government of India, with jurisdiction over four districts, viz, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada, with the Field Publicity Officer as its head, was established in 1954 at Belgaum. In 1959 the name of the organisation was changed as the Directorate of Field Publicity and the jurisdiction of the Field Publicity Officer was limited to Belgaum district. It publishes the policies and programmes of the Government through different mass media.

Income Tax Department

For administering the Income Tax Act 1961 and Rules, the Wealth Tax and Rules, the Gift Tax Act and Rules, Companies (Profits) Surtax Act and Interest Tax Act, and to assess the income of the tax payer and to collect dues from them, the office of the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) having the jurisdiction over Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Hubli, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Uttara Kannada and Goa, headed by the Commissioner of Income Tax with headquarters at Belgaum was established. The office of the *Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax (Appellate)*, Belgaum Range, comprising of Belgaum and Bijapur Circles, headed by the Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax with headquarters at Belgaum was established in 1982. To supervise the work of the Income Tax

Officers, the office of the *Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax*, comprising of Belgaum, Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur districts with headquarters at Belgaum was established on 31st October 1985. To carry out the internal audit of the Income Tax assessment of the district, the *Special Audit Party* consisting of one Income Tax Officer (Internal Audit), three Income Tax Inspectors and four Tax Assistants are working since 1984. The officials working in the Income Tax Department in the district at the end of 1986 were : one Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), one Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, one Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax (Assessment), eight Income Tax Officers, 12 Inspectors and other staff.

Linguistic Minorities Commission

In pursuance of the provisions of Article 350B(2) of the Constitution, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India has been founded. The office has its headquarters at Allahabad and the three Regional Offices headed by Assistant Commissioners for Linguistic Minorities have their headquarters at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, which were created in 1957. The Regional Office headquarters at Bombay had shifted to Belgaum in 1976, with its jurisdictions over three States viz, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka and two union territories viz, Goa, Daman and Diu, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The Assistant Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities investigates all matters relating to linguistic minorities and receives representations and complaints from associations, individuals, conducts spot investigation of the general and specific complaints, gives personal hearing to the complainants, meets the authorities concerned at the local and Governmental levels and brings the problems of the linguistic minorities to their notice and persuades them to take remedial measures to redress the grievances to the maximum extent.

Maratha Light Infantry Regiment

The Maratha Regiment has a long history. The barracks of Belgaum that were constructed by the troops of the Regiment over hundred years ago are still in use and in 1922 Belgaum became the centre of the Regiment. The Regimental centre has maintained an attractive drill square, physical training area, weapon training area and classification ranges within easy reach besides the Shivaji Stadium. It imparts training to recruits and makes them active; a Lieutenant Colonel heads the unit.

National Airports Authority

Civil Aerodrome for air traffic services and navigational facilities was established prior to 1947 at Sambre, Belgaum. The Regional Director, National Airport Authority, Bombay Region, Bombay is the immediate Superior officer to the Belgaum office working under the Director General, New Delhi. Under the administrative control of the Aerodrome Officer at Belgaum as on 31st March 1986, officers and officials working were, one Assistant Aerodrome Officer, one Aerodrome Assistant and other staff.

National Savings

A Regional Office of National Savings comprising of Belgaum and Bijapur districts with the Assistant Regional Director as its head, was established in 1976 at Belgaum. It develops the habit of savings through propaganda, seminars, publicity, public meetings and co-ordinates with the State Government Offices. It guides the trainees and activities of the agency. The Assistant Regional Director of National Savings is assisted by four District Savings Officers, two each in Belgaum and Bijapur districts and others as at the end March 1986.

Telegraphs

For installations and maintenance of telegraphic apparatus, the divisional office of Telegraphs, comprising of Belgaum and Bijapur districts, headed by the Divisional Engineer with Belgaum as its headquarters was established in 1972. The Division has been bifurcated and Bijapur Division was formed in 1977. In the same year four Sub-divisions including SDOT of Gokak were established. In 1983 SDOT (South) has been shifted from Hubli division to Belgaum Division.

(Other Departments have been discussed in the respective connected chapters).

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Karnataka has imbibed rich tradition in fostering local self-government institutions to suit the changing times. The concept and *modus operandi* of these institutions has undergone revolutionary transformation through the ages.

Ancient times

In ancient Karnataka local bodies were called as *uru* (literally a town), *okkalu* (residents or households), *praje*, *ura hadinentu jati* (the eighteen castes of the village), *ura halaru* (many), *ura samastaru* etc. The term *okkalu* denotes the households of original settlers also called *mooligas*, engaged in agriculture. The inscriptional evidences found in the district attest about the existence of 32 *okkalus* at Sogal, (980 AD), 60 each at Manoli and Kirusampadi (Golihalli of Khanapur tq) and 50 at Pirisingi (Sirasangi). As the village grew to be a major town, the merchants and other groups also were included in the assembly. Thus, the Golihalli record of 1173 speaks of the *settis*, *settiguttas* and the sixty *okkalu* of the place. A Belgaum record speaks of an assembly of *mooligas* and *gavundas* of villages in 1199. Mention is made of the five *gavundas* and the *mukhya samasta prajegalu* (all the leading citizens) of Bellalige in the modern Athani taluk. In *agrahara* villages the assembly of *mahajans* or heads of families of scholars served as a local body. Inscriptions indicate that the *Agraharas* like Huli was administered by 1,000 *mahajanas*, the places like Hireasundi and Belambi (modern Belvi) were administered by 200 and 50 *mahajanas* respectively. Executives of the village assemblies were known as *hittus* or men of different professions. An inscription of 1167 from Ramatirtha (Athani tq) bestowing the land grants to Rameshwara temple by the *mahaprabhus* and *hittus* of Aygali

attests this. The Saundatti inscription of 1229 reveals about prevalence of more number of *gavundas* in certain villages, based on several considerations viz, Elarave (Yadravi) has 12, Kondanur (Konnur) seven, Bettasura (Betsur) six, Murgod 12, Hasundi 12. As a chief executive *gavunda* had to share all the responsibilities of the village assembly including the powers to try petty criminal cases.

By about 10th century *nadu* emerged as self-governing institution comprising of group of villages corresponding to modern hoblis or taluks vested with the responsibility of providing irrigation facilities, administration of justice and imposition of taxes, with their own rules of administration. They were headed by *nadagaundas* or *nadaprabhus*. The *nadu* assembly not only served as liason between the provincial or central government and different localities, but also could influence the administration in passing many regulations in the interest of the people of the locality. It was empowered to impose certain taxes in villages in its jurisdiction, to bestow gifts out of income from tax in deserving cases or institutions. Inscriptions testify about the existence of larger regional bodies of a federal character like *mahanadus* which had attained a prominent place among the then institutions of self-government comprised of not only representatives of villages but also of the towns in its jurisdiction. These *mahanadus* mainly being guild assemblies contributed much towards the enrichment of civic amenities of the region in addition to their main activities of trading. They used to allocate specified revenues to the local temples. The inscriptions found at Shedbal and Kallolli mentions this. The other important places of congregation of *mahanadu* assemblies in the district were Hirisingi (Sirasingi) where, in 1186 AD, representatives of eight towns of modern Dharwad and Belgaum districts had met and made a grants to the local Hebbeshwara temple. Similar *mahanadu* of four towns existed at Venugrama (Belgaum in 1204), Kurumbetta (Mamdapur, Gokak taluk), Golihalli of Khanapur taluk, 1166 AD, and at Kavilasapur (Arjunawad, Hukeri taluk 1260 AD). This confederations of four town guilds are mentioned as *nalkuru pattanada settiguttaru*, according to inscriptions of the 12th and 13th centuries.

The town assemblies which were in vogue during the pre-Vijayanagara period consisted of *mahajanas*. The Venugrama inscriptions of 1204 AD attests that among other source of income of the town assemblies, house tax, shop tax and tolls were the chief

sources with an exemption of payment of taxes by school master, temple manager and village watchman. The chief executive authority of the town assembly were known as *pattanashetti* or *pattanaswamy* and the number of *pattanaswamis* in a place depended on its extent. Towns were divided into *keri* (street), and *bala* (ward). Hooli of Saundatti taluk described as 'Emperor of towns' was one of a few towns in medieval Karnataka which had separate street assemblies in different *keries*, altogether comprising of 1,000 *mahajans*, and the assembly of its streets as they were called, had 100 members each. The Persian inscription of the Adilshahi times of Hukeri speaks the *mahdar* (decision) of the *mahajans* and the *balutiyan* (balutedars) of the town assembly about the endowment of *chawar* land for the construction of a cistern and a guest house for public use.

Modern Period

This former Bombay Presidency area had the self-government institutions like a) Municipalities, b) Local Boards, c) Village Panchayats, d) Notified Areas, e) Sanitary committees, f) Sanitary Boards and g) Cantonments. The municipalities came into being in the district by the Act No. XXVI of 1850 of the East India Company. Accordingly a municipal agency (Municipal Committee) for any town or suburb was to be constituted on an application of its residents. Much earlier to the establishment of municipal committees for civil areas in the district, as early as in 1832, to look after the civic affairs of military camp at Belgaum, the Cantonment Board was constituted by the Government.

In the beginning, the municipal bodies were headed by the Magistrate and a committee of members appointed by the Government. Accordingly, municipal committees for places like Belgaum (1852), Athani and Gokak (1853), Nipani and Yamakanmaradi (1854) were constituted. (However, Yamakanmaradi was later abolished in 1914). Twelve years thereafter, in accordance with the East India Companies Act, in 1862, all Collectors, Asst Collectors, Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris were appointed as *ex-officio* Commissioners of the municipalities within their jurisdiction. Later, Bombay Act No. VI of 1873 brought some radical changes in the municipal administration. Accordingly, Municipalities not only obtained corporate existence but also were classified on the basis of population. Any municipality having not less than 10,000 population was categorised as City Municipality and those with less than 2,000 were declared as Town

Municipalities. Later, according to Supplementary Municipal Act (No II of) 1884, the earlier distinction between the town and city municipality was abolished. However, after 17 years, in 1901, according to Bombay District Municipal Act No III of 1901, once again the earlier distinction was revived in view of special powers given to the executives of the City and Town municipalities.

In course of time, municipalities for other important towns of the district viz, Saundatti (1876), Saundatti Yellamma (1878) and Ramdurg (1886) were constituted. Yellamma Municipality formed in 1878 was a pilgrimage municipality specially notified by the Government in order to provide better amenities to the pilgrims. Later, Saundatti municipality was merged with pilgrimage municipality in 1886.

Element of Elected Members: The 1873 Act and the subsequent Acts thereon facilitated a gradual increase in the proportion of elected members in the municipal administration. Though, the principle of election on restricted franchise was ushered in for the first time in 1873, it was put into practice only in 1882 in case of then existing City Municipalities (Belgaum and Nipani). The Collector continued to be the President of both town and city municipalities, till the passing of the Bombay District Municipal Act 1901 which fixed the ratio of elected members at a minimum of one-half with a provision to increase it when Government thought it fit and municipality was permitted to elect its own President provided the selection was approved by 2/3 of the Councillors.

By 1920-21, a considerable advancement in municipal self-government institutions was clearly visible according to several executive orders passed by the Government. By this time, the qualification regarding the payment of taxes was reduced so as to enlarge the orbit of franchise and the number of councillors was increased in proportion to the population. There was a provision for representatives from minorities, and all Municipalities were given the freedom to elect their own President. Till 1924, women were disqualified from being elected as Councillors but this restraint was removed by the Bombay Act No. 1V of 1924.

In all its comprehensiveness, according to Bombay District Municipalities Act 1901, the term of office of the Municipal Council was three years with a provision to extend for one more year. The Act had divided the municipal functions into obligatory and optional.

There was a provision for compulsory constitution of managing committee in all the municipalities and pilgrim committees for those places declared by the Government. The control over municipal bodies was exercised by the District Collector, the Director of Local authorities and the State Government depending upon the matters related. The Director of Local authorities had powers to remove any Councillor for being guilty of misconduct in discharging his duties while the State Government had powers to remove the President and the Vice-President for misconduct. According to the Act of 1901, a Municipality for Bailhongal was constituted in 1919. By 1919, the number of municipalities in the district was seven.

Borough Municipalities: The Bombay Borough Municipalities Act 1925 conferred greater powers on Municipal boroughs than those conferred on Municipalities governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. Accordingly Belgaum and Nipani were upgraded as Borough Municipalities. In the case of Borough Municipalities, Standing Committees with wider powers were constituted. Under the above Act, the appointment of a qualified Chief Officer was made compulsory and he was given powers to control subordinate staff. Under the Bombay Primary Education Act (LXI of 1947) the Boroughs were authorised to conduct all approved schools within their areas, and they managed primary education.

Table indicating income and expenditure of TMCs for the year 1873-74, 1914-15 and 1940-41, is given below.

Name of the Municipality	Year of Constitution	1873-74		1914-15		1940-41	
		Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Belgaum	1852	18,820	18,408	90,018	1,27,573	2,16,348	1,93,830
Athani	1853	11,056	7,931	19,645	16,225	30,929	30,870
Gokak	1853	4,965	3,761	15,309	15,871	36,317	35,829
Nipani	1854	6,260	6,127	20,859	14,776	1,09,833	1,02,156
Yamkanmardi	1854	565	300	1,166	1,480	—	—
Saundatti							
Yellamma	1878	—	—	18,605	13,367	42,425	27,513
Ramdurg	1886	—	—	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bailhongal	1919	—	—	—	—	27,060	39,564

During the period from 1938 to 1954, the element of official representation in municipal administration gradually vanished and municipalities became people's institutions and the Government was only in the background to regulate and supervise. The earlier restricted franchise was fully liberalised. After Independence, since the merger of the former princely areas like Ramdurg and Shahpur etc, the Municipalities working there either remained independent or merged with new areas. Accordingly, the former Shahpur municipality merged with Belgaum in 1952 and Ramdurg continued to be an independent municipality. In 1954, with the introduction of adult franchise, reservation of seats for SCs and STs was introduced by withdrawing the earlier system of reservation of seats on community basis for Muslims, Christians and Anglo-Indians. Before Reorganisation, in the district, the Municipalities like Belgaum and Nipani were governed by the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act 1925 and the other towns under the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901.

Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964

After the Reorganisation of State, uniform and comprehensive legislation governing municipal bodies called Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964 (Act XXII of 1964) was brought into force from 1st April 1964. According to 1964 Act, there is a provision for 15 Councillors to be elected when the population of the town does not exceed 20,000 and it provides for an increase of four members for every 10,000 population in excess of 20,000. The term of office of the Councillors and Presidents is five years; however it is left to the Council concerned to hold elections to the offices of the President and Vice-President every year also. According to the amendments made to the 1964 Act in the State, since 1983, the voting age under adult franchise has been reduced to 18 from 21 and also there is a provision for reservation of 20% of the total seats for women. The Act of 1964 has laid down various important functions of municipalities which include matters relating to sanitation, health, civic amenities like maintenance of roads, markets etc. In 1973, nine earlier Town Panchayats of the district were upgraded as Municipalities. The latest elections to the Municipalities in the district were held by the end of 1983 and were reconstituted. The total number of Councillors of all the municipalities of the district including Belgaum Corporation, Cantonment Board and excluding NAC, Gokak Falls was 314 and of them 231 were general members, 54 women, 29 SC and ST members as in 1985-86.

At present (1986) the number of municipalities working in the district is 18 including Cantonment Board and NAC for Gokak Falls. The table given below indicates the year of constitution, income and expenditure of the Municipalities in the district for the years 1981-82 and 1985-86 (amount in lakhs).

Name of the TMC/ Corporation	Year of consti- tution	1981-82		1985-86	
		Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Cantonment Board	1832	20.71	19.59	23.67	55.34
Belgaum	1852	241.17	214.43	338.47	432.48
Athani	1853	13.54	9.33	24.00	14.23
Gokak	1853	22.33	18.84	35.69	41.44
Nipani	1854	42.19	44.00	74.89	75.51
Saundatti-Yellamma	1878	15.38	15.49	20.91	19.54
Ramdurg	1886	9.28	9.88	14.23	15.26
Bailhongal	1919	14.51	11.16	19.00	12.66
Gokak Falls (NAC)	1965	0.38	0.24	1.51	0.85
Chikodi	1973	13.87	12.28	14.75	16.53
Hukeri	1973	3.78	3.87	6.30	6.51
Khanapur	1973	5.04	7.78	7.73	6.91
Konnur	1973	3.90	4.10	—	—
Kudachi	1973	0.31	0.50	2.24	2.91
Mudalagi	1973	10.40	10.34	9.07	9.99
Raybag	1973	2.74	2.15	2.93	3.48
Sadalga	1973	4.75	3.22	5.81	5.20
Sankeshwar	1973	20.31	20.35	21.98	23.48

A brief account of some of the important Municipalities of the district as illustrations presented in in the preceding pages.

TMC Athani: It was on 1st October 1853 the Athani Municipality came into being. In accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964, the latest reconstitution of the Council was in 1983 with 19 Councillors, with six seats reserved, three

each for women and for the SCs and STs. In 1985 it had an area of 4.31 sq km with 6,595 residential houses and a population of 27,549 (1981). The number of rate payers as in 1985-86 was 6,300 and the incidence of tax was Rs 11.4 *per capita*. At present, Athani gets protected tap water from the Krishna river flowing near Halyal, about 10 km from Athani. The protected water supply scheme was completed in 1967 at an expenditure of Rs 18 lakhs. The improvement scheme at an estimated cost of Rs 32 lakhs commenced in 1981 which includes the construction of additional service reservoir of 13.63 lakh litre capacity and a sump of 90,920 litre capacity. At present about 9.09 lakh litres of water is being supplied to the town which works out to 33 litres *per capita*. There are about 30 public taps and 1816 private connections within the limits of the TMC. In the absence of UGD system only open gutters are in existence. The sanitary work of the town is supervised by the Senior Health Inspector assisted by 48 Pourakarmikas and other necessary staff. The total length of roads of all categories was 14.15 km in 1984-85. The town was electrified for the first time in 1942 by a private company and later in 1966 by the KEB and it is reported that the total number of street light points and domestic connections during 1985-86 was 634 and 4,284 respectively. It is reported that the Council had spent Rs 59,246, Rs 31,114 and Rs 24,515 during the years 1985-86, 1984-85 and a year before for various ameliorative measures of the SC and ST population out of 18% reserved budget.

The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 1983-84, 1982-83 and 1981-82 accounted to Rs 2.80, Rs 2.57 and Rs 3.16 lakhs while the development grants availed in the above years accounted to Rs 30,000, Rs 2.00 lakhs and Rs 75,000 respectively. During 1983-84 the distribution of expenditure of the Council under different major heads was as follows: Rs 6.37 lakhs on establishment, Rs 4.23 lakhs on public health and sanitation, Rs 3.10 lakhs on miscellaneous, Rs 1.84 lakhs on water supply and Rs 1.09 lakhs on maintenance of roads and lights etc. The total staff employed by the Council is 74 including 48 Pourakarmikas. The total income and expenditure of the Council for some years from 1974-75 to 1985-86 was as follows (the figures in the bracket indicating expenditure) in terms of lakhs of rupees. 1974-75: 5.74 (5.87); 1976-77: 7.21 (8.72); 1978-79: 8.75 (8.46); 1980-81: 13.85 (14.69); 1982-83: 12.84 (17.50); 1984-85: 13.28 (13.19); 1985-86: 24.01 (14.22).

T M C Bailhongal: Civic activities of the town commenced after constituting a notified area committee in 1914-15 followed by a Municipality in July 1919 under the provisions of the Bombay District Municipalities Act 1901. In its latest election held in July 1983, it was reconstituted with 15 Councillors with due reservation of four seats, three for ladies, and one for the SCs and STs. At present, the area of the town is reported as 7.69 sq km with 6,607 residential houses, 6,500 rate payers and incidence of tax is reported as Rs 11.31. The population of the town as in 1981 was reported as 26,465. The town has an extension area (Indira Nagar) comprising of 13 acres formed with the financial assistance given by the Government. Earlier, a public well called Huded Bhavi and other wells were the source of raw water. A protected water supply scheme fetching water from the Malaprabha, which is about ten km away, commenced in 1972 and was completed in 1975 under NRWS at an estimated cost of Rs 24.75 lakhs with the financial assistance given by the Government (1/3rd of the cost) and LIC (2/3 of the cost) in the form of loan. At present, on an average, the total quantity of water supply per day is about 6.11 lakh litres which works out to 72 litres per day *per capita*. During 1984-85, the number of public taps, private domestic and non-domestic connections reported was 250, 1023 and 85 respectively. The under-ground drainage work earlier started in 1955 at an estimated cost of Rs 3.71 lakhs was not completed. The Municipal Hospital maintained by the Council was handed over to Govt during 1981-82. The total staff employed by the Council is 109 including 46 Pourakarmikas. The Council manages two High Schools, M J (Jackson) High School (1912) and MKCR (Maharani Kittur Channamma Residential) Girls High School (1966) in addition to three public parks. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council is about 20 km. For the first time, the town was electrified in 1956 and at present number of street lights and domestic connections reported is 713 and 4,100 respectively. The total amount incurred by the Council during 1985-86 towards maintenance of lights and roads accounted to Rs 58,910 and Rs 53,521 respectively. For various ameliorative measures of the SC and ST population the total amount expended by the Council for 1985-86, 1984-85 and 1983-84 accounted to Rs 85,147, Rs 39,867 and Rs 33,165 respectively. The entire Harijanakeri of Bailhongal has been provided with lights under Bhagya Jothi Scheme and all the Janatha houses also. The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 1984-85, 1983-84 and in the year before accounted to Rs 5.82, Rs 5.28 and Rs 5.28 lakhs

respectively while the subsidy received for distribution of house sites for 1984-85, 1982-83, and 1976-77 accounted to Rs 73,000 Rs 12,500 and Rs 20,000 respectively. The total assets and liabilities of the Council by the end of March 1985 stood at Rs 9.74 lakhs and Rs 11.72 lakhs respectively. In 1984-85, the distribution of expenditure of the Council on certain important heads was as follows: Rs 6.31 lakhs on establishment, Rs 3.15 lakhs on water supply, Rs 4.15 lakhs on public health and sanitation while the money expended on public works, roads and lights, miscellaneous, and on education including library accounted to Rs 2.84 lakhs, Rs 61,895, Rs 33,358 and Rs 14,858 respectively. The present office building of the TMC was constructed in the year 1931 at a cost of Rs 15,000. The income and expenditure of the Council for some years in terms of lakhs of rupees is as follows: (The figures in the brackets indicating expenditure) 1974-75—5.01 (4.25), 76-77—7.78 (6.64), 78-79—8.03 (8.15), 80-81—10.88 (10.39), 82-83—9.74 (12.03), 84-85—13.55 (13.41) and 85-86—18.99 (21.65).

Belgaum City Corporation

Belgaum Municipal Committee was the first committee to be constituted among the then Municipal Committees of the Bombay Karnataka area, as early as in 1851 December covering 23,115 population (1881) and having a total income of Rs 35,460. Later, it was upgraded as Borough Municipality under the Bombay Act XVIII of 1925. In 1952, the former Shahapur Municipality under Sangli Senior State also merged with Belgaum Municipality. Since June 1977, the municipal status has been upgraded as a City Municipal Corporation with an enlarged area comprising of the neighbouring villages viz, Basavana Kudachi, Kanabargi, Alarwad and Yamanapur (a notified area) and parts of Kakati. In 1981, the population of the Corporation excluding the Cantonment limits was 2.74 lakhs with an area of 72 sq km. The total number of residential houses within the Corporation limits was 28,044 in 1984-85 with 26,369 tax payers and incidence of tax was Rs 169. The latest elections to the Corporation were held in December 1983 and the present Council comprises of 51 Corporators and of them, 13 seats are reserved, 10 for ladies and three for the members belonging to the SCs and STs. Town planning was introduced for the town in 1962. The Corporation has formed the new extension called Malmaruti in 1965 covering an area of about 811 acres. Since 1981-82 to 1985-86, the total expenditure made by the Council for the formation and development of the layout including

the cost of providing civic amenities amounted to Rs two crores. The extension area covers about 3,278 plots of various dimensions.

Water supply: About two hundred years ago, major sources of water to the town were five tanks found in different areas of the town and wells. Generally, in Belgaum, majority of the houses have been provided with wells. At present, city gets protected water supply from Rakaskop water supply scheme since 1961 where a dam was built across the river Markandeya at a distance of about 22 km from the city. The above water supply scheme presently managed by the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board was completed in 1961 at an estimated cost of Rs 89 lakhs. At present, on an average, daily water supply to the town is about 236.39 lakh litres which works out to 68 litres per day per head. In 1985-86, the total number of public tap points and private domestic and non-domestic tap connections were reported as 225, 774 and 493 respectively. It is proposed to augment water supply to Belgaum by making use of water from Hidkal reservoir. The proposed improvement scheme mainly includes redesigning the distribution system and construction of additional ground level reservoir laying two additional gravity mains, etc, which cost about Rs 4.30 crores which is already taken up and in addition, the proposed work to bring water from Hidkal dam to Belgaum has been estimated to cost Rs 15.53 crores. The town has underground drainage facilities covering nearly three-fourths of the area, and had been started in the year 1970 and is still in progress. The total cost of the scheme was Rs 227.94 lakhs. The total length of underground drainage is about 62 km in addition to about 139 km length of cement concrete and about 81 km length of masonry gutters. The total expenditure towards drains upto the end of December 1985 was Rs 123.64 lakhs. No educational institutions are run by the Corporation. However, 36 primary school buildings owned by the Corporations are now rented to the Government. The total amount of grant-in-aid given by the Corporation to various educational, socio-cultural institutions of the town amounted to Rs 1.59 lakhs in 1985-86 as against Rs 5.14 lakhs in 1983-84. There are about 20 small and big parks and gardens maintained by the Corporation covering an area of about 23 acres in different parts of the town. The total extent of length of roads of all categories maintained by the Corporation within the limits was about 362 km mainly comprising of about 205 km of asphalted road as in 1985-86. For the first time, town was electrified in 1938 by Amalgamated Electrical private company. In 1985-86, the total number of street lights of different

categories accounted to 11,654 and that of domestic connections 5,129 and 392 industrial connections. In 1986 the work of construction of Electrical crematorium has been taken up by the Corporation at Sadashivanagar at an estimated cost of Rs 25 lakhs. For various ameliorative measures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the amount expended by the Council under 18% of its budget was of Rs 20.21, Rs 19.17 and Rs 9.70 lakhs during 1985-86, 1984-85 and in previous year respectively. The Corporation has provided about 266 quarters to its Pourakarmikas. Corporation has given an exemption of payment of development charges in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population. The Corporation has also supplied 100 sewing machines to the deserving Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people free of cost, incurring an expenditure of Rs 88,556 in addition to providing community TV sets to the localities of the SCs & STs. For the first time, Octroi was introduced in 1864-65. Since 1950, the Octroi was collected jointly by the Belgaum municipality and the Cantonment Board according to the Government order. The total amount of Octroi grant availed by the Corporation for 1985-86, 1984-85 and for 1983-84 accounted to Rs 139.02, Rs 168.33 and Rs 148.14 lakhs respectively. The total staff employed by the Corporation in 1985-86 was 1,533 including 661 Pourakarmikas.

In 1985-86, the percentage of expenditure by the Corporation in relation to its total expenditure was about 35% on establishment, 24% on miscellaneous, 17% on public works, 12% on maintenance of roads, 5% on maintenance of drains, 3% on lighting, while the percentage of expenditure made on drainage, public health and sanitation, and maintenance of water supply accounted to 5%, 2% and one per cent respectively. To supplement its income, the Corporation had taken up construction of two shopping complexes near Bus-stand and in Basaveshwara circle (in 1983-85) at an estimated cost of Rs 29.00 and Rs 44.00 lakhs respectively and the work in respect of first one is completed. The income and expenditure of the Council for some years from 1976-77 to 1985-86 amount in lakhs is as follows. (The figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure). 1976-77: 156.04 (131.89); 1978-79: 178.61 (147.41); 1980-81: 216.73 (182.62); 1982-83: 256.59 (224.75); 1984-85: 347.85 (359.69) and 1985-86: 338.47 (432.47).

Cantonment Board, Belgaum: The establishment of a Military

station at Belgaum in about 1818 caused the need for a statutory agency to look after the civic affairs of the area and as a result of this in 1832 the Cantonment Board was constituted covering the military camp of Belgaum City. In 1875-76, the income of Cantonment Board was Rs 13,133 chiefly derived from fines for breaches of Cantonment rules, right of grazing within the military limits and the levy of certain fees for privileges granted to the civil residents in the Board area. The revenue was devoted for maintenance of markets and conservancy establishments, hospitals and slaughter houses etc. At present, it is the only (Class I) Cantonment in the State of Karnataka governed as per Section 13 of the Cantonment Act 1924 administered by the Central Government. The present area of Cantonment limits is about 1,777 acres comprising of main Cantonment, Civil area and the fort zone with 25,942 population and about 1,429 houses as in 1981. There is no provision for construction of new houses in the Cantonment area. The latest elections to the Board were held in 1985 and the present Board comprises of 14 members, of whom seven are elected including one reserved for SCs and STs and rest nominated. The number of rate payers in 1984-85 was 1,134 and incidence of tax was Rs 20. Since 1962 protected tap water is being supplied to the Cantonment area through its own distribution system, the source being the same as in the case of Belgaum and is managed by the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board. The water supply scheme was commenced in the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs 6.31 lakhs. There is a proposal for improvement of the existing scheme in two phases at an estimated cost of Rs 57.75 lakhs. On an average, the quantity of daily supply of protected water is 13.63 lakh litres per day which works out to about 68 litres per head. The total number of public taps in 1985-86 was 251 and that of private connections 1067.

In the absence of under-ground drainage facilities in the cantonment area, sullage is disposed of by human labour. The medical requirements of the Cantonment area are attended by an out-patient dispensary and a maternity home started by the Board in 1954-55. The total sanitary staff employed by the Board is 88. Since 1920, two primary schools (one Marathi and one Urdu medium) are maintained by the Board. During 1985-86, the total expenditure incurred by the Board on education was Rs 7.92 lakhs. The Board also maintains five gardens and one reading room. The total length of Cantonment roads is about 38 km. Electrification was provided from 1934-35. At present, there are about 656 street light points

within the limits of the Board. The total staff employed by the Board is 226 including the Pourakarmikas and others. No Octroi grant is given to the Board. Property tax, water supply charges, rent from shops and entertainment tax are the main sources of income. During 1983-84, of the total expenditure (Rs 34.77 lakhs) the Board had spent Rs 22.66 lakhs on establishment, Rs 6.01 lakhs on education and library, Rs 2.90 lakhs on public health and sanitation and Rs 99,570 on maintenance of roads and lights, while the amount expended on items like miscellaneous, water supply, drainage, and on public works accounted to Rs 95,653, Rs 74,741, Rs 28,585 and Rs 20,490 respectively. In 1985-86 the Board has constructed a commercial complex on self-financing basis at an expenditure of Rs 8.50 lakhs to supplement its income. The total income and expenditure of the Board for some years from 1973-74 to 1985-86 is as follows: (The figures in the brackets indicate the expenditure in terms of lakhs of rupees). 1973-74 17.75 (11.54); 1975-76 24.22 (21.88); 1977-78 34.00 (35.37); 1979-80 22.71 (30.20); 1982-83 20.73 (19.58); 1982-83 34.30 (32.08); and 1985-86 23.67 (55.34).

T M C Chikodi: The Town Panchayat constituted in 1959 was upgraded as Municipality in 1973. Its latest reconstitution took place in July 1983 with 15 members including five seats reserved. In 1984-85, the total extent of municipal limits was 2.50 sq km with 3,810 residential houses and had a population of 22,789 in 1981. The town has an extension called Indiranagar and S No. 54, covering an area of 20 acres formed in the year 1980 at an expenditure of Rs 2.50 lakhs. The main source of water to the town is drawn from wells and borewells drilled at Vadrul, Jainapur and Umrani tanks situated at a distance of 6-7 km from Chikodi. Since 1970, protected tap water is being supplied to the town under a scheme completed in the year 1970 with the financial assistance by the Government in the form of loan to the extent of Rs 7.39 lakhs. Generally, Chikodi experiences scarcity of water during summer. To overcome this permanently, it is proposed to get water supply from the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal at a distance of 5 km drawing water from Raybag high level distributing canal situated at about 8 km from Chikodi. The proposed scheme is estimated to cost Rs 99.76 lakhs. The number of public taps and private connections is reported as 80 and 994 respectively. As in 84-85, on an average, the total quantity of water supply per day is 6.83 lakh litres which works out to about 30 litres *per capita* per day.

There are open surface drains of 'V' Type in existence (2,167 metres in length) and the Council had incurred an expenditure of Rs 2.60 lakhs towards public health and sanitation for 1984-85 and the total sanitary staff employed by the Council is 41 including 36 Pourakarmikas. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council during 1984-85 was 12.72 km. The town was first electrified in the year 1954 and at present there are about 541 street lights and about 4,642 domestic and other connections within the town limits. The Council also maintains two *balawadis* and one ladies club. The expenditure of the Council on these two institutions during the last five years was Rs 1.25 lakhs. The chief revenue yielding assets of the municipality include a *dharmashala*, school buildings, a fish market and municipal stalls (with 15 shops) in addition to its own office building constructed in the year 1948 at a cost of Rs 15,000. The amount of expenditure incurred by the Council towards the welfare measures of the SCs and STs for 1985-86, 1984-85 and 1983-84 accounted to Rs 64,867, Rs 50,433 and Rs 68,881 respectively. The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 85-86 and in the preceding two years amounted to Rs 4.71, Rs 5.80 and Rs 5.26 lakhs respectively, while the development grants availed in those years accounted to Rs 10,000, Rs 1.10 lakhs and Rs 30,000 respectively. The distribution of expenditure of the Council for 84-85 on certain items was as follows: Rs 2.51 lakhs on water supply, Rs 1.00 lakh on public works, while it was Rs 1.00 lakh on sanitation and Rs 63,891 on lights. The income and expenditure of the Council was as follows for some year in terms of lakhs of rupees (expenditure given in brackets): 1976-77 5.49 (3.74), 78-79 8.81 (8.94), 1980-81 8.80 (8.82), 82-83, 12.93 (14.13) 1984-85 18.27 (16.58), and 85-86 14.75 (16.53).

TMC Gokak: The commercial town Gokak got a municipality for the first time in 1853 to manage its civic affairs. The latest reconstitution of the Council took place in 1983 comprising of 19 councillors and of them 15 are general seats and the rest reserved. In 1985-86, the town had an area of 10.71 sq km with 6,431 houses and a population of 42,496 (1981). A new extension (Lakshmi Badavane) comprising of 64 acres land with about 600 houses has come up with a financial assistance from the State Government. The number of rate payers in 1985-86 was equal to the number of houses and the incidence of tax reported is Rs 10. Town planning was introduced for Gokak in 1982. From the very beginning, the main source of water to the town is the Ghataprabha. The protected water supply scheme started

in 1961 at an estimated cost of Rs 8.30 lakhs partly assisted by the loan of LIC (Rs 3.00 lakhs) and Government (Rs 2.75 lakhs) was completed in 1982. An additional improvement scheme which is yet to start has been proposed by the Council at an estimated cost of Rs 8.21 lakhs. At present on an average, daily supply of water to the town is about 13.63 lakh litres, being 32 litres *per capita* per day. The number of private and public taps reported at present is 3,018 and 155 respectively. The town has no scheme of UGD and there are only surface drains to the extent of 28 km in length. The Council maintains one Ayurvedic dispensary since 1967. The sanitation work of the town is attended by a Senior Sanitary Inspector assisted by 61 Pourakarmikas and others. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council in its limits was 32.65 km in 1985-86. For the first time, electricity was installed here in 1959, and the number of street lights and domestic connections in 1986 was 1,465 and 2,967 respectively. The amount expended by the Council on various welfare oriented schemes of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1985-86 and in the preceding two years accounted to Rs 27,000, Rs 28,672 and Rs 56,060 respectively. The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 1985-86, 1984-85 and 1983-84 accounted to Rs 9.33, Rs 11.37 and Rs 10.34 lakhs respectively, while the development grant availed in those years accounted to Rs 50,000, Rs 1.15 lakhs and Rs 30,000. The Council had also availed the grant of Rs 35,512 and Rs 1.52 lakhs for 1985-86 and 1984-85 for the formation and distribution of house sites to the poor and weaker sections. During 1985-86, the distribution of expenditure on certain major heads by the Council was as follows: Rs 11.71 lakhs on establishment, Rs 10.64 lakhs on public works, Rs 6.51 lakhs on water supply, while the amount incurred on miscellaneous, health and sanitation accounted to Rs 92,123 and Rs 44,166 respectively. The present office building of the TMC was constructed in 1853. The total staff employed by the Council is 109. The income and expenditure of the Council for some years from 1976-77 to 1985-86 is given below (the figures in the brackets indicate expenditure in terms of lakhs). 1976-77 17.48 (16.95); 1978-79 15.88 (18.47); 1980-81 18.88 (19.76); 1982-83 25.37 (27.01); 1984-85 33.73 (36.72) and 1985-86 35.85 (41.44).

TMC Nipani: The municipality was constituted at Nipani in 1854 with 13 members. Later, it was upgraded as a Borough Municipality in 1925. In 1981, it had a population of 41,783. The latest

reconstitution of the Council was in June 1983 comprising of 23 councillors with seven seats reserved, four for women and three for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In 1985-86, the total area under the Council was 3.18 sq km with 5,244 houses. The number of rate payers and *per capita* taxation during 1985-86 was 5,244 and Rs 251 respectively. During 1970-71, a new extension (Shahunagar) was developed by the municipality by acquiring 65 acres of land at an expense of Rs 2.18 lakhs, wherein (about 419) plots have been formed for residential purpose. Previously water supply to the town was from the Siruguppa tank situated about 3.5 km from Nipani by constructing a dam in 1952-53. Later in 1966 protected water supply scheme through the Jawaharlal Water Works was started by constructing a tank at an expenditure of Rs 16 lakhs of which Rs 1.83 lakhs was the contribution made by the TMC and the rest being a loan from Government. To augment the existing water supply, the Council has proposed for an improvement scheme, tapping the water from the Vedaganga at an estimated cost of Rs 2.33 crores. At present, the daily supply of water per head is 64 litres and the total supply of water per day to the town is about 27 lakh litres. The total expenditure incurred by the Council during 1984-85 towards maintenance of water supply was Rs 2.33 lakhs. The total number of private and public tap connections reported in 1985-86 was 3,065 and 128 respectively.

The town is not covered by the UGD Scheme. The total length of ordinary drains (stone masonry) is about 43 km. The amount expended by Council towards public health and sanitation in 1985-86 accounted to Rs 4.61 and Rs 3.14 lakhs respectively. The Council also manages a dispensary (1930), maternity home (1933), and a child welfare centre (1951). The total staff employed by the Council is 191 including 75 Pourakarmikas. The Council maintains one Municipal high school (1923) and three balawadis in addition to three public parks. The total length of roads maintained by the Council in 1985-86 was about 40 km at an expenditure of Rs 4.31 lakhs. For the first time, the town was electrified in the year 1940 by Nipani Electricity Company. The total number of street light points and domestic connections reported within its limits was 1,067 and 3,382 during 1985-86. The total expenditure incurred by the Council towards lighting in 1985-86 was Rs 2.64 lakhs. For various ameliorative measures of the SCs and STs, the amount expended by the Council under 18% reserve budget was of the order of Rs 4.86,

Rs 3.62 and Rs 2.15 lakhs during the years 1985-86, 1984-85 and a year before.

Among other grants and subsidies, the Octroi compensation grants availed by the Council for 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 accounted to Rs 21.30, Rs 23.49 and Rs 24.65 lakhs respectively in addition to development grants of Rs 50,000 for 1983-84 Rs 1.40 lakhs for 1984-85 and Rs 50,000 for 1985-86. The loans availed by the Council for the construction of houses under low cost housing scheme for 1984-85 and in the previous year was Rs 15,000 and Rs 57,900 respectively in addition to the subsidy of Rs 25,000 and Rs 42,000 respectively in the above years. In 1984-85, the total expenditure of the Council on establishment was of Rs 18.50 lakhs as against Rs 5.39 lakhs during 1973-74, while the expenditure on miscellaneous was reckoned at Rs 86,483 and Rs 1.29 lakhs during the above years respectively. The public works executed by the Council during 1984-85 was valued at Rs 3.06 lakhs as against Rs 1.64 lakhs during 1973-74. The present office building was constructed in the year 1937 (Ground Floor), and first floor in 1955, with an estimated cost of Rs 63,000. It is reported that there are 185 revenue yielding assets possessed by the TMC including two staff quarters. The income and expenditure of the Council for some years from 1975-76 to 1984-85 is as follows : (the figures in the brackets representing expenditure in terms of lakhs of rupees): 1975-76 : 25.39 (26.61), 1977-78 : 31.57 (26.71), 1979-80 : 36.79 (28.81), 1981-82 : 42.19 (44.00) 1983-84 : 59.32 (54.85), 1984-85 : 57.78 (52.85) and 1985-86 : 74.89 (75.51).

TMC Ramdurg: Ramdurg was the headquarters of a former princely State. The Council constituted in 1886 was headed by the Karbhari of the former State till 1927 when an elected body was constituted for the first time. The present municipal limits of Ramdurg includes two neighbouring villages viz, Kilabanur and Turnur with a population of 27,552 (1981). The latest reconstitution of the Council was done in 1983 comprising of 19 councillors, including five seats reserved. At present, the area of the town is reported as 2.80 sq km with 4,372 residential houses and rate payers, *per capita* taxation being Rs 16.40 (1986). The main source of water to the town is the Malaprabha. Since 1966, protected tap water is being supplied to the town at an estimated cost of Rs 62 lakhs with the financial assistance by the Government in the form of loan to the tune of Rs 5.63 lakhs. An improvement scheme has been proposed by the

Council at an estimated cost of Rs 62 lakhs for augmenting the existing supply of water. At present (1986), on an average, the daily supply of protected water to the town and its *per capita* supply is reported as 22.73 lakh litres and 82 litres respectively. The town has 37 public taps, 1,057 private domestic, and 83 non-domestic tap connections (1986). At present, only open surface drains are in existence. A dispensary and maternity home set up by the Council in 1957 were handed over to the Government in 1981. The total expenditure incurred by the Council towards sanitation and public health for 1985-86 and a year before amounted to Rs 46,054 and Rs 90,237 respectively. The total sanitary staff employed by the Council headed by a health inspector was 40. The total length of roads of all categories within the town limits is about 11 km and the electricity was first supplied here in 1948 by a private company (Mahadev Pratap Electric Company). The total number of street light points, domestic and non-domestic connections together is reported as 725 and 3,915 respectively in 1985. The amount expended by the Council towards street lights for 1985-86 was Rs 1.61 lakhs. For various welfare measures of the SCs and STs, the expenditure incurred by the Council for 1985-86 and 1984-85 accounted to Rs 49,516 and Rs 54,349 respectively.

The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council during 1985-86, 1984-85 and in 1983-84 was Rs 4.57, Rs 4.36 and Rs 4.98 lakhs respectively. In 1985-86, town development grant and grant under Bhagya Mandira Scheme received by the Council accounted to Rs 50,000 and Rs 12,000 respectively apart from other statutory grants. The total number of employees of the Council is reported as 55. In 1983-84, the distribution of expenditure on certain important items was as follows: Rs 5.02 lakhs on establishment, Rs 3.68 lakhs on miscellaneous, Rs 1.66 lakhs on public works, Rs 84,039 on drainage, while the amount expended on water supply, health and sanitation, roads and lights accounted to Rs 43,188, Rs 41,364 and Rs 14,333 respectively. The income and expenditure of the Council for some years from 1976-77 to 1985-86 in terms of lakhs of rupees is as follows: (the figures in the brackets indicating expenditure). 1976-77 4.57 (4.10); 1978-79 6.80 (5.12); 1980-81 9.07 (6.98); 1982-83 11.42 (13.14); 1983-84 13.78 (13.49); 1984-85 15.54 (14.84) and 1985-86 14.22 (15.26).

T M C Sankeshwar: The former Town Panchayat at Sankeshwar formed in 1968 was upgraded as municipality in 1973. The present

area of municipal limits is 17.61 sq km with 3,950 houses. The total number of tax payers in 1984-85 was 4,000 with *per capita* taxation of Rs 16. The latest reconstitution of the Council was in 1983 comprising of 15 councillors, and of them four seats are reserved. The population of Sankeshwar in 1981 was 24,018. From the very beginning, the Hiranyakeshi is the main source of water to the town. The protected tap water is being supplied to the town since 1963 with an expenditure of Rs 4.37 lakhs fully assisted by the Government in the form of loan. At present, the town has 875 private and about 36 public taps and on an average, the total quantity of water supply per day is about 15.91 lakhs litres which works out to about 66 litres *per capita* per day. The town experiences a serious water problem during summer when water is supplied through tankers. To improve the scarcity conditions, one of the schemes proposed by the Council is to supply water from a bore well at Chikalgud village yielding 10,000 gallons PH. The preliminary estimate for the above work amounting to Rs 50.00 lakhs has been submitted to the Government for approval. At present only surface drains are in existence. Council also maintains a hospital. The total sanitary staff employed by the Council is 40, headed by the sanitary inspector and about 36 Pourakarmikas. A park is also maintained. The total length of roads of all categories maintained is about 15 km. The town was electrified in 1956 and the number of street lights, domestic and other connections is reported as 700 and 4,310 respectively. The total amount expended by the Council for various welfare oriented schemes for SCs and STs for 1985-86 and in the previous two years accounted to Rs 69,098, Rs 34,283 and Rs 32,146 respectively. The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council for 1985-86, 1984-85 and 1983-84 amounted to Rs 5.09, Rs 6.22 and Rs 5.64 lakhs respectively, while the development grant availed in the above years accounted to Rs 30,000, Rs 1.90 lakhs and Rs 39,000 respectively. The Council had also availed transportation grant for supply of drinking water in the above years to the order of Rs 70,000, Rs 1.25 lakhs and Rs 54,000 respectively. The present municipal building was constructed in 1964 at a cost of Rs 1.50 lakhs.

The distribution of expenditure of the Council for 1985-86 under different heads was as follows: Rs 4.47 lakhs on water supply, Rs 2.69 lakhs on public health and sanitation, Rs 2.82 lakhs on public works including roads and drains, etc and Rs 1.24 lakhs on maintenance of lights, while the expenditure incurred towards

establishment and miscellaneous amounted to Rs 1.81 lakhs and Rs 75,700 respectively. The total income and expenditure of the Council for some years from 1976-77 to 1985-86 was as follows (the figures in the brackets indicating expenditure) in terms of lakhs of rupees. 1976-77 : 5.64 (5.69), 78-79 : 8.30 (7.79), 80-81 : 11.96 (11.42), 82-83 : 21.83 (23.00), 84-85 : 24.25 (23.18), 85-86 : 21.98 (23.48).

TMC Saundatti: A Municipality was constituted for Saundatti town in 1876. Thereafter, a separate, temporary pilgrimage municipality to look after the civic affairs confining to Yellamma Hills (Ugargol) was constituted in 1878. Later, in 1886, the Saundatti Municipality was amalgamated with Shree Yellamma Municipality, and present TMC is known as Saundatti-Yellamma Municipality. Under the present set-up the Municipality was reconstituted in 1983 with 19 Councillors including three seats reserved. In 1981 the population of the TMC was 26,404 with an area of 13.57 sq km. The total number of residential houses and the number of tax payers as in 1986 was 6,069 and 5,916 respectively with an incidence of tax being Rs 17.26. Earlier, open wells and tanks were the sources of water to the town. At present, the Malaprabha is the main source of water. An effort was made by the TMC during 1959 to provide piped water to the parts of Saundatti as well as Yellamma Hills, but it was discontinued in the absence of electricity. Since 1985-86 protected piped water is being supplied to the town by a scheme estimated to cost about Rs 12.46 lakhs entirely borne by the Municipality. The total storage capacity of the ground level reservoir is about 29.55 lakh litres including 22.18 lakh litres storage capacity at Yellamma hills and on an average the quantity of water supply per day *per capita* at present is about 68 litres. In 1985-86, the total number of private and public tap connections reported was 1,049 and 36 respectively. The earlier under-ground drainage scheme commenced in 1958 could not be completed since the merger of some parts of Saundatti town in the Malaprabha project and new UGD Schemes are planned at an expenditure of Rs 4.19 lakhs. The total extent of length of open surface drains maintained by the TMC is about 11 km in 1985-86. The total sanitary staff maintained by the Council was 43 including 37 Pourakarmikas. The TMC also maintains two parks at Yellamma hills. The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council in its limits is 31.66 km. The town was electrified in 1961 and at present the total number of street lights and domestic connections is reported as 1,302 and 2,807 respectively. For various

ameliorative measures of the SC and ST communities the actual expenditure made by the TMC during the last three years i.e., 83-84 to 85-86 accounted to Rs 19,890, Rs 63,000 and Rs 31,000 respectively. The Octroi compensation grant availed by the Council during 83-84, 84-85 and 85-86 was of Rs 2.91 lakhs, Rs 3.20 lakhs and Rs 2.62 lakhs respectively while the developmental grants availed during the above years accounted to Rs 30,000, Rs 1.40 lakhs and Rs 30,000 respectively. The Council had also availed a grant of Rs 31,500 under Bhagya Mandira scheme during 1985-86. In 85-86 the distribution of expenditure made by the TMC on different heads was as follows: Rs 7.70 lakhs on establishment, Rs 6.78 lakhs on Miscellaneous, Rs 1.69 lakhs on maintenance of roads and lights, Rs 1.44 lakhs towards drainages while the expenditure incurred on items like public works, water supply and on Public Health and Sanitation accounted to Rs 83,291, Rs 62,669 and Rs 45,933 respectively. The old TMC office was shifted to the present building in 1965. The administration of Saundatti Yellamma temple is governed by Renuka Yellamma Administration Act 1974 and 50% of the pilgrimage tax collected by Sri Yellamma trust is shared by the TMC. The income and expenditure of the Council for some years 1975-76 to 1985-86 is as follows (the figures in the bracket indicating expenditure) in terms of lakhs of rupees. 75-76 7.51 (7.23), 77-78 7.93 (8.12), 79-80 10.66 (7.57), 81-82 15.37 (15.49), 83-84 19.28 (17.91), 84-85 20.43 (23.27), 85-86 20.90 (19.53).

Local Boards

The constitutional development of local boards in the former Bombay Presidency area may be traced from the year 1869 when the Bombay Local Fund Act was passed, legalising the levy of local cess (one anna in a rupee) which was till then collected on voluntary basis. The Act made a provision for establishment of District Local Fund Committees comprising of nominated officials and non-officials. At the same time, Taluk Committees, even though not provided for in the Act were also established on the same lines in the advisory capacity without executive powers. The work of the local fund committee were mainly divided into (1) Public works and (2) Public instructions.

In 1881-82, the Belgaum District Local Fund Committee (Public Works Department) had an income of Rs 1.49 lakhs mainly comprising of Rs 67,340 local cess, Rs 57,130 balance of the previous year,

Rs 7,120 being Government grant and the rest comprising of income from toll *nakas*, ferries, cattle pounds, miscellaneous etc, while the expenditure accounted to Rs 1.04 lakhs comprising of Rs 50,100 for new works, Rs 32,900 for repairs and maintenance, Rs 12,760 on establishment and on other items like health and miscellaneous. Regarding the Public Instruction wing, the income for 1881-82 was Rs 84,740 and the expenditure accounted to Rs 61,640. By 1884, there was a considerable advancement in the constitution of Local Boards. In the same year District Local Board for Belgaum in place of Local Fund Committee was constituted. Accordingly, half the number of seats of the District boards were assigned to elected members. However, the Collector continued to be *ex-officio* President of the District board and the Sub-Divisional Officer or the Mamlatdar were the *ex-officio* President of the Taluk Local Boards. This state of affairs continued till 1915. Later, the position of these bodies was reviewed by Lawrence Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Bombay Government. According to the recommendation of the Committee the number of nominated members in case of District Local Boards was reduced to 1/3 and provision was made for the appointment of non-official member as President in a few selected districts and Belgaum was one of them. In 1919 this principle was made applicable to Taluk Local Boards also. Later in 1923 the Bombay Local Board Act, brought some major changes both in the constitution and the franchise. Accordingly, the strength of elected members in the board was fixed as three-fourth of the total members, the franchise for local board voters was considerably enlarged, specific provision was made for the representation of the Mohammadans and disqualification of women for membership was removed. Local Boards were declared as corporate bodies and standing committees were created. By 1935 Act, Government was empowered to abolish Taluk Local Boards wherever it considered necessary and provision was made to appoint Taluk Committees by the District Local Boards, but there was no such taluk committees in the district. The next important change in the development of District Local Boards took place in 1938. Accordingly, all the seats to the Local Boards were made to be elective and provision was made to reserve seats in general constituencies for women, Scheduled Castes, Backward tribes, etc, on the basis of population:

The term of office of the Board was four years. There was a provision to constitute several committees for effective administration.

Among other things the chief obligatory functions of the Board included : 1) construction of roads and other means of communications and their maintenance, 2) construction and repairs of hospitals, dispensaries, markets, *dharmashalas* and their maintenance, 3) construction and repair of public tanks, wells and water works, and 4) planting and preservation of trees. The main financial resources of the Board were a cess on land revenue at the rate of three annas in a rupee, a cess on water rate (upto a maximum of three annas in a rupee), income from Board property including grants. The Board had to assign to every municipality two-thirds of the cess on land revenue levied from lands within that municipality. The State Government was paying a yearly grant equal to 15% of the land revenue including non-agricultural assessment realised during the previous years.

Under the Bombay Primary Education Act LXI of 1947 the Board was to assign the District School Board a revenue equal to 15 pies in a rupee out of the income from the cesses on land revenue and water rate. The controlling authorities of District Local Boards were the Collectors, the Director of Local Authorities of Southern Division and the State Government.

In 1941, District Local Board, Belgaum, reconstituted under the provisions of Bombay Act VI of 1923 consisted of 50 elected members, of them, 9 seats were reserved. The income and expenditure of the Board for 1941-42 amounted to Rs 11.88 and Rs 12.49 lakhs respectively. Regarding expenditure, major amount was spent on education (Rs 7.13 lakhs) followed by civil works (Rs 2.88 lakhs). In 1953-54 the total area covered under the jurisdiction of DLB Belgaum was 5,350 sq miles with a population of 15.29 lakhs and the total number of members including the nominated were 60 and of them nine were reserved, four for woman and five for Mohammadans. The income of DLB Belgaum in 1952-53 and 1953-54 was Rs 1.72 and Rs 1.71 lakhs excluding the opening balance, while the expenditure accounted to Rs 7.09 and Rs 6.16 lakhs respectively.

District Development Council

After the Reorganisation of the State, the District Local Board, Belgaum was replaced by the District Development Council constituted in accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. Accordingly, a three-tier

socio-economic development oriented concept of local self-governing institutions, comprising of District Development Council at the district level, Taluk Development Boards for each revenue taluk, and Village Panchayats/Town Panchayats came into vogue. Thus the district Development Council for Belgaum was constituted in 1960. This advisory body comprises of Presidents of all TDBs and official members of various developmental departments. It also includes the members of the Parliament and State Legislature, elected from the district and nominated members belonging to SC and ST communities and one seat for women representative. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the *ex-officio* President of this body and the District Development Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner will be its Secretary. Among other things, the main functions of the DDC included the scrutiny and the approval of budgets of TDBs, reviewing their working from time to time and giving guidance for their smooth functioning, etc. During 1984-85 the DDC comprised of 52 members including two seats reserved. Now it is replaced by the Zilla Parishad.

Taluk Development Boards

In the erstwhile Bombay Presidency area when the District Local Fund Committees were constituted there was a provision for constitution of similar committees for a taluk but they were only advisory bodies without executive powers and they were working as agencies of the District Development Board in the taluk in all matters. By the Bombay Local Board Act of 1935, Taluk Local Boards were abolished and wherever it was necessary a provision was made to appoint a taluk committee by the District Local Boards. But there were no such taluk committees in the district after 1935. Since the Reorganisation of the State under the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959 once again these institutions were revived and got the statutory and corporate status to carry out the various developmental activities at the taluk level. Accordingly, ten Taluk Development Boards, one each for a revenue taluk were constituted in the district. The area covered by the TDB excludes the area of municipal limits. The number of elected members of the Board was of 19 if the population of the taluk was one lakh and above, and 15 members if the population was less than one lakh with a provision for reservation of seats for SCs, STs and women. The tenure of office of these Boards was five years. The Legislators elected from the taluk were to be the *ex-officio* members of the Board. The

BDO functioned as Chief Executive Officer. Under this Act, for the first time, all the TDBs in the district were constituted in 1960 and thereafter three elections were held including the latest one in 1978. All the TDBs in the district together had 194 members in their latest reconstitution in 1978 and of them 153 were general seats, 21 seats reserved for women and the remaining 20 for the SCs and STs. Since June 1983 these Boards were being administered by Administrators appointed by the Government. Taluk Boards were empowered to supervise and guide the functions of Town Panchayats and Village Panchayats. Effective co-ordination of the work between the Panchayats and TDBs was very much envisaged in the Act.

The main functions of the Boards included formation of roads, sinking of drinking water wells, construction of bridges and buildings, undertaking of minor irrigation works, providing civic amenities, etc, including implementation of economic development programmes launched by the Government. Boards were eligible for annual grant of an amount equal to 50% of the land revenue collection of the taluk concerned in addition to Government assigning an amount equal to 10% of the land revenue collection for spending for such purpose as directed by the Government from time to time. The main sources of revenue of the Board also included the entire local cess on land revenue including water cess collected in the area. Boards were empowered to impose the duties on things like transfer of immoveable properties in the form of additional stamp duty and fees on animals brought for sale etc. The table indicating taluk-wise income and expenditure of the TDBs in the district for 1985-86 is appended at the end of the Chapter. For the purpose of illustration, TDB of Chikodi has been reviewed in the following paragraphs.

Taluk Development Board, Chikodi: In accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Acts, 1959, the Taluk Development Board for Chikodi taluk was first constituted in January 1961. In its latest reconstitution in March 1978 the Board had 19 members, including five seats reserved, two for women and three for the SCs and STs. The total extent of area coming under the jurisdiction of the Board excluding the municipal limits of Chikodi, Nipani and Sadalga was 1,248.5 sq km with 3,43,776 population. The number of residential houses in 1981 was 56,495 excluding the number of houses in municipal limits. The total number of inhabited villages coming under the control of the Board

is 103 and the number of village panchayat is 78 including seven Town Panchayats. The developmental expenditure made by the Board during the last five years from 1979-80 to 1983-84 out of its own funds including the grants, loans, etc, of the Government and other developmental departments were as follows: For formation and maintenance of roads Rs 8.28 lakhs, for construction of culverts and causeway Rs 1.72 lakhs, health and sanitation Rs 2.15 lakhs, for social education programme Rs 53,000 and for family welfare Rs 29,438, while the expenditure incurred by the Board on items like distribution of house sites and Janatha Housing Programme, rural employment under crash programme and animal husbandry amounted to Rs 50 lakhs, Rs 1.68 lakhs and Rs 1.56 lakhs respectively. Towards the upliftment of SC and ST communities, out of 18% reserved budget the amount expended by the Board during the above five years on various ameliorative measures was Rs 4.88 lakhs (total) in addition to expending Rs 5,363 and Rs 4,067 on minor irrigation (repair of tank) and agricultural development.

The TDB has created good number of revenue yielding assets out of its own funds fetching an annual rent of Rs 90,000. The remunerative assets mainly include lift irrigation schemes (at Yadur and Manjri) and community irrigation wells for SCs and STs (at Itnal and Kothali) covering an extent of area about 165 acres [(during 1966-72) in addition to construction of markets, godowns (18 staff quarters constructed during 1965-66 to 1981-82 at an expenditure of Rs 1.43 lakhs) in addition to Kalyana Mantap, guest house (all at Chikodi). Board also owns a tractor and road roller. The total investment made by the Board on these assets from 1966 to 1983 amounted to Rs 7.05 lakhs (excluding the cost of 18 staff quarters).

During 1984-85 the total extent of length of roads maintained by the Board was 201 km by spending Rs 1.56 lakhs and number of class rooms constructed and repaired (primary school) was 18 and 58 respectively. The number of hospitals (AMPS) run is six at several places in the taluk at an expenditure of Rs 19,600 and Board had also maintained two Veterinary Dispensaries at Chikodi and Ankali at an expenditure of Rs 51,912. The amount expended by the Board on various ameliorative measures of SC and ST population in the taluk was Rs 4.55 lakhs, extending the benefits to 505 persons on measures like maintenance of Balawadis, construction of community houses, lift irrigation schemes, contribution for hostel buildings,

medical aid and supply of agricultural implements etc. Since inception of the scheme (1976-77) upto the end of 1985 the Board has constructed 835 low cost houses at an expenditure of Rs 11.78 lakhs and 9,903 house sites have been distributed to the poor and weaker sections of the society at an expenditure of Rs 1.16 lakhs during the period from 1972-73 to 1985-86. The TDB also was running 32 Mahila Mandals, four Balawadis, six women welfare centres and six student hostels at several places in the taluk. The total staff employed by the Board was 40. The figures given below indicate the income and expenditure (latter in brackets) of the Board for some years from 1974-75 to 1985-86 in terms of lakhs of rupees: 1974-75 10.86 (15.48), 76-77 18.39 (16.09), 78-79 10.99 (12.86), 80-81 13.34 (9.08), 82-83 14.17 (16.35), 84-85 20.61 (21.59) and 85-86 23.26 (22.94).

Town Panchayats

Town Panchayats are the intermediary local-self-government bodies functioning in between a village panchayat and a municipality. According to Section 3 of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959, a village having a population of not less than 5,000 and an annual income estimated not less than Rs 10,000 shall be declared by the Government as a Town Panchayat and also any existing Town Municipality with a population of not more than 10,000 can be reduced to the status of a Town Panchayat. A Town Panchayat shall consist of not less than 11 or more than 19 members with reservation of seats for SCs and women. Some of the present Town Panchayats of the district were first constituted as Village Panchayat Committees under the Bombay Village Panchayat Act of 1933. The largest number of Town Panchayats (seven) are found in taluks like Chikodi and Bailhongal, followed by Gokak (six) and Athani (four). At present the district has as many as 35 Town Panchayats now being administered by the administrators since June 1983.

The consolidated income and expenditure of all the Town Panchayats in the district during 1981-82 accounted to Rs 13.75 and Rs 13.47 lakhs respectively as against Rs 9.25 and Rs 13.34 lakhs in 1980-81 respectively while the corresponding figures for 1979-80 accounted to Rs 8.07 and Rs 9.21 lakhs respectively. The table giving some more details about the Town Panchayats of the district is given at the end of the chapter. A Town Panchayat of Manoli of Parasgad taluk is reviewed here as an illustration.

TPC, Manoli: Civic activities of Manoli started as early as in 1922 when the VPC was first formed. After the Reorganisation of the State, it was declared as Town Panchayat according to Karnataka Village Panchayat and Local Boards Act, 1959. The present Council reconstituted in 1978 comprises of 19 members including four seats reserved three for women and one for the member belonging to SC and ST Communities. The total extent of area of the village is reported as about 6,811 acres with 2,401 residential houses and a population of 11,948 (1981). The number of rate payers in 1984-85 was 1940 and the *per capita* taxation worked out to Rs 17.50. The village is supplied drinking water from the river Malaprabha and the local wells. The town has only open surface drains and the amount expended by the TPC for drainage during the last five years including 1984-85 was Rs 17,450. There are about ten Pourokarmikas to look after sanitation of the area. The total extent of roads of all categories maintained by the TPC at present is about ten km. For the first time, the area was electrified in 1967 and the number of street lights and private connections (including industrial and commercial) were 221 and 2,160 respectively, as in 1984-85. The amount expended by the TPC on roads and lights together was Rs 8,672. TPC also maintains a Balawadi since 1981. The amount expended by the Council for various welfare measures of SCs and STs population during 1985-86 and two years before accounted to Rs 3,510, Rs 4,254 and Rs 7,242 respectively. The present office building of the TPC was constructed in 1982-83 at an expenditure of Rs 8,000 partly assisted by the Government grant.

Village Panchayats

In the modern period, of the erstwhile Bombay Presidency area, the Village Panchayats were first legally constituted in 1933 under the provisions of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act VI of 1933. The Act enunciated that for each local area with a population of not less than 2,000, a Panchayat was to be constituted; in deserving cases, the Government had powers to sanction a Panchayat even for lesser population. The maximum and minimum number of members for a Panchayat to be elected was fixed as 15 and 7 respectively with a provision for reservation of seats for SCs, STs and women. The term of office of the village panchayat was three years with a provision to extend upto five years. The funds of the Village Panchayat were subjected to general control of the District Local Board. During 1953-54 the total number of Village Panchayats in the district of

Belgaum including 15 Village Panchayats of Chandgad taluk was 379 and in the same year as many as 63 new Village Panchayats were started in the district. During 1953-54, the largest number of Village Panchayats (66) were reported from Chikodi followed by Athani and Bailhongal (46 each), Hukeri (43) and Belgaum (42). The total number of members of all these Village Panchayats constituted under the above Act was 3,953 comprising of 3,138 general seats, 422 reserved for women, 379 for Harijans and 14 for backward tribes. The income and expenditure of the Village Panchayats for 1953-54 was accounted to Rs 9.48 and Rs 9.13 lakhs respectively.

Functions : The Panchayat Act 1933 directed the Village Panchayats to undertake reasonable care in providing civic amenities in as many as 20 matters like supply of water for domestic use, cleaning and maintenance of public roads, drains, bunds and tanks, removing of obstructions and projections in public streets and places, construction, maintenance and repair of public roads, drains and lighting of the village etc.

Resources . Every panchayat was under an obligation to levy house tax, and tax on vacant land in addition to levying taxes or fees on as many as 16 items such as pilgrim tax, tax on fairs and festivals, entertainments, marriages, adoptions, Octroi and professions etc. The State Government was extending every year a grant equal to 30% of ordinary land revenue realised in the previous year.

Nyaya Panchayats : Another special feature of the 1933 Act was that it had made provision to constitute a judicial body called Nyaya Panchayat comprising of the members of the Village Panchayat to try petty civil and criminal cases. The Nyaya Panchayats consisted of five members elected by the Panchayat in its first meeting from among its members and there used to be a separate chairman. These Panchayats were considering such offences for trial coming under certain sections of Indian Penal Code, Bombay Prohibition Act 1949, Bombay District Vaccination Act, Bombay Primary Education Act, Village Panchayat Act etc. Pleaders, *vakils* etc, were not permitted to appear on behalf of any party. There was a provision for appeal to District and Sessions Court. In 1953-54, the total number of Village Panchayats in the district's vested with the powers of Judicial Panchayats was 287 and the number of criminal cases received during the year was 40 and cases disposed including previous year's balance were 46.

After 1956

After the Reorganisation of the State under the new set-up in accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act 1959, a Panchayat for every big revenue village or group of small villages having a population of not less than 1,500 and more than 10,000 is to be constituted with not less than 11 and not more than 19 members with due reservation of seats for women, SCs and STs. In 1961 the total number of Village Panchayats in the district was 488 and by next decade the number increased to 520, and by 1981, the number of Village Panchayats in the district was 523. The latest elections to these Panchayats were held in 1978 and after the expiry of the term they are being administered by the administrator. The total income and expenditure of all the Village Panchayats in the district for 1960-61 was of Rs 20.75 lakhs and Rs 17.32 lakhs respectively. By 1980-81, the income and expenditure increased to Rs 35.62 lakhs and Rs 38.68 lakhs respectively.

The table given below indicates the taluk-wise number of VPs, income and expenditure in terms of lakhs of rupees for 1984-85 and 1985-86.

Name of the taluk	No. of VPs	1984-85		1985-86	
		Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Athani	64	10.88	8.80	28.68	13.93
Belgaum	66	4.32	3.89	5.15	4.63
Chikodi	71	19.27	16.09	27.55	28.09
Gokak	48	18.85	14.86	10.71	7.71
Hukeri	56	6.87	4.87	6.89	5.42
Khanapur	42	8.71	5.60	13.49	9.61
Parasgad	51	7.07	5.94	8.35	6.35
Raybag	33	7.13	5.58	7.19	5.43
Ramdurg	40	7.02	4.94	6.43	4.53
Sampagaon	50	9.89	8.30	9.93	8.45

For the purpose of illustration the VPC, Chachadi has been reviewed in the following paragraphs.

VPC Chachadi: At present, Chachadi is a group village panchayat comprising of constituent villages viz, Gontamar and Gundlur (uninhabited) with the headquarters at Chachadi. The total population of the Group Panchayat as in 1981 was 4,248 including 4,138 being the population of main village. The number of residential houses within the Panchayat limits was 979 and of them 914 were in Chachadi followed by Gontamar with 65 houses. The total extent of area coming under the jurisdiction of the Group Panchayat was 8,387 acres. The VPC for Chachadi was constituted in the year 1924 in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Village Panchayat Act of 1933. Under the present Act (KVP & LB Act 1959) its latest reconstitution was done in 1978 comprising of 15 members with due reservation (two seats for women and one for SCs/STs). Since June 1983, the VPC is administered by an Administrator. The main village has been provided with protected tap water under NRWS since 1981 at an expenditure of Rs 25,000, while the other constituent villages are supplied with drinking water through wells, bore-wells and tanks etc.

During 1985-86, under NREP Grants the work of five roads was completed by the VPC at an expenditure of Rs 87,158. The total expenditure incurred by the VPC towards the promotion of welfare of SCs and STs under the 18% reserved budget was Rs 500, Rs 945 and Rs 531 during 1985-86, 1984-85 and a year before, respectively. Chachadi and Gontamar were electrified in 1976-77 and at present there are about 57 street light connections in Chachadi and about 8 at Gontamar and number of domestic connections reported are 304 and of them 287 were at Chachadi. Chachadi VPC was adjudged the best Village Panchayat during 1982-83 at the State level. The income and expenditure of the VPC for some years from 1976-77 to 1985-86 are as follows. (The figures in the brackets indicate expenditure in rupees). 1976-77: Rs 4,732 (1,135), 1978-79: 6,885 (4,856), 1980-81: 9,608 (9,670), 1982-83: 16,194 (19,101), 1984-85: 26,161 (19,032), 1985-86: 25,861 (16,259).

Rural Water Supply

Under the Rural Water Supply Scheme there are three schemes: (1) State Sector Piped Water Supply Scheme (2) Central Sector Piped Water Supply Scheme and (3) Mini Water Supply Scheme under District Plan in addition to bore well schemes. During 1980, the Department conducted a detailed second survey for identifying

problematic villages regarding the source of water. Accordingly, as many as 1,205 village were identified in the district as problematic according to various criteria under minimum need programme. Under State Sector Piped Water Supply scheme started in 1965, upto the end of March 1985, schemes completed were 112 out of 220 sanctioned. The largest number of schemes (25) were completed in Sampgaon followed by Chikodi (21) and Belgaum (19). The total amount expended under State sector during 1984-85, 1983-84 and 1982-83 accounted to Rs 105.02 lakhs, Rs 66.70 lakhs and Rs 18.30 lakhs respectively. The Central Sector Scheme started in 1978 is still in vogue under which as many as 34 schemes were sanctioned and of them 19 were completed, extending the benefit to 27 villages. Under Central Sector the amount expended for 1984-85 was Rs 22.00 lakhs, as against Rs 22.97 and Rs 12.87 lakhs for 1983-84 and a year before respectively. In addition to these main schemes, as many as 268 Mini Water Supply Schemes were approved in the district under different programmes like District sub-plan State and Central sector, Scarcity and Bonus Scheme for 1985-86 and of them only 15 schemes were completed by the end of May 1985 under District sub-plan. Mini Water Supply Scheme is in force in the district since 1984-85 and covers only those villages which are not covered under NRWS and ARWS schemes.

Bore Wells : The total number of bore wells drilled in the district during the period from 1980-81 to 1984-85 were 3,067 at an expenditure of Rs 613.40 lakhs. The highest number of bore wells drilled was 868 in 1984-85 followed by 688 in 1981-82 and 623 in 1983-84. Of these bore wells 2,562 were successful. The total number of villages including hamlets benefited by this scheme were 1,475 villages comprising of a population of 6,40 lakhs. There is also a programme of rejuvenation under which old type hand pumps fixed to the bore wells are replaced by New India Mark-II hand pump which has a high capacity in lifting water from deep bore wells. This programme is assisted by the UNICEF authorities by supplying new type hand pumps free of cost. During 1984-85 the district had a target of rejuvenation of 400 old hand pumps and of this, 147 were replaced. Recently (1985) at Chikalgudda of Hukeri taluk a heavy duty latest type India Mark-II Hand Pump is fixed to a wind mill which is said to be the first of its kind in India, to enable to draw water from 300 ft in depth with very little efforts by means of the pressure of the wind. (At present it is not working).

Housing

In order to ease the problem of acute shortage of housing to a certain extent specially in the urban and semi-urban centres, the Karnataka Housing Board, Bangalore, extended its sphere of activities in the district by opening its sub-divisional office at Belgaum in 1972 working under the control of the Divisional office at Hubli. During the period from 1972 to 1982 as many as 435 houses were constructed by the board at Belgaum at an expenditure of Rs 66.25 lakhs and of these 230 were for low income group built at an expenditure of Rs 49.00 lakhs and the rest (205) under rural housing scheme at an expenditure of Rs 17.25 lakhs.

Under HUDCO scheme, since its inception to the end of 1982-83, as many as 590 houses were constructed by the board at Belgaum at an expenditure of Rs 76.00 lakhs and of these houses as many as 404 were meant for economically weaker sections, 144 under low income group and the rest (42) for middle income group. During 1965 to 1973 when the granting of cash loan by the board was in vogue it had granted a cash loan of Rs 1.68 lakhs for construction of 10 houses in the district. (Again this scheme has been continued). Under the rural housing scheme, during 1968 to 1986, the board had financed 1,009 individuals with a total loan of Rs 29.87 lakhs. In addition to the Housing Board's activities, there are as many as 167 house building co-operatives working in the district to assist their members in house building (See Chapter VI). Some of the Municipalities of the district have provided houses to their employees specially to Pourakarmikas.

People's Housing Scheme

According to one estimate, in the district as many as 58,026 families were identified as siteless by the end of October 1985 and of them 55,921 persons were provided house sites and of them 19,653 were SCs and 165 were STs. Under People's Housing started in 1973-74 and closed by 1978-79 (7,121 houses), under HUDCO Assisted Scheme during 1978-79 to 1985-86 (20,910 houses), under Bank Assisted Scheme during 1980-81 to 1981-82 (2,500 houses), and under experimental low cost housing scheme between 1976-77 to 1985-86 (10,001 houses), altogether 40,532 houses were sanctioned upto the end of October 1985 and of them 33,667 houses were completed under different schemes. The total expenditure incurred in all the above schemes since inception of each scheme upto the end of October 1985 was

Rs 756.44 lakhs, comprising of Rs 246.11 lakhs as loan and Rs 510.33 lakhs as subsidy. Of these houses as many as 17,187 were meant for SCs, 891 for STs and the rest (22,454) for others.

Under Bhagya Mandira Housing Scheme which is in vogue in the urban areas the number of houses allotted and completed by the end of October 1985 in the district was 1808 and 1690 respectively at an expenditure of Rs 66.66 lakhs. Under the improvement scheme, as many as 764 houses were allotted and of them the work of 714 houses was completed at an expenditure of Rs 17.60 lakhs in the district.

Town Planning

In the former Bombay State, under the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act 1915, replaced by the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1954, local authorities like Municipalities were entrusted to initiate and execute the Town Planning Schemes in their respective areas. According to 1954 Act, it was an obligatory function of the local authority (where the population exceeded 20,000) to enforce town planning in its jurisdiction. Before 1956, the Town Planning activities in the district were very limited, confining to Nipani and Belgaum. The Master Plan for Nipani and Belgaum were prepared earlier for implementation to the local authorities. During the Third Plan cent percent Central assistance was provided for taking up the preparation of development plans for cities in Karnataka. Accordingly a Master Plan Unit was established for the preparation of development plan for Belgaum City and the office of the Assistant Director, Town Planning, Belgaum was established in January 1962 and at present its jurisdiction extends over the whole district.

The Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 brought into force in 1965 is applicable to Belgaum Planning area comprising of about 180 sq km including Belgaum city and the surrounding 25 villages. The main functions of the Department of Town Planning in the district includes surveying and preparation of up-to-date base maps, development plans for all towns and taluk headquarters including potential villages, pilgrimage and tourist centres, etc.

The development plan for Belgaum city was prepared by the department in 1963 and Planning Authority for the Belgaum City

Planning Area was constituted in 1967. During the period from 1963 to 1981 the department had also prepared base maps for all the taluk headquarters and other towns together including important villages (17 in number) and growth centres (19 in number) in the district. Development plans have also been prepared for the towns viz, Sankeshwar, Nipani, Saundatti, the Yellamma Hills, Kittur and Kabbur in addition to draft development plans for towns like Gokak, Khanapur, growth centres like Hirebagewadi, Madabhavi and Pachapur. The department has also assisted in preparing layout plans for local authorities and other developmental agencies like City Improvement Trust Board, Belgaum (12 layout plans covering an area of 92.12 hectares), rehabilitation plans for Karnataka Slum Clearance Board covering about 283 families of slum dwellers at places like Belgaum, Nipani and Sankeshwar, etc.

Regional Planning: In order to step up the developmental opportunities of backward areas by providing better infrastructure by using the river potentialities as basic resources, the regional development plan for the Krishna Valley Region covering four districts viz, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Gulbarga, the office of the Deputy Director of Town Planning, Krishna Valley Region was started at Belgaum in 1977 and the draft regional development plan has been prepared.

Slum Clearance

Rapid urbanisation, industrialisation and migration of people from rural area to urban centres on large scale etc, have caused the slums to come up in big cities of the district in recent years. The Divisional Office of the Slum Clearance Board comprising of eight districts including Belgaum was first opened at Belgaum in November 1980 and later shifted to Hubli in May 1982. For effective administration, the Division has four sub-divisional offices at Hubli, Bellary, Bijapur and Gulbarga. Belgaum district comes under Bijapur sub-division (comprising of Belgaum and Bijapur districts). The total number of slums identified by the Board in three Municipal limits viz, Belgaum, Nipani and Sankeshwar together are nine and of them six are within the limits of Belgaum Corporation and two at Nipani and one at Sankeshwar with a total area of about 16 acres. Out of six slums of Belgaum City, it is proposed to clear two slums (Kasaigalli and Burudgalli) by constructing about 126 tenements. The expenditure so far incurred towards the construction of tenements

is reported as Rs 6.09 lakhs and other slums have been provided with basic civic amenities like roads, drainage, water supply etc. The number of slum dwellers benefited within the limits of Belgaum and Nipani Municipality is about 480 by the end of 1985.

Improvement Board, Belgaum

In order to cope up with the increasing demand of urban life in respect of housing, water supply, sewerage, etc, the special agency called the Improvement Board for Belgaum was first constituted in January 1976 in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Improvement Board Act, 1976. At present, the Board comprises of seven non-official nominated members and two Government officials. Since inception in 1976 upto the end of 1985, the total number of house sites allotted by the Board for residential purpose was 1,325 in addition to plots for commercial purpose. During 1984-85, 1983-84 and a year before the total income of the Board including Government grants availed and the sale proceeds of the plots accounted to Rs 75.57, Rs 41.68 and Rs 48.15 lakhs respectively, while the expenditure comprising of establishment charges and acquisition of land etc, together accounted to Rs 42.37, Rs 62.74 and Rs 33.14 lakhs respectively.

Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats

The existing three-tier development oriented constitution of local self-governing institutions in the State comprising of Village Panchayats, Taluk Development Boards and District Development Councils governed in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, now have been replaced by adopting a new legislation so as to make these institutions more vigorous and dynamic and nearer to the people with minimum dependance on Government. The new legislation is called the Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act 1983, with effect from 14th August 1985. This new Act has not been brought into operation in full measure since the provisions pertaining to Nyaya Panchayats have been deferred for a period of five years for the time being. This comprehensive and uniform new Act is considered to be unique and historic in the annals of the history of Panchayat Raj in the country in general and Karnataka in particular and is expected to bring radical changes in the socio-economic structure of the rural area and it is hoped that these new institutions will usher in a new dynamism and

real democratic federal polity in rural Karnataka in the years to come. It is envisaged that the new constitution and *modus operandi* of these institutions will result in decentralisation and autonomy and will prove as a great measure of public participation in the development strategy. According to the proclamation, except major and medium irrigation works all other developmental works and related matters come under the administrative purview of Zilla Parishads.

On the basis of administrative hierarchy in the descending order, the new institutions enunciated in the present Act are 1) Zilla Parishads, 2) Taluk Panchayat Samithis 3) Mandal Panchayats and 4) Grama Sabhas. Some of the special features of these institutions of corporate status, are that they enjoy perpetual succession, the tenure of office of all these institutions is five years and 25% of the seats are reserved for women in addition to 18% reservation for the SCs and STs. The Karnataka Local Authorities (Prohibition of Defection) Act 1987 is applicable to these bodies including Corporations and Municipalities.

The Zilla Parishads having a jurisdiction over rural areas of the district (excluding municipal areas) comprises of elected representatives from each taluk (at the rate of one representative for every 28,000 population), with members of the Parliament, State Legislature and head of the DCC Bank as associated members. In brief, Zilla Parishads will function like District Government vested with enormous powers and responsibility of overall development of the district. The official status of the Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha of the Zilla Parishad elected from among the members will be that of a State Minister and Deputy Minister respectively. The chief executive head of the Zilla Parishad will be the Chief Secretary of the rank of Deputy Commissioner.

Next, below the Zilla Parishads the Taluk Panchayat Samithis will be constituted for every revenue taluk incorporating the members of the State Legislature elected from that taluk, elected members of the Zilla Parishad of the taluk and the Pradhans of Mandals working in the taluk in addition to the Presidents of TAPCMS, Agriculture and Rural Development Banks and others. In this novel set-up, TPS functions as the only means of active supervision, guidance and co-ordination. Followed by the TPS are the institutions called Mandal Panchayats which have to play the key role in the present set-up. These shall be constituted for group of villages encompassing

about 8,000 to 12,000 population. Its representative body includes those members elected to it at the rate of one person for every 400 population of a Grama Sabha and each Mandal comprises of about 20 to 30 members. A Mandal Panchayat is vested with substantive powers to undertake developmental works in its area of operation.

The Grama Sabha comprising of all those voters entitled to vote for Zilla Parishad, functioning at every revenue village will be the grass-root level institution in the present set-up. Grama Sabha shall meet from time to time and chalk out schemes for local developments and take such measures which promote unity and integrity in rural life. It is also emphasised in the Act that Grama Sabha, should build up a land army of its own. The Mandal Panchayats and Zilla Parishads are expected to give due considerations to the recommendations and suggestions of the Grama Sabha.

In 1986, by grouping 1,134 villages in the district, 200 Mandal Panchayats have been constituted. The largest number is 29 in Chikodi taluk, followed by Khanapur and Athani 24 each, while Gokak and Belgaum have 21 Mandals in each taluk. The taluks like Ramdurg and Raybag have 11 and 13 institutions respectively being the minimum in the district. For the first time elections to Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats were held in the State on 2-1-1987 and 20-1-1987 respectively including Belgaum district. The total number of members to be elected to these Mandals in the first elections held in January 1987 is stated as 4,877 and of them 2,639 seats were meant for general, 1,040 seats for women, 998 seats reserved for the SCs and STs and the rest (200) reserved for women belonging to SCs and STs. In respect of Zilla Parishads number of seats to be elected from all taluks together will be 73 and the highest number of seats will be from taluks like Chikodi 11 and Athani 10. The list given below indicates taluk-wise Mandal Panchayats in the district as in February 1986.

Belgaum Taluk: 1) Muchandi, 2) Hudali, 3) Marihal, 4) Sulebhavi, 5) Sambra, 6) Mutage, 7) Bendigeri, 8) Ankalagi, 9) Matche, 10) Yellur, 11) Kadoli, 12) Benakanahalli, 13) Belgundi, 14) Uchagaon, 15) Agasage, 16) Sulge-Uchagaon, 17) Santi Bastwad, 18) Halaga, 19) Bastwad, 20) Bagewadi and 21) Kakati. *Hukeri Taluk*: 1) Bugatealur, 2) Sollapur, 3) Nidasoshi, 4) Kanagale, 5) Ammanagi, 6) Hebbal, 7) U Khanapur, 8) Yamkanmaradi, 9) Daddi, 10) Mangutti, 11) Bellada Bagewadi, 12) Yelimunoli, 13) Belavi, 14) Sultanpur,

15) Gudas, 16) Badkundri, 17) Hidkal Dam, 18) Pachapur, 19) Islampur and 20) Bassapur. *Sampgaon Taluk*: 1) Vannur, 2) Nesargi, 3) Deshanur, 4) Nagnur, 5) Devalapur, 6) Hannikeri, 7) Sampgaon, 8) Tigadi, 9) Neginhal, 10) Belawadi, 11) Dodwad, 12) Khudanpur, 13) Sangolli, 14) Hunshikatti, 15) Ambadagatti, 16) Degaon, 17) Kittur, 18) Avaradi, 19) Wakkunda and 20) MK Hubli. *Parasgad Taluk*: 1) Karikatti, 2) Asundi, 3) Inamhongal, 4) Ugargol, 5) Hirekumbi, 6) Sirasangi, 7) Hooli, 8) Manoli, 9) Shindogi, 10) Murgod, 11) Yakkundi, 12) Inchal, 13) Chachadi, 14) Yargatti, 15) Tallur, 16) Sattigeri and 17) Kotur-Shivapur. *Gokak Taluk*: 1) Yadwad, 2) Kuligod, 3) Sunadholi, 4) Koujalgi, 5) Betageri, 6) Mamadapur, 7) Maladinni, 8) Khangaon, 9) Kolavi, 10) Maduwal, 11) Akkatangerahal, 12) Ankalgi, 13) Nandagaon, 14) Mallapur PG, 15) Arabhavi, 16) Shindikurbet, 17) Kallolli, 18) Hunshyal PG, 19) Naganur, 20) Masaguppi and 21) Hallur. *Ramdurg Taluk*: 1) Sureban, 2) Sangala, 3) Turanur, 4) Chunchanur, 5) Godachi, 6) Katakol, 7) Hulkund, 8) Kadampur, 9) Hosakoti, 10) Batkurki and 11) Mudakavi. *Chikodi Taluk*: 1) Shirguppi, 2) Jatrat, 3) Saundalga, 4) Kurli, 5) Konganolli, 6) Benadi, 7) Akkol, 8) Pattankudi, 9) Khadaklat, 10) Galatga, 11) Bhoj, 12) Mangur, 13) Manakapur, 14) Borgaon, 15) Karadaga, 16) Bedkihal, 17) Shiragaon, 18) Kothali, 19) Hirekudi, 20) Examba, 21) Yadur, 22) Manjari, 23) Ankali, 24) Kerur, 25) Nagara Manoli, 26) Kabbur, 27) Karagaon, 28) Karoshi and 29) Majalatti. *Athani Taluk*: 1) Jugul, 2) Kagwad, 3) Shedbal, 4) Ugar BK, 5) Ugar KH, 6) Mangsuli, 7) Ainapur, 8) Mole, 9) Shakaratti, 10) Darur, 11) Athani, (rural), 12) Satti, 13) Savadi, 14) Nandagaon, 15) Kokatnur, 16) Aigali, 17) Kakmari, 18) Adhahalli, 19) Gundewadi, 20) Telsang, 21) Jambagi, 22) Ananthapur, 23) Khilegaon and 24) Madhabhavi. *Raybag Taluk*: 1) Nasalapur, 2) Nandi Kurali, 3) Bhendwad, 4) Kankanawadi, 5) Handigud, 6) Mugalkhod, 7) Hidkal, 8) Harugeri, 9) Chinchali, 10) Khemalapur, 11) Alagawadi, 12) Alakhanur and 13) Bhiradi. *Khanapur Taluk*: 1) Kanakumbi, 2) Jamboti, 3) Ramgurwadi, 4) Idalhond, 5) Garlagunji, 6) Baragaon, 7) Parishwad, 8) Hiremanoli, 9) Itagi, 10) Gandigwad, 11) Kadatan Bagewadi, 12) Chapagaon, 13) Nandgad, 14) Kasaba Nandgad, 15) Halshi, 16) Bidi, 17) Mangenkop, 18) Kakkeri, 19) Lingamath, 20) Nagargali, 21) Londa, 22) Kapoli, 23) Gunji and 24) Manturga.

Statement showing the income of Taluk Development Boards of Belgaum district for 1985-86

<i>Name of the TDB</i>	<i>LR assigned by Government</i>	<i>Rates and Taxes</i>	<i>Revenue derived from Taluk Board properties and other sources</i>	<i>Miscel- laneous</i>	<i>Grants & contribution</i>	<i>Debt Head</i>
Athani	6,53,809	3,52,902	46,784	34,695	—	23,88,461
Belgaum	1,21,257	2,78,124	5,307	86,838	—	8,15,588
Chikodi	8,50,681	2,56,928	74,525	1,16,852	7,51,571	2,75,136
Gokak	94,813	3,90,146	15,925	1,14,895	1,41,937	3,78,373
Hukeri	88,304	94,228	19,060	16,344	—	8,28,829
Khanapur	1,52,842	94,943	8,247	6,157	—	4,98,240
Parasgad	4,80,450	2,29,290	5,080	11,078	3,480	7,29,824
Ramdurg	68,448	1,37,323	12,333	350	2,154	4,54,133
Raybag	1,88,900	30,336	60,000	53,500	—	2,72,500
Sampgaon	1,11,653	2,33,239	23,696	28,870	97,900	3,97,007

Statement showing the expenditure of taluk development boards of Belgaum district for 1985-86

<i>Name of the TDB</i>	<i>General Admini- stration</i>	<i>Public Works executed</i>	<i>Public health and sanitation</i>	<i>Civic amenities</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Contribution and grants sanctioned</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Debt Head</i>
Athani	1,70,275	3,38,105	99,981	37,294	12,263	—	1,51,630	26,96,209
Belgaum	2,24,155	2,27,318	1,416	58,030	25,000	—	41,678	9,15,056
Chikodi	3,17,031	4,63,907	40,305	44,865	31,418	—	10,55,443	3,40,880
Gokak	89,890	72,752	—	39,821	2,500	—	1,36,862	9,20,385
Hukeri	92,019	1,74,600	15,060	58,115	2,595	6,500	42,092	15,59,473
Khanapur	1,06,975	85,257	5,343	19,166	11,900	2,232	76,058	4,81,705
Parasgad	1,04,312	1,57,755	6,585	32,885	9,994	—	64,820	7,98,342
Raybag	1,43,500	2,67,000	16,000	63,200	15,784	—	—	1,54,800
Ramdurg	1,29,986	86,867	6,000	38,410	15,960	—	1,17,744	2,82,312
Sampgaon	2,15,415	76,760	16,862	86,073	7,570	—	54,395	4,60,920

BELGAUM DISTRICT

The Table giving some more details about the town panchayats of the District is given below

Name of the Town Panchayat	Year of formation TP/VP	No. of houses in 1986	Total Income and Expenditure of Town Panchayats for 1985-86		Amount spent for the welfare of SC and ST persons out of 18% budget
			Income	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6
BELGAUM TALUK					
Yellur	1962	1,275	43,355	39,764	2,368
H Bagewadi	1975	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kadoli	1975	980	33,728	30,889	1,744
Sambra	1975	685 (1979)	16,056 (78-79)	20,076 (78-79)	NA
CHIKODI					
Akkol	1916	1,488	67,567	56,145	8,027
Borgaon	1941	2,607	1,59,437	63,579	5,000
Bhoj	1942	2,537	99,157	85,401	16,901
Examba	1963	1,921	1,01,604	97,666	8,200
Konganolli	1975	1,923	79,166	67,964	6,942
Khadaklat	1960	2,199	73,949	71,557	4,500
Pattankudi	1976	1,459	53,562	54,727	9,000
ATHANI					
Kagwad	1943	1,650	64,161	58,291	4,000
Mole	1974	1,092	24,726	23,800	973
Ainapur	1958	2,080	1,10,837	83,376	2,483
Ugar Kh	1976	2,195	85,024	72,093	7,093
RAYBAG					
Chinchali	1960	2,013	47,091	60,895	4,366
PARASGAD					
Yaragatti	1974	1,600	46,642	60,926	2,600
Murgod	1960	2,050	70,498	70,302	2,740
Manoli	1959	2,328	72,507	68,694	3,510

1	2	3	4	5	6
SAMPGAON					
Neginhal	NA	1,856	53,832	57,981	1,322
Kittur	1927	2,553	93,276	1,62,336	1,000
MK Hubli	1971	1,800	39,135	60,681	1,500
Dodwad	1924	1,278	28,004	64,359	500
Sampgaon	1960	1,919	21,652	37,591	4,700
Nesargi	1969	1,845	49,219	25,032	2,600
Deshanur	1960	1,350	51,174	38,695	3,195
GOKAK					
Ankalgi	1973	1,192	74,458	70,743	5,416
Khanagaon	1961	2,142	34,619	18,904	100
Koujalgi	1961	1,650	NA	11,526	NA
Kallolli	1947	2,180	65,979	82,488	3,800
Mallapur	1959	2,953	1,34,532	1,44,269	4,500
Yadwad	1961	1,879	60,739	30,705	400
RAMDURG					
Katakol	1976	3,000	55,000	50,000	8,000
HUKERI					
Yemkanmardi	1961	1,450	51,916	56,399	2,929
KHANAPUR					
Nandgad	1960	1,640	74,904	77,916	2,900

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Education in Belgaum district had its beginning in the *agraharas* which were centres of learning of the ancient times. They were founded by donations of land, etc, made either by the king or queen or an officer or any rich individual to encourage scholarly pursuits. Vadgaon-Madhavpur area which was an urban centre of Shatavahana times must have been a centre of education too, but no details are available. We come across reference to one of the first *agraharas* in the Sangolli plates of Kadamba Harivarma when village Tedava was distributed among 23 scholarly brahmins. But, it is not clear whether the village was in this area itself, as Tedava could not be easily identified. Clear information regarding the existence of *agraharas* is generally available after the 11th century.

Belavi, ancient Bellambi (Hukeri tq) was an *agrahara* in Saka 937 (c 1015) and one Kalidasaiah is described as the chief of the Mahajanas or scholarly brahmins of the place whose number was 50. Goa Kadamba Permadi founded an *agrahara* at Dodwad during the 22nd year of his rule. Belgaum had an *agrahara* with 84 scholars, according to a record of 119. The scholars here were described as poets (*kavi*), singers (*gamaki*) and orators (*vagmi*). A record (1261) from the place speaks of one Ishwara Ghalisasa, and *ghalisasa* is none but a *ghatika sahasi* who was certified as a scholar by a *ghatika-sthana*. The record also speaks of one Lakshmidhara, described as the "crest jewel of the Rigveda *shakha*". It is stated in a record from Belgaum that Belgaum *agrahara* was a very ancient one, founded by Ikshavaku *Chakravarti* after having performed horse sacrifice and settling there 16 scholars, and calling the place Ikshugrama. Present Manoli had an *agrahara* called Shivapura where there were 16 scholars

(1222) and a record of 1252 of the place speaks of one Sarveshwara, an outstanding scholar. The *agrahara* at Enagi (ancient Enige) with 110 *mahajanas* was founded by Teji Chamupati, a commander under the Later Chalukyas in 1182. Huli was an important *agrahara* with 1,000 *mahajanas*, first mentioned in Saka 990 and it had also a *Ghaisasageri*, the street of *ghatikasahasis* whose number is given as 100. But, it is not clear whether Huli itself had a *ghatikasthan*. But the place which was *ghatikasthan* in Belgaum district was Huvina Bage or Raybag. It is considered as the Prayaga for the South. The Mahalingeshwar temple at Gokak is described as another *ghatikasthan*. Kokatnur also had an *agrahara* called Korgatanagrahara and the head of the *agrahara*, one Mallideva was provided with fly whisk, betel bag, horse, a comfortable seat, great comfort (?*mahabhoga*) and maid servants by the government in 1235. The *agrahara* at Deganve was founded by Goa Kadamba queen Kamaladevi in 1174 providing for 30 *mahajanas*. Khadaklat (Latti, 1174), Madbhavi (1239), Elya in Halasigenadu, Kerur (Kereyur, Chikodi tq), Kabbur (Saka 1128), Basidoni (Saundatti tq, 1554), (Bombalawada in Chikodi tq, 1204), Asundi (called as *piriya agra-hara* Hasundi, 1228), Karoshi (Kervasi, near Chikodi), Chachadi (called Mahagrahara in Saka, 1124), Nesargi, Telsanga (Tilasang, 1147) and Kottalagi (Kottilige, Athani tq, 1167) were some of the notable centres of learning as mentioned in inscriptions (of dates given in brackets). Places like Harogoppa (Saundatti tq) and Harugeri (Raybag tq) indicate that they were settlements of scholarly brahmins. Sirsangi too had an *agrahara* and the Hebbeshwara temple there had a *matha*, the word in fact meaning a hostel attached to a temple for the students. *Agraharas* were centres where the brahmins had to engage themselves in the six-fold duties or *shatkarmas* which included studying and teaching. They were to be well versed in the 14 *vidyas* which included the four Vedas, six Vedangas or limbs of the Vedas, Tarka, Dharmashastra, Purana and Meemamsa. They had separate arrangements for education of boys and this was called *balashikshe*, as can be seen from records elsewhere in Karnataka.

There were many temples owned and managed by the Kalamukha Shaivas in Belgaum district, and generally the Kalamukha teachers were renowned for their scholarship and piety. These temples generally had *mathas* or hostels attached to them, and the Hebbeshwara temple *matha* mentioned above is one such example. The Kalamukha saints at the Vannur and Sogal temples were engaged in teaching. The Jaina *bastis* found at Saundatti, Belgaum, Raybag, and other places in the district also must have been centres of

learning, as *basti* literally means a place where the Jaina *munis* stayed, and the Jaina *munis* were also renowned for their scholarship. The Veerashaiva *mathas* that came into existence after the 12th century took over many Kalamukha temples into their fold and continued the tradition of encouraging educational activities. During the Muslim period, every mosque had a *maktaba* where the three R's and fundamentals of Islamic religion were taught. Similarly every town came to have a number of *madrassas* which were centres of higher learning. The Peshwas continued to establish *agraharas* as can be seen from the example of Yedur in the days of Peshwa Balajirao.

Beginnings of Modern Education

There was no facility for general education on a wider scale before the advent of the British and there was very limited facility for education of girls. The rich and the upper classes engaged private tutors on their own to educate their children in their homes. Private teaching centres called *kooli mathas* or *gaunvthi shalas* also existed, where the teacher collected regular fees at the time of harvesting or other seasons in cash or kind. Writing was practised with fingers on the sand spread in front of the pupil. The first government primary school in the district was opened at Belgaum in 1830, which was a Marathi school, followed by a Kannada school in 1838. Four more Kannada schools were also opened at Saundatti, Sampgaon, Bidi and Bailhongal in the same year, followed by the Gokak school in 1840. In 1835, the Bombay Government decided to have the administration of the 'Southern Maratha' country conducted in Kannada as it was a Kannada region, and education too, it was decided, must be in Kannada. The opening of Kannada schools was a sequel of such a decision. Kannada text books like *Isopana Neetikategalu*, *Ganita Pustaka-Poorvanka* and *Shala Paddhati* were got printed at the Mission Press of Bellary in 1833. From 1836, Kannada books were also printed from Bombay, *Sanna Hitopadesha* being the first such book. A Committee with Balshastry Jambhekar, the Educational Officer as Chairman with K B Gadgil of Hubli and Srinivas Subbaji of Kittur as members, busied itself in the production of Kannada text books. A book of Kannada grammar, published by the Wesleyan Mission of Mysore was also used in the region, Jambhekar procuring 200 copies of the book. The first institution imparting English education was the Anglo-Vernacular School founded in Belgaum in 1832 by Rev Taylor of the (Methodist) London Mission.

The Board of Education founded in 1840 in Bombay to supervise educational activities in the Presidency in its report of 1843 makes a reference to the prejudice that prevailed regarding the introduction of Kannada schools thus : "We are happy to say that this prejudice appears to be vanishing since more books have been prepared in this language the objection seems to be subsiding". Marathi schools came to be opened at Sadalga (1841) and Khanapur (1843). Itgi came to have a Kannada school in 1843. The Government High School at Belgaum was started in 1850, and by that year, the district had 12 government schools and their number rose to 14 in 1856 with a total strength of 1,498. By 1866, the number of schools rose to 56 with 4,380 pupils on rolls. By 1873, there were 119 primary schools in the district with 8,153 pupils. The number of schools rose to 202 in 1883 of which, 187 were government and the rest aided (*gaunvithi*). Of these, 156 were Kannada schools, 42 Marathi and four Hindustani (Urdu). The total number of pupils on rolls was 16,380, average attendance being 10,470. In 1900, the total number of schools rose to 291, their total strength 11,702 and the total number of villages with schools was 234.

The first exclusive school for girls was opened in 1856 at Belgaum, known as the Marutigalli Marathi Girls School, started by an European lady (Mrs Seton Carr). The Convent Girls English School was started by a Roman Catholic priest, and the number of girls enrolled was 10 in 1882. The London Mission Kanarese Girls' School was begun at Belgaum in 1875. By 1883, there had been nine schools in the district for girls, the total strength on rolls being 512.

The Board of Education for Bombay Presidency was formed in 1840 which directly took over the supervision of schools. From 1st May 1855 primary education came under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Pune. By the Act of 1884, the Municipalities were required to maintain all primary schools within their areas and be responsible for extension and improvement of primary education of both boys and girls with separate school funds.

In 1918, Vittalbai Patel moved a bill in the Bombay Assembly which was passed, for the introduction of free and compulsory education by the Municipal areas. This, Compulsory Education Act was known as the "Patel Act". Special attention was paid to the

education of Scheduled Castes and Muslims. Wherever feasible, special schools were started for them. Free studentships, free supply of books and slates were provided. Free scholarships were also extended. Night classes were opened for the benefit of those who could not attend the day classes. In 1883, Belgaum had one such night school with 25 'untouchable' students. Primary education for girls also received special impetus. More schools for girls were opened. The post of Inspectress for Girls' Schools was created in 1918.

As a result of the Act of 1884, requiring Municipalities to take care of government schools in their jurisdiction, in the next 40 years, following progress could be evidenced in the field of education. During 1924-25, in Athani taluk, there were three boys' schools run by the municipality on government grants with 675 children and two girls schools with 202 children. Only the Athani Municipality had made education free in its schools. At Bailhongal, there were two municipal schools with 530 boys and two girls' schools with 214 girls, run on government grants. In Belgaum, there were 12 municipal schools for boys with 2,419 children, run on government grants and six for girls with 806 children. There were six non-municipal aided boys schools with 406 pupils and four girls' schools with 304 pupils in Belgaum. In Gokak, there were five municipal boys' schools run by the government with 521 students and one for girls with 131 students. At Nipani, there were six municipal schools for boys with 985 children and one for girls with 111 children.

Primary Education Act 1923: The passing of Primary Education Act in 1923 was perhaps the most important event in the history of Primary Education. The Act transferred the control of primary schools to local bodies. Thus the rural schools came to be managed by the District Local Boards and the Municipalities. The Act also aimed at the introduction of compulsory primary education. A separate Vernacular Final Examination for Girls at the end of VIIth standard was instituted and the first examination was conducted in 1924.

Despite the Second World War during 1944-45, a steady progress was seen in all branches of education. There were 528 schools (of which 49 were for girls) in Belgaum district in 1922, and in 1932 their number rose to 859 (81 for girls) and by 1942, this figure reached 1,194 (90 for girls) and in 1947, the total number of schools was 1,159 (93

for girls). A committee was appointed by the government in 1938 to advise the government on the question of vocational training at secondary schools. The committee opined that there should be no difference in the courses offered for boys and girls. It felt that special impetus must be given to the education of girls and under the scheme of Compulsory Education, preference should be given to the education of girls. A common syllabus was prepared for both boys and girls during 1947-48. Separate Primary School Certificate Examination for girls was abolished. Both boys and girls appeared for a common Primary School Certificate Examination at the end of the seventh standard (popularly called *mulki* examination).

Under the Elementary Education Act of 1941, the government resumed direct responsibility of primary education, till then controlled by the Local Education Authorities. The Act aimed at providing a school for each village with a population of 500 or more in the *maidan* area and 300 or more in the *malnad* area. A Deputy Director for Elementary Education was appointed to be in sole charge of primary education throughout the state. An Elementary Education Fund for each district was also constituted. As in the other parts of the State, a common pattern of education was brought into effect in Belgaum district also after the Reorganisation. At the time of Reorganisation (1956), the district had five colleges, 53 secondary institutions and 1,917 primary schools. The primary schools had a total strength of 2,00,383 boys and girls (including Chandgad taluk).

Basic Education

The scheme of basic education known as the Wardha Scheme was sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi in 1937. An Advisory Committee for Basic Education was constituted during January 1939. Basic education was introduced in primary schools during 1938-39. It was accepted as an essential feature of the system of education. Crafts and community works were compulsory subjects. Basic training centre for graduate teachers was started in Belgaum in 1947-48 and 33 teachers passed the diploma examination in Basic Education.

Literacy

In 1881, out of a total population of 8,63,956, the literates numbered 38,774, of which, 780 were women and the literacy rate was 4.5%. As per the 1901 census, a total of 49,379 (9.82%) were male literates and 1,504 (0.3%) were female literates. In 1911 there were

43,882 literates, among whom, 41,592 (9%) were males and 2,290 (0.5%) were females. In 1921 there were 50,688 (10%) male literates and 5,527 (1%) were female literates. There was a steady growth in the rate of literacy in the district and by 1961, the total population was 16,26,342; out of which, 2,17,969 males and 65,367 females were literates, without any educational level. In addition, there were 51,188 males and 8,369 females who had reached basic education level. There were 6,694 males and 3,574 females who had reached matriculation level. The State's average percentage of literacy in the rural areas was 30.49 males and 4.19 females. The same in urban areas was 55.22 and 32.17% respectively. In Belgaum, male literacy was 33.17 per cent and female literacy was 9.34 per cent in rural areas; 59.03 and 32.84 per cent respectively in urban areas. The district in 1971 had 42.50% male literates and 18.29% female literates totalling 31.52%. In 1981, the percentage rate rose to 36.6 of which male literacy was 48.6 and female 24.41%. The figures for state were, total 38.46%; of which, 48.81% were males and 27.71% females.

After 1956

The duration of Primary Education was seven years, and this was divided into two stages, (i) Lower Primary having standards from I to IV and, (ii) Senior or Upper Primary having standards from V to VII. The Education Integration Advisory Committee recommended that the Primary Education in the entire State should be an integrated course of seven years. All primary schools were taken over by the government with effect from the 25th May 1969 and School Boards in the region were abolished. Similarly, option was given to Municipalities and Taluk Boards who were running high schools to transfer them to the Government.

The first Educational Survey carried out at the instance of the Central Government, besides revealing the regional imbalances in the provision made for primary education, served the very purpose of identifying the schoolless area and fixing the places where schools had to be started or additional teachers sanctioned on a rational basis. New schools were opened in the Second Plan. From 1956-57 a large number of single teacher primary schools were opened in places where facilities for primary education were lacking, as per the recommendations of the Educational Survey Report. The district had six colleges, 52 high schools and 1,838

primary schools including pre-primary by the end of the II Plan. The Karnataka Compulsory Primary Education Act given effect from the 1st August 1961, provided for the enforcement of compulsion at the lower primary stage commencing from standard I for all children in the age group of 5 years and 10 months and 6 years and 10 months. As a preliminary step, a State-wide enumeration of children was undertaken for the first time during February 1961. The response during the first year of the introduction of Compulsory Primary Education (1961-62) on a State-wide basis was very encouraging. Till the end of 1978, the response continued to be so. The Fifth Plan programmes were aimed at achieving 100 per cent enrolment of children in the age group of 6-10 years and a minimum of 50 per cent of enrolment of children in the age group of 10-13 years. The Sixth Plan also aimed at achieving Universal Elementary Education for children in the age group of 6-10 years in a span of 10 years.

Pre-primary Education: The Pre-Primary or Nursery Education in the district prior to 1956 was generally managed by private bodies. The Social Welfare Board assisted the establishment and development of some Balawadis in the rural areas. The government also gave financial assistance to the tune of 70 per cent of the authorised expenditure, while in case of the pre-primary schools of the urban areas, it was 50 per cent. As on 1st November 1956, pre-primary schools were being run as separate units. These were run on grant-in-aid basis with 25 per cent of the admissible expenditure paid by the government. But by and large, pre-primary education was left to the responsibility of parents and private organisations. An important feature in the urban areas was to have English as the medium of instruction. During the year 1979-80, there were 49 government nursery schools and 36 aided ones in the Belgaum district. Their number during 1980-81 was 55 and 36 in 1982-83 it was 61 and 36 and during 1983-84, 65 and 82 respectively. The Taluk Boards also run Balawadis.

By 1980-81, there were 248 primary schools in the Athani taluk with 25,734 boys and 16,916 girls, in the Sampgaon taluk there were 171 schools with 21,507 boys and 15,740 girls, in Belgaum rural 206 schools with 20,185 boys and 15,628 girls, in Belgaum urban 120 schools with 26,356 boys and 23,826 girls, in Chikodi taluk 317 schools with 38,387 boys and 28,683 girls, in Gokak taluk 244 schools with 23,057 boys and 16,348 girls, in Hukeri taluk 194 schools with 22,924 boys and 15,803 girls, in Khanapur taluk 291 schools with 14,947 boys and

12,028 girls, in Raybag taluk 165 schools with 15,401 boys and 9,107 girls, in Ramdurg taluk 147 schools with 12,721 boys and 8,102 girls and in Parasgad taluk 157 schools with 16,540 boys and 9345 girls.

The following table gives the strength of students in each taluk for three years from 1983-84 to 1985-86.

<i>Name of the taluk</i>	<i>1983-84</i>		<i>1984-85</i>		<i>1985-86</i>	
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Athani	26,422	19,135	27,779	20,442	29,635	20,283
Belgaum Rural	20,603	16,962	20,766	17,344	21,092	17,340
Belgaum Urban	25,528	22,831	25,252	22,806	25,468	23,100
Chikodi South R	19,527	14,739	19,542	14,951	22,127	17,753
Chikodi North R	19,260	15,837	19,239	15,939	19,604	16,511
Gokak	29,286	18,923	29,357	19,095	29,840	19,582
Hukeri	24,137	16,340	24,937	17,489	25,879	18,979
Khanapur	14,050	12,394	14,309	11,914	15,563	13,003
Raybag	16,689	10,400	17,034	10,841	17,655	11,273
Ramdurg	13,832	9,083	14,112	9,348	14,729	9,381
Parasgad	16,997	11,570	17,326	11,720	17,890	2,067
Sampgaon	23,691	17,627	22,650	15,250	22,709	14,360
Total	2,50,009	1,85,841	2,52,303	1,87,139	2,61,741	1,93,632

Improvement of Primary Education

The government took several steps to make primary education more useful and meaningful. During 1978-79, with an aid of Rs 4,95,000 from the government, a scheme of constructing 110 class rooms was taken up. During 1977-78 and 1978-79 the government spent Rs 1,76,000 and Rs 1,57,000 respectively on scholarships for regular attendance. Free text books were distributed for 3,000 children from standards I to IV and 1,600 children from V to VII, at the cost of Rs 15,000 and Rs 16,000 respectively, during 1978-79. For the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes studying at primary level, an annual scholarship of Rs 40 per student was

paid. From 1985-86 free text books are being supplied to all primary school pupils in the State. Uniforms are supplied free in all rural government primary schools.

National Education: Ganesh Vidyalaya at Belgaum was started in 1907 by the freedom fighters in the wake of the Swadeshi Movement, when a call had been given to national education as a part of *chatussutri* or four fold programme of Tilak. This was closed down in 1910. As a part of the Non-Cooperation movement, Tilak Vidyalaya was started at Belgaum and Tilak Rashtriya Pathashala at Nipani. At Belgaum, this national high school was started in 1921 by Babasaheb (Sadashiva) Laxmana Soman with the help of people like Keshavarao Gokhale, Gajananarao Ghaisas, Vamanarao Bhate, Lele, Hari Vamana Ginde, Sripadarao Kittur and Triambka Deshpande from Hudali. At Nipani, Tilak National School was started by Dada Naravane, Balakrishna Keshava Patwardhan, Joshi and Ram Bhavu Kagwade, which went on till 1938. All other national schools of the district functioned only for two or three years. Primary schools were also run on the same principles at Hudali by Ramachandrarao Vadavi and Annu Guruji, at Nandgad by B V Kale and Jayade, at Pachapur by Govindrao Yekkundi and Annu Guruji, at Yamakanamaradi by Betageri Krishnasharma and Anantrao Chikodi. Spinning, weaving and other crafts were a part of the curriculum at these institutions where creation of patriotic fervour among the students was considered the paramount goal.

Secondary Education

In the Bombay Presidency, the term 'Secondary School' was applied to all schools in which English was taught, higher classes of vernacular schools being treated under the head primary schools. High school education started with VIII Standard and ended with XI standard with SSC examination at the end. Half the expenditure of the schools was met out of fees and the contribution of the Government was 1/3 the total expenditure. Physical education was imparted in most of the schools, but the response was not encouraging.

For the purpose of bringing uniformity in the duration and courses at the education system in primary, secondary and pre-university levels, the Education Integration Advisory Committee was constituted in 1957. The Revised Scheme of Secondary Education

was introduced since 1960-61 as a consequence of the report of this Committee. With the result, high school education was to be of three year's duration commencing with Standard VIII and ending with Standard X with the SSLC public examination. Thus seven-year primary, three-year high school and two year Pre-University (10+2) course came into vogue. High school education was made free from 1966-67, no fee being charged.

During 1980, the total number of secondary schools in the district was 203, in which 179 were for boys and 24 for girls. There were nine government high schools for boys and two for girls; six were Urdu medium and 40 Marathi medium high schools. There were 2,588 teachers, 53,131 boys and 18,242 girls in the high schools by 1980. In 1983-84, total high schools were 222. (Taluk-wise: Athani 20, Sampgaon 20, Belgaum 61, Chikodi 33, Gokak 18, Hukeri 19, Khanapur 15, Raybag 11, Ramdurg 9 and Parasgad 15).

High Schools

The first high school to be started in Belgaum was the Sardar's High School in 1850 promoted by the donations of the princes of the Deccan States. This later became Government High School. The Anglo-Vernacular School of the London Mission also became a high school in 1873, and was called as American Mission High School from 1903, and presently it is called Beynon Smith High School. The Ramdurg State High School began in 1889.

The Municipalities also founded high schools in their respective towns. The Bailhongal Municipal Jackson High School was founded in 1912 followed by the Nipani Municipal High School in 1920. The Gokak Municipal Anglo-Vernacular School (1890) became a high school in 1926. The newly founded K L E Society in 1916 started the Gilganchi-Artal Anglo Vernacular School in 1916 in Belgaum, and subsequently it became a high school. The K R E Society started its high school at Ainapur in 1919. Private educational bodies came forward in the field in greater number and a majority of the high schools in the district were run by them under the grant-in-aid scheme, even before Independence. These included the Jadhavji Anandji High School started by the Athani Education Society in 1918 and the R D High School at Chikodi of the C T E Society in 1919, followed by the B K Model High School of Belgaum (1925). The Durudundeshwara Vidyavardhaka Sangha

founded the S D High School at Sankeshwar in 1929. An exclusive high school for girls Vanita Vidyalaya was started by the Methodist Missionaries at Belgaum in 1926. Another such institution was Bhagirathibai Shah Kanyashala at Nipani (1938) started by F E Society, S K E Society founded the Tilakwadi High School in 1939. At Nandgad, the Mahatma Gandhi High School was started by the Nandgad Rural Education Society in 1945. In 1939 The Rajput Bandhu High School was started at Tilakwadi by the Vishwabharat Seva Samithi. In the same year S K High School, Hukeri was started by the New English Society. In 1956, Belgaum district had 53 higher secondary schools with 14,886 students.

The term Secondary School in the former Bombay Province meant instruction for Classes VIII to XI, following a primary course of seven years. Thus, the total period of pre-collegiate education was 11 years. The final examination at the high school level was called S S C conducted by the Bombay Government's S S C Board, Pune. This was under the provisions of the 1948 Bombay Government Secondary School Certificate Examination Act. To provide vocational education Multi-purpose High Schools were also started in the district.

S S L C Examination

The S S L C examination is conducted by the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board. In April 1984, a total of 16,591 students appeared for the examination in the district of whom, 11,635 were boys and 4,956 were girls. Among them, a total of 12,171 passed of whom, 8,142 or 69.98 per cent were boys and 4,029 or 30.02 per cent were girls. The district occupied the second place in the State in passes. During the previous year, the district had got the eleventh place with 43.3 per cent of results. For the supplementary examination held during October 1984, a total of 1901 students appeared, of whom 1503 were boys and 398 were girls. The district got the seventh place in the state when 457 boys and 232 girls passed the examination. The percentage of results was 22.32, which, during October 1983 was 23 and the district had stood sixth for the whole State.

For the annual examination of April 1985, a total of 22,308 students appeared of whom, 15,794 were boys and 6,514 were girls. The district secured the first place in the State with a total of 75.5 per cent passes. A total of 16,847 students passed, of whom were 11,783 boys and 5,064 girls. For the supplementary examination of

1985 October, a total of 2,475 students (1,909 boys and 566 girls) appeared, a total of 291 or 15.24 per cent boys and 163 or 28.80 per cent girls passed, securing the fifth place for the district with 18.34 per cent results in total.

Kendriya Vidyalayas

The Kendriya Vidyalayas were started in 1962 with the main aim of providing standard education to the children of transferable Central Government employees. These are run in collaboration with the National Council of Education for Research and Training (NCERT) and the Central Board for Secondary Education (CBSE). The children of Defence Personnel, Central Government financed autonomous bodies and public sector undertakings, are admitted into these schools on preferential basis. Children get free education from I to VII standards. The schools prepare students for the All India Secondary School and All India Senior Certificate Examinations conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi. In Belgaum there are two such schools, one at Sambre Airport (started in 1977) and the other at the Belgaum Cantonment area (started in 1983). The former has classes from 1st standard till XIIth and had a total of 860 students of whom, 478 were boys and 382 girls in 1985-86 and a staff of 35 teachers. English, Hindi and Sanskrit are taught together with other subjects. If need be, regional languages are also taught, but they do not form part of the syllabus. The one at the Cantonment area of Belgaum offers coaching from the 1st standard to the VIIIth and has a total of 453 students, of whom 295 are boys and 158 girls in 1985-86 and has a staff strength of 25.

King George's Military School: A residential school established in the year 1952, King George's Military School is exclusively meant for children of service personnel. It offers coaching from VI to XII standards. It has a total student strength of 300 boys of whom 230 are residents with 35 day scholars and 35 day boarders. It has a total staff of 80 teachers, and is run by the Ministry of Defence.

Kittur Chennamma Residential School: It is a residential junior college for girls commencing with sixth standard which was started in 1969 by the Government of Karnataka and is managed by the Rani Chennamma Memorial Committee of Kittur. It also inculcates physical training with special emphasis on all-round development of students with stress on discipline and leadership qualities. Special attention is paid to sports and extra-curricular activities.

Pre-University Education

The Pre-University (or the plus-two) stage of education was introduced during 1971-72, as a replacement of the one year Pre-university course. Junior colleges came into existence during August 1972. As in 1986, there were seven Government Junior Colleges in the district, out of which two were independent (having only the Pre-university classes) and the other five, composite junior colleges, or upgraded high schools. The district has 45 private junior colleges aided by the Government. The Government Sardar's Junior College, Belgaum (previously Sardar's High School started in 1850), as in 1986 had 239 students in PUC classes, of whom 31 belonged to Scheduled Castes. There were 14 lecturers in the college. The Composite Government College at Naganur had 11 students in total, of whom were seven boys and four girls. There were no SC and ST students. The Government Chintaman Rao Pre-university College, Shahapur had a total of 380 students, including 19 SC students. There were 13 lecturers including one SC lecturer. The Government Junior College, Pachapur had 53 students of whom were 35 boys and 18 girls. There were three SC and four ST students among them. There were nine lecturers among whom two belonged to the SC category. The MRM Government Junior College, Mangasuli had seven students and seven staff members including a lady lecturer. The detailed strength of the several private junior colleges in the district as in 1986 are given in the table shown below.

<i>Name of the College</i>	<i>Total student strength</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>	<i>Total No. of staff members</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GA Composite Junior College, Belgaum	362	279	83	60	3	8
Pandit Nehru Composite Junior College, Shahapur	247	136	70	31	13	14
Bharatesh Composite Junior College, Bellad Bagewadi	78	47	31	7	1	—
SK Composite Junior College Hukeri	437	346	91	113	4	8
Gurusiddeshwara Composite Junior College, Maradimath Arabhavi	103	97	6	19	2	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SR Composite Junior College Hoskoti	62	33	29	1	—	4
Smt Sharada Devi Kore Composite Junior College Belgaum	80	59	21	7	—	7
Janatha Composite Junior College, Belgaum	90	58	32	9	—	8
Sri DL Khot Composite Junior College, Hebbal	343	254	89	50	—	5
SPJT Composite Junior College Manoli	229	—	—	21	—	9
SDVS Sangha's SLB Sardesai Composite Junior College Yadgud	66	49	17	14	—	6
Abdul Kalam Azad Composite Junior College, Gokak	245	135	110	34	—	8
JA Composite Junior College Athani	377	298	79	34	9	13
GNS Composite Junior College Yadwad	71	—	—	7	—	4
DS Nadage Composite Junior College, Karadaga	92	70	22	27	—	7
Mahatma Gandhi Composite Junior College, Nandgad	237	169	68	12	—	10
BVV State Composite Junior College, Ramdurg	140	109	31	16	—	—
GI Bagewadi Composite Junior College, Nipani	65	47	18	13	—	6
Shivayogeshwara Composite Junior College, Inchal	150	131	19	10	—	10
VP Composite Junior College Hidkal	58	50	8	7	—	8
Composite Junior College Ananthpur	47	36	11	7	—	6
BS Composite Junior College Bedakihal	415	304	111	103	—	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Channamma Rani Composite Junior College, Itagi	109	96	13	20	—	—
KRES Composite Junior College Ainapur	84	57	27	9	1	7
VDGB Composite Junior College Hirekumbi	275	213	62	14	25	■
SGS Composite Junior College Madabhavi	77	65	12	14	8	10
Sri Shivabodharam Composite Junior College, Mudalgi	369	290	59	53	1	9
Sri Mahantesh Composite Junior College, Murgod	100	71	29	3	—	7
Mahatma Gandhi Junior College Telsang	67	49	18	7	—	6
SK Composite Junior College Saundatti	360	272	88	19	11	7
SDT Composite Junior College Ghataprabha	117	99	18	24	—	—
RD Composite Junior College Chikodi	828	703	125	225	—	16
Islamia Composite Junior College Belgaum	139	91	48	—	—	7
SFS Junior College, Sureban	142	90	52	13	2	—
Veera Rani Mallamma Smaraka Composite Junior College Belawadi	98	—	98	4	6	7
RV Composite Junior College Raybag	279	242	37	90	—	13
HV Arts and Science Composite Junior College, Harugeri	571	373	41	130	—	15

There are eight more junior colleges in the district from whom information was not received.

Collegiate Education

Till 1933, there were no facilities for collegiate education in the district and the students had to go either to Dharwad, Pune, Sangli,

Kolhapur or Bombay for University Education. The KLE Society founded in 1916 started the Lingaraj College in 1933, and this institution has sponsored many more colleges in the district (and also in the State) like those at Saundatti and Nipani. The Karnataka Law Society founded in 1939 started the first Law College in Karnataka (1939) and the Gogte College of Commerce (1954) both at Belgaum. The RPD College was another pioneering institution at Belgaum (1945). There were five colleges in the district by 1956 which in addition to the above three, included the Secondary Training College (B Ed) and the KLE Society's Lakhamgauda Science Institute. There is also a post-graduate centre of the Karnatak University, Dharwad, housed in the Lingaraj College Campus at Belgaum.

The following table gives the details of different colleges in the district and their strength as existed during 1985-86.

<i>Name of the Institution</i>	<i>Year of establish- ment</i>	<i>Total student strength</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total staff strength</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lingaraj College, Belgaum*	1933	1,692	949	743	47
Raja Lakhamgauda Science College Belgaum (bifurcated from Lingaraja College)	1944	1,547	1,127	420	62
Rani Parvathi Devi College, Belgaum	1945	841	501	340	29
Gogte College of Commerce, Belgaum	1954	2,000	—	—	—
GI Bagewadi Arts, Science and Commerce College, Nipani*	1961	891	—	—	65
JSS Arts, Science and Commerce College, Gokak	1965	1,676	1,340	336	64
SKE Society's G S Science College Belgaum	1966	1,800	—	—	70
The C S Bembalgi Arts, Shah M R Palersha Science and Samithi's College, Ramdurg	1966	944	777	167	40
SDVS Sangh's SS Arts College and TP Science Institute, Sankeshwar	1967	587	478	109	17
Shivananda College, Kagwad	1967	577	488	89	17

1	2	3	4	5	6
GGD Arts and SVS Science College Bailhongal	1968	1,125	—	—	56
SSS Samithi's College of Commerce Belgaum	1968	455	364	91	—
Shivayogi Murugharajendraswamy Arts, Science & Commerce College Athani*	1968	689	—	—	56
Basavaprabhu Kore Arts, Science and Commerce College, Chikodi*	1969	472	333	39	—
The LK Khot College of Commerce Sankeshwar	1970	191	168	23	—
KNVV Sangh's Arts and Commerce College, Kittur	1974	469	—	—	38
SP Mandal's Arts and Commerce College, Raybag	1974	183	163	20	—
DMSM Bhaurao Kakatkar College Belgaum	1975	420	336	84	—
SVS Bellubbi College, Saundatti*	1977	294	235	59	17
Shivabasavaswamy Nagnur Arts & Commerce College, Hukeri	1982	158	126	32	—

*Run by the KLE Society, Belgaum

Commerce Education

Commerce courses were started in some high schools and subjects like commerce, book-keeping and banking were taught. From 1930 onwards, commerce education was also permitted to be imparted by private bodies who started a number of commerce schools which were later recognised by the Government. Prior to Re-organisation, there were 10 commerce institutes in the Belgaum district. During 1955-56, there were 41 high schools having commerce education, with a total of 1,985 pupils. A new syllabus applicable to all commerce institutions was introduced during 1959-60. Spread over different taluks, there are about 40 commerce institutes in the district providing typewriting and short-hand education in both English and Kannada to the needy students. The administration and academic control of

commerce institutes vests with the Director (commissioner) of Public Instruction. But the examinations are conducted by the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board.

The Karnataka Law Society has also started a School of Business Management in the year 1977 at Belgaum, which offers diploma course in Business Management. It is affiliated to Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Medical Education

There has been a rapid expansion of medical education in the last three decades all over the State and the effect of it is seen over the district of Belgaum also. There are colleges providing instruction in different branches of medicine in Belgaum.

The BMK Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya situated at Shahapur was established in the year 1933 and is affiliated to the Karnatak University. Noted eye surgeon, Dr M C Modi had been a student of this college. It is an aided institution with 99 students on roll as in 1985-86 of whom 57 were boys and 42 were girls. It offers the "Ayurvedacharya" (BAMS) course of 5½ years duration. The college has hostel facilities for both boys and girls. There is a library with 2,534 books. The college has the practising hospital at Khasbag, equipped with maternity facilities and an operation theatre with the latest sophisticated equipments. It has a separate pharmacy for preparing all Ayurvedic medicines.

The Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College is run by the Karnataka Liberal Education Society. The college was started in the year 1963 with 100 boys, 10 girls and 17 lecturers. During the year 1985-86, it had a total student strength of 681, of whom 443 were boys and 238 girls. It had a total of 135 staff members, of whom 119 were gents and 16 ladies. It is unaided and is affiliated to the Karnatak University. It offers MBBS course of 4½ years and one year compulsory rotating internship course. In addition to this, a post-graduate degree of 3 years and a post-graduate diploma of 2 years duration are also offered. Residential facilities are provided for the staff and there are two hostels for students one for gents and the other for ladies, accommodating 440 and 230 students respectively. There are post-graduate courses in departments like forensic medicine, orthopaedics, paediatrics, ophthalmology and anaesthesiology. The district

hospital, Belgaum is attached to the college providing clinical teaching facilities to students. It has a well organised Pathological Museum, highly useful to researchers also.

The School of Pharmacy was begun in the year 1968 by the Karnataka Liberal Education Society with D Pharma course and during 1975, the B Pharma course was also introduced. The former is affiliated to the Karnatak University and the latter, to the Board of Examining Authority, Drugs Control Office, Bangalore. It had 167 boys and ten girls for D Pharma and 127 boys and 24 girls for B Pharma in 1985-86. Each course has 20 staff members. While the D Pharma is a two year course after matriculation, the B Pharma is a four year course after the Pre-University. Both are recognised by the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi.

Homeopathic Medical College was started at Belgaum in the year 1967 and is unaided. The fixed intake per year was 80. It had 26 students to start with, which has risen to a total of 551, with 368 boys and 183 girls. There are 18 full-time homeopaths, 7 full-time allopaths and 17 part-time allopaths on its staff. It has a boys hostel that can accommodate 300 students. It has an attached hospital for clinical facilities. It also maintains a good herbarium.

Maratha Mandal College of Pharmacy is a recently started institution. It offers diploma courses in pharmacy of two years duration for matriculates and one year for those who have completed P U C. Hostel facilities are provided separately for boys and girls.

Legal Education

In the Bombay University, and later in the Karnatak University provision was made for a person to acquire law degree after the intermediate course. The LLB course, hitherto requiring a Bachelor's degree as a pre-requisite, is revamped after the academic year 1986-87 and now a five-year course has to be taken up after the Pre-university course. Under this course, there will be practical training after five years which includes visits to courts, study of documents and court rules, attendance at professional ethics lectures, and so on. But preliminarily, students have to study subjects like political science, sociology, history, general English and so on. Inclusive of Karnataka This new system of legal education will be uniformly applied to all law colleges in India.

The first Law College in Karnataka was started in 1939 affiliated to the Bombay University.

The Raja Lakhamgouda Law College, Belgaum run by the Karnataka Law Society was established in 1939. There was a total of 418 students of whom 371 were men and 47 women as in 1985-86. It has a hostel that can accommodate 65 students and has a library with 15,400 books.

B V Bellad Law College, Belgaum came into being in 1975 with 205 boys, seven girls and four lecturers. As during 1985-86, there were a total of 291 students of whom, 277 were boys and 14 girls. There are 11 lecturers and there is a library with 2,808 books.

K L E Society's Evening Law College started in 1975 had 305 students on rolls during the initial year itself and had seven lecturers.

Technical Education

From the year 1906 to 1910, the Sardar's High School, Belgaum was running classes in manual training. During 1919-20, classes in paper and wood work were started. On introduction of Basic Education in primary schools, crafts like Kitchen Gardening, spinning, paper work and card board modelling were introduced in primary schools. After Re-organisation, a separate Directorate of Technical Education was formed in 1959. Technical High Schools in the integrated areas were closed and Junior technical schools were started.

The Government Polytechnic, Belgaum was started during 1958. It offers instruction in diploma courses in civil, electrical, mechanical engineering and commercial practice all with a duration of three years. It provides hostel facilities for the students and maintains a library with 6,539 books on various technical subjects.

The Gogte Institute of Technology run by the Karnataka Law Society was established in the year 1979 and is affiliated to the Karnatak University, preparing students for BE degree. There were 874 students in total among whom 815 were boys and 59 girls, taught by 71 lecturers in 1985-86. It offers courses in civil, mechanical, electrical, electronics, industrial and production engineering, together with the computer science course. It provides hostel facilities also.

The KLE College of Engineering run by the KLE Society was started in 1979 and it offers BE degree courses in civil, electrical, mechanical, electronics and computer science.

The Bharatesh Polytechnic, Belgaum run by the Belgaum Janatha Shikshana Samithi was established in 1984. It is an unaided institution offering diploma courses with 147 boys and 12 staff members. It offers courses in mechanical and automobile engineering.

The KRCE Society's Polytechnic, Bailhongal came into being during August 1984. It provides instruction in diploma in Civil Engineering. It has 22 boys who are taught by 11 lecturers. Other private unaided polytechnics recently started are the Gomatesh Polytechnic and the RN Shetty Polytechnic at Belgaum, the Raybag Polytechnic. Raybag, KLE Society's Polytechnic Chikodi and the Renuka Yellamma Polytechnic, Yellamma Gudda, Saundatti. The district has also a number of ITIs.

Adult Education

Night schools were being run in this region to impart education to adults prior to 1937. Adult Education Committee was appointed by the Bombay Government in 1937, and as per its recommendation, State Adult Education Board was founded. Under grant-in-aid scheme, a teacher was paid Rs 5 per month for teaching a minimum of 15 adults. In 1939-40, adult education classes increased considerably. Intensive Mass Literacy Campaign launched by the Bombay Government selected Athani taluk for implementation in 1945-46. In 1947, adult education was called Social Education. Congress workers also conducted adult education classes during freedom movement days.

The Scheme of Adult Education recently launched by the Government was started in Belgaum, at Bailhongal and Athani taluk during 1979-80. Under the State Plan, the Directorate of Adult Education runs 100 centres at Athani, 100 at Chikodi, and 100 at Raybag. Under the grant-in-aid scheme, there are 90 adult education centres covering the three taluks of Belgaum, Hukeri and Khanapur each having 30 centres. Under the Rural Functional Literacy Programme (RFLP) of the Centre, a project of 300 centres is taken up to cover Parasgad and Sampgaon taluks, each with 150 centres. The Rural Education Society, Ghataprabha covers two taluks in two programmes, that is, Ramdurg with 30 centres and

Hukeri with 90 centres. The Samaj Kalyan Seva Samithi which has its headquarters at Belgaum, runs 30 centres at Ramdurg. The reading rooms called Post-Literacy Centres ceased to work from 1985-86. There were 444 such centres in the district during 1984-85. The total duration of adult education is 14 months of teaching and 4 months of post-literacy programme.

The Adult Education Centres are managed by persons chosen from among the unemployed graduates. Matriculation being the requisite qualification, local educated persons are also selected as teachers. The teachers are given an honorarium of Rs 100 per month and Rs 30 is paid as lighting charges.

The following table gives the details of implementation of Adult Education in different taluks of the district from 1981-82 to 1984-85

Taluk	No. of illiterate adults made literate				No. of Adult Education centres			
	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85
Athani	1,840	2,007	2,177	2,540	100	100	100	106
Belgaum	434	1,202	957	674	22	46	42	50
Chikodi	2,089	2,150	2,087	2,430	100	100	100	105
Gokak	232	622	221	—	10	24	11	5
Hukeri	—	2,469	2,374	2,071	—	90	90	90
Khanapur	133	806	511	462	5	30	30	30
Parasgad	4,266	4,300	4,238	4,105	150	150	150	150
Raybag	418	418	450	—	45	74	74	170
Sampgaon	4,370	4,317	4,140	4,196	152	151	150	150
Ramdurg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	13,782	18,371	15,555	16,478	584	765	747	856

Sanskrit Education

Several Sanskrit *pathashalas* were started, mostly by *pandits* who applied for aid. They were till then being run mostly in choultries and temples. The instruction was generally in Vedas, Kavyas, Shastras etc. These schools prepared candidates for examinations

conducted by the Department of Public Instruction of Karnataka and by the Samskrita Vidya Peetha of Pune. By 1986 in the Belgaum district there were about 11 Sanskrit Pathashalas imparting Sanskrit education as seen in the table given below :

<i>Name of the Pathashala</i>	<i>Year of establish- ment</i>	<i>Total stu- dents</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>SCs</i>	<i>STs</i>	<i>Total staff</i>
Sri Siddalingeshwara Samskrita Pathashala Shivabasavanagar, Belgaum	1962	250	250	—	1	4	3
Sri Shivayogeshwara Samskrita Pathashala, Inchal	1976	200	165	35	7	23	2
SPM's Panineeya Samskrita Pathashala, Nipani	1977	132	—	—	2	4	2
Sri Srinivasa Samskrita Pathashala Athani	1978	65	28	37	14	12	1
Sri Jagadguru Durundeshwara Samskrita Pathashala, Nidasosi	1979	192	—	—	—	—	2
Sri Satyapramoda Samskrita Pathashala, Ainapur	1982	97	42	55	9	—	1
SRVV Sangh's Sri Renuka (Y) Samskrita Pathashala, Saundatti	1982	187	127	60	5	1	2
Madar Channaiah Samskrita Pathashala, SMKHS, Sangolli	1983	129	107	22	27	—	2
Panineeya Samskrita Pathashala Belgaum	1984	92	43	49	—	—	1
Dalita Jagriti Samskrita Pathashala Manoli	1984	60	60	—	60	—	1
Sri Gangadharaswamiji Samskrita Pathashala, Bailhongal	1984	90	60	30	—	—	2

Some Mathas like the Durundeshwara Matha at Murgod and the Hooli Brihan Matha also impart Samskrita education, the latter in astronomy.

Music Education

The district has a few recognised institutions imparting training in music. The following are some such schools functioning in the

district as in 1986, preparing students for examinations conducted by the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board. The Nava Nritya Niketana, Belgaum, which was established in 1956 has a total of 430 students, with 52 boys and 388 girls taught by two teachers. At Hirebagewadi, the Rashtreeya Sangeetha Vidyalaya was begun in 1957 which has 201 students with 15 boys and 186 girls including eight SC students. It has three teachers. The Saraswati Sangeeta Vidyalaya at Ramdurg was begun in 1958 and has 102 students of whom are 36 boys 66 girls including two ST students on its rolls. It has two teachers. The Shakthi Sangeetha Vidyalaya, Mudakavi, established in 1958 has a total of 116 students among whom are 92 boys and 24 girls including three ST students and two teachers. Gandharva Sangeetha Sarovara at Manoli recently started in 1984, has 20 students in total, with three boys, 17 girls including two ST students.

Libraries

The first modern public library in Karnataka was started at Belgaum in 1848, known as Sarvajanik Library by J D Inveralty, the then District Collector, and it is functioning even to-day. The first reading room was started in Shahapur in the year 1834. It was purely a private one with five books and one magazine to start with. Public libraries were started at Khanapur (1863), Gokak (1865), Athani (1865), Chikodi (1866), Sampgaon (1866), Saundatti (1870) Nipani (1875) and all were described as 'native libraries'. The Siddheshwar Mofat Vachanalaya of Athani was inaugurated by Lokamanya Tilak in 1917.

The Government of Karnataka implemented the Karnataka Public Libraries Act in 1965. Consequently, City Libraries Authority for Belgaum was constituted on the 10th July 1970. It started functioning in the city by opening its first branch and head office. During the last ten years it has extended its service to the different parts of the City by opening 11 more branches.

City Central Library, Belgaum was established on the 29th December 1974 in the premises of Sri Naganur Matha building. It has 46,207 books in total comprising of books on basic science. About 2,000 readers make use of the library daily. The library has about 14 branches in the city catering to the needs of the public. This includes a mobile library started on 19-11-1985. The total number of subscribed dailies and periodicals in all branches is 773. As on

31-3-86, total number of members in all branches was 8,746. All branches are provided with audio-visual facilities, where documentary films, awarded film and films on socio-economic development are screened for the benefit of the public. As a step towards inculcating reading habit among students, story-telling programmes are arranged by eminent story-writers.

District Central Library, Belgaum was established in 1972 and has its administrative office at Belgaum. It has 12 branches spread over the different places of the district, except in Khanapur taluk. While the City Central Library covers the Corporation areas of Belgaum, the District Central Library provides library facilities to the areas of the district outside Belgaum City. It has its branches at Hukeri (12,268), Raybag (11,430), Chikodi (14,602), Ramdurg (15,812), Pachapur (16,168), Gokak (19,700), Ghataprabha (15,225), Bailhongal (14,673), Athani (9,260), Saundatti (12,281), Kittur (5,859) and Ankalg (only periodicals) with number of books as on 1986 given in brackets. Besides, each branch gets nine dailies, 12 weeklies and four monthlies.

In addition to this, the following private libraries in several parts of the district cater to the needs of the public: Vijaya Vachanalaya, Khanapur; TMC Vachanalaya, Sadalga; General Library, TMC, Kokatnur; Kannada Grama Vachanalaya, Galatga; TPC Vachanalaya, Kittur; Kannada Grama Vachanalaya, Bhoj; Kannada Grama Vachanalaya, Kudachi; General Vachana Mandira, Murgod; Town Panchayat Library, Examba; G A Vachanalaya, Bedkihal; TMC Vachanalaya, Nipani; TMC Vachanalaya, Khadaklat; Bala Vachanalaya, Shirur; Taluka Sarvajanika Vachanalaya, Nandgad; Sri Hanuman Vachanalaya, Kokatnur; Behanonki Mahipal Town Library and Children's Section, Nipani; Vivekananda Vachanalaya, Sankeshwar; Narayana Dharmartha Vachanalaya, Ainapur; Siddeshwara Town Library, Khanagaon; Sri Shanthi Sagara Vachanalaya, Shedbal; Radhabai Yellurkar Vachanalaya, Karadga; TPC Vachanalaya, Yemakanamardi; Gramaseva Vachanalaya, Akkol; Sharada Vachanalaya, Maradagi; Shamassa Library, Sadalga; Sri Ashoka Public Library, Yaragatti; Chatrapati Rajarama Vachanalaya, Raybag; Veerarani Bala Vachanalaya, Kittur; Sarvajanika Pattana Vachanalaya, TPC Neginahal; General Library, Saundatti; and Sri Shankara Linga Vachana Mandira, Gokak.

Belgaum Science Centre : Belgaum Science Centre was established

in 1986 on the lines of Dr Vikram Sarabhai Community Science Centre, Ahmedabad. It has its sole aim of inculcating among the students of schools and colleges, interest in science. The Centre has its objectives of driving home to the students, the basic tenets of physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics; make them learn science not as a part of their syllabus but as a necessity of life and make them realise the importance and influence of science in the modern society. The centre proposes to have different laboratories for different branches of science, including mathematics by making use of the computer granted by the Government of Karnataka. There are proposals to have a separate open laboratory for children who can conduct experiments by making use of the available material around them and be able to arrive at conclusions. A small beginning has already been made in this direction.

Bharat Scouts and Guides

Scout movement was started in Belgaum in the year 1918 by Miller, the Head Master of Sardar's High School. In fact, he was the father of the Scout movement in the Bombay Presidency and Belgaum was the first place in the Presidency where the movement was started. As in 1986, there were 24 Cub flocks and 56 Scout troops in the district with 578 cubs and 1,165 scouts. There were 24 cub masters and 56 scout masters. In the Guide section, there were 32 units of Guide companies including Bulbul flocks, each unit led by a guide captain and a flock leader respectively. During August 1986, National Integration Day Camp was held in Belgaum.

LITERATURE AND CULTURE

A notable position is enjoyed by Belgaum district in the literary and cultural spheres. It can boast of many great names to its credit in these fields. There are some Kannada inscriptions written in an elegant *kavya* style. Among the epigraphical poets Ratta Shantivarma, Kamaladitya, Jinavarma Pandita, Balachandradeva, Lakshmana, Kalideva Pandita, Sajjana Tilaka, Balachandra Kavi Kandarpa, Parshva Pandita, Madiraja and Munichandra can be mentioned. Kamaladitya (c 978 AD) composed the text of the Sogal inscription and Jinadeva Pandita (1050 AD) the Kokatanur inscription. A Jaina inscription at Hosur in Parasgad taluk composed by Lakshmana (1107 AD), speaks of the conservation of a *basadi* at the same place. Kalideva Pandita was composed the Shirasangi (1148 AD) inscription.

Another inscription at Shirasangi is composed by the illustrious poet Sajjana Tilaka (1186 AD). Balachandra Kavi Kandarpa has composed the Belgaum fort inscription of 1204 AD and styled himself as the Emperor of Poets in four languages. Parshva Kavi, author of *Parshvanatha Purana*, has also composed the Kallolli inscription of 1204 AD. The Saundatti inscriptions of 1229 AD are composed by Vadiraja and Munichandra. Madiraja, the composer of the Saundatti record, belonged to the Samasiga family, the ancestor of whom was Rudrabhatta, another poet. Madiraja, the composer, son of Keshiraja had a brother Mallikarjuna, both of whom were administering Sugandhavartti-12.

Among the most prominent early writers of the district, Nemichandra, Rajaditya, Karnaparya, Balachandra, Parshva Pandita, Gunavarma II, Munichandra and Jayendra II are notable. Most of them lived at the court of the Rattas. Nemichandra (1170 AD), author of *Leelavathi Prabhand* was in the court of Kartaveerya III and Lakshmideva or Lakshmana I. Rajaditya, the twelfth century Jain poet, who was native of Raybag, wrote *Vyavahara-ganita* and other mathematical works. Karnaparya also lived in the middle of the twelfth century and wrote *Neminatha Purana* on the 22nd Tirthankara. It is said that Karnaparya was patronised by Lakshmideva I. Karnaparya has also claimed that he wrote his work at the instance of Sribhushana (Gandaraditya) of the Shilahara family (of Kolhapur). *Malati Madhava*, a drama in Kannada is also ascribed to him. Parshva Pandita, author of *Parshvanatha Purana* on the 23rd Tirthankara was the court poet of the Ratta king, Kartavirya IV (1202-1220 AD). Gunavarma II also lived in the time of Shantivarma, a vassal under Kartavirya IV, of the 13th century. He wrote *Pushpadanta Purana*, a Kannada *champu* based on Pushpadanta, the 9th Tirthankara. His another work is *Chandranathashtaka*. It is said the Ratta kings also patronised Aggala, the author of *Chandraprabha Purana*. Jayappa Desai (Jayendra) II of Shirasangi (1716-1758 AD) has rendered into Kannada the *Kuvalayanandalankara Shastra* by Appayya Dikshita and *Navarasamanjari (Shringara Tilaka)* by Bhanudatta. Mallasarja Desai, the last but one ruler of the Kittur State, patronised poets, writers, bards, dancers and musicians. The *lavani* and *dundhubhi*, the songs of the common man were introduced for the first time. Poets and bards arrived to Kittur in Rani Chennamma's period also. Among the poets of this state were Rudra (Lokesha), Amriteshvara, Kashiraja, Jawali Shettara Channbasappa, Munipurada Neelakantharya, Magundi Basava, Devara Seegehalli Rudragowda and Shivalinga

Swamy. Foremost of these, it is said, was Rudra who is reputed to have written *Kittura Geete*, *Soole-Sarjara Pranaya*, and a large number of poems on a variety of subjects. Amritesha's *Kittura Rajendra* and Kashiraja's *Mallendra Mansollasa* are noticeable. One of the poems on Kittur by Anandakavi of Kuragunda has been published in *Kittura Bandaya*. *Mallasarja Kavya*, a poem in Kannada by Shantaveera, vividly describes some incidents of the last few years of Mallasarja Desai. Magundi Basava has been called the court poet, who witnessed the battle of Kittur and presents a graphic and vivid account of it.

Dawn of Renaissance

More than sixty prominent writers appeared on the Kannada literary scene and produced nearly a hundred works on various subjects of diverse literary forms like the drama, novel, biography, essay, literary criticism, grammar, dictionary, linguistics, history, philosophy, religion, *vachana* and Dasa literatures, devotional songs, etc in the district during the period between 1800-1925, the era of dawn of Kannada Renaissance.

There appeared the devotional poets of the Dasakuta tradition, who composed a number of regular songs or *kirtanas*. Bhagavantarao of Chikodi composed *kirtanas* under the name 'Sri Pranasha Vithala'. The devotional songs by the name 'Sri Vara Vithala' were composed by Savadi Ramachandra Rao of Belgaum. Churamari Ramachandra Rao composed devotional poems. Ananthacharya of Gokak composed devotional songs by the name 'Anantadreesha', and wrote *Venkatesha Mahatme*, *Prahlada Charitre*, etc. *Mugdha Sangama Leele*, *Mahalinga Jangama* and other works were written in *shatpadi* metre by Gaudara Basavakumara of Tondikatti. Shantaveera Rachideva Kittur wrote a commentary to the second chapter in *Rajashekhara Vilasa* and other works on Kannada grammar. Gangadhara Madivaleshwara Turamari was another important writer of this period, and among his works are commentaries on *Shabdamani Darpana* and translation of Bana's *Kadambari*. Sheshagirirao Churamari (from Ramdurg) rendered into Kannada the *Shakuntala*, *Mrichchakatika* and other plays, which influenced the Marathi stage. Ramarao (Balashastry) wrote *Raghuvamsa* and Srinivasa Naregal *Vani Mukura* (grammar). Noted scholar Venkata Rango Katti, who worked as a teacher at the Belgaum Normal School, wrote stories, dramas, essays and works on grammar, astrology, religion and ethnology. His translation of

James M Campbell's Gazetteers of Bombay Karnatak into Kannada is worth mentioning. 'Deputy Channabasappa' who hailed from Gokak rendered into Kannada the Shakespearean plays, namely the *Comedy of Errors* and *Macbeth*. The *Devanga Purana* and *Nagalinga Purana* were works of Devendra Shivanagouda Patil of Menasigi. Bheemaji Raghavendra Kulkarni (Aihole Venkatesha) composed *Kirtanas* and wrote the works like *Rama Parijata*, *Ekadashi Mahatme*, etc. Savadi Ramachandra Rao's son Srinivas (Anna) Rao produced *Vinoda Tarangini*, *Makara Sankramana* and other works. Khando Krishna Garde of Gurlahosur rendered Vidyardnya's *Panchadasi* into Kannada. Ramachandra Venkatesha Hodalur, also called 'Bhagavaddasa', wrote *Akruranubhava*, *Gajendra Moksha*, etc. Venkannacharya Agalagatti ('Srinivasa'), who started the Halasigi Nataka Company too, produced the Kannada plays like *Keechaka Bhasmasura Vadha*, *Madalasa Parinaya*, *Shrimati Parinaya*, etc. Gururao Vithala Mohare's *Shabda Sangraha* is considered to be very useful for students. Hanumantha Govinda Joshi and Guddo Mukunda Udagatti were also the notable writers of the period.

The later half of the 19th century is also equally important for the development of literature and learning in the district. Panduranga Venkatesha Chintamani Petkar's *Sanskrita-Kannada Shabda Vyutpatti*, and Sakkari Nayik Mallinayik Inchal's *Sudama Charite* were the two notable works in the first decade of this period. The well-known mystic saint poet Srikrishna Ramachandrapant Kulkarni (Panta Maharaj Balekundri) wrote in Kannada and Marathi languages articles, preachings and *abhangas*. *Bhaktalapa* and *Prema Torana* are his other works. Ramachandra Kanamadi of Athani of this period has also written works on *Bhagavadgeete*, *Raghuvamsha*, *Meghadoota*, etc. *Sartha Ramala Navaratna* is a philosophical work by Balakrishna Malhar Lad of Belgaum, a disciple of Shanta Kavi. Hanamantha Venkatesha Chinnamulagunda wrote *Hindudharma Shastra*. Gurunatha Venkatesha Kittur of Sampgaon was the author of *Aryavidyadarsha* and *Kalidasa Charite*. It may be mentioned that Narasimhacharya Bheemacharya Puneekar of Kittur was an eminent writer and a notable journalist of the period, whose works include *Kali-Vilasa*, *Griha-Vaidyaka*, etc. He was awarded the titles Kavyananda, Sahitya Ratnakara and Vidyavachaspathi. Siddharamappa Dundappa Pavate of Mamadapur has written *Suprabhendra Prabhanjana*, *Basavabhamu*, etc. Basavarya Chennabasava Hiremath (Kambi Basavarya) of Parishwad wrote *Murughendrashtaka*, *Veerashaiva Samaja Gunadarpana* and other works. Balaji Ananta Kulkarni, who also hailed from the same

place, was the guru of the mystic poet Panta Maharaj of Balekundri, and wrote *Balavadhoot* and *Balamukunda*. Veerabhadrappe Halabhavi of Gokak, a scholar of high merit, wrote *Vijayanagara Samrajya*, *Parishkara* and other works. *Horatio Kathanaka* by Bhagavat Venkatesh Chinnamulagund, *Abhijnana Shakuntala* and *Lingaraja Charitra* by Mallikarjunappa ('Shivalinga Tanaya') of Rainapur, *Ankalagi Adiveppana Charitre*, *Kannada Kesari* and other works by Kallo Ganesh Vijapurkar of Kagwad, *Kumudini*, *Pulikeshi* and other plays by Siddhagiriappa Revappa Sabarada of Sundholi are some other works of this period. Dwarapala Chinnappa Jadi also said to be an eminent scholar of high standard, wrote *Jina Bhajani*, *Ibrahimpura*, *Shantisagara*, etc. Veerappa Dundappa Aaruberalina of Hire Bagewadi wrote *Mysore Pravasa*. Krishna Neelakantha Karaguppikar of Kana-bargi's works are *Asahakara Meemase* and *Gandhi Charitre*. Raoji Balakrishna Kulkarni founded the Navajeevana Granthamale and wrote *Kannadigana Sarvasva* and *Ekeekarana*. *Avadhootageeta* and two other books were written by Dhondo Govinda Mahajan of Gokak. Rangappa Bheemappa Poddar of the same place produced *Kavigala Nudi*. *Kaivalya Swamigala Charitre* and two other works were written by Balakrishna Devanabhatta Joshi of Hire Bagewadi. Bheemaji Jeevaji Hulikavi of Devara Shigihalli, founder of the Sharadeya Muttinasara Granthamale, penned *Vidyaranya*, *Namma Kanasu*, *Swapna Vasavadatte*, etc. The founder of the 'Vachanalaya Granthamale' was Damodara Sadashiv Deshpande of Madaval, whose works include *Samajika Savitri* and *Samaja Rahasya*. The plays like *Kaumudi* and *Gajara* were by Narayana Krishna Hampiholi of Shirasangi.

Pre-Independence Days

The period between 1925 and 1950 is called the golden period of the literary development. There appeared a band of elite of literary eminence. Of the persons who were engaged in creating many literary forms, mention may be made of a few personalities of national and international fame, here. Prof K G Kudangar, who hailed from Kaujalagi, was a scholar to whom knowledge was its own reward, and his *Notes on the Mahalakshmi Temple, Inscriptions of Northern Karnataka and Kolhapur*, *Adipurana* (edited) and *Saraswathi* (novel) won him great recognition. He presided over the 43rd Kannada Sahitya Sammelan (Gadag - 1961). Dr Sham Ba Joshi from Gurlahosur has ranked among the foremost scholars in Karnataka, and his works *Karnataka Samskritiya Poorva Peethike* in Kannada and *Marathi Samskriti-Kahi*

Samasya in Marathi won him awards. He was the president of the 54th Kannada Sahitya Sammelan held at Madikeri in 1981. Dr D C Pavate of Mamadapur, a well-known educationist and an administrator, was awarded the 'Padmabhushana' by the Government of India in 1966, and his works include *Elements of Calculus* (on Mathematics), *Memoirs of an Educational Administrator* and *My Days as Governor* in English. Dr S C Nandimath, who was born in Gokak was an educationist, and produced *Kannada Nadina Itihasa*, a book on religions of Karnataka, *Girija Kalyana* of Harihara Kavi (edited) and *A Hand Book of Veerashaivism*. He presided over the Kannada Sahitya Sammelana at Belur (1954). Dr A N Upadhye, who was born in Sadalaga, was an outstanding scholar who edited some 25 works, which comprise *Kuvalayamala*, *Paramatma Prakasha*, *Brihatkatha Kosha*, *Atmanusasana*, etc. He presided over the 46th Kannada Sahitya Sammelan at Shravanabelagola in 1967. Dr Betageri Krishna Sharma ('Ananda Kanda') of Gokak taluk is considered to be one of the champions of Kannada and a creative poet and novelist, and he also edited many works including *Jayanthi* (monthly, Dharwad). Basavaraja Kattimani, one of the front-ranking novelists, won the Soviet Land Nehru Award for his novel *Jwalamukhiya Mele* and presided over the 52nd Kannada Sahitya Sammelan held in Belgaum in 1980. Dr D S Karki of Bhagojikoppa was poet and scholar with his *Nakshatra Gana* and *Bhavatirtha*, collections of lyrical poems and *Kannada Chandovikasa*, a research work on Kannada metrics. Manohara Srinivasa Deshpande of Athani has about 50 works to his credit, of which *Bharatada Shantidootaru*, *Vishvashantiyedega*, *Basavannanavara Divya Jeevana*, etc in Kannada, *Sarvajna Abhang Sandesh*, etc in Marathi, and the *Light of India* or *Message of Mahatmaj* in English are notable. Prahlada Govinda Kulkarni wrote *Kannada Bhasheya Charitre*, which won him the State Award, and his other works include the themes of Kannada poetics, metrics and grammar. Mirji Annaraya of Shedbal, a notable novelist, scholar and winner of the State and Central Awards for his service to the fields of education and literature, published biographies, literary criticism, short stories, novels and works on religion and philosophy, etc, which include *Jaina Dharma* (a study of Jainism) and *Nisarga* (novel). Dr Chandrashekhara Kambara, a well-known folklorist, playwright, poet of national reputation and winner of All-India Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya Award and Ashan Award, hails from Ghodgeri, and *Uttara Karnataka Janapada Rangabhoomi* and *Janapada Vishvakosha* (in two volumes-edited) are his prominent works. Prof V M Inamdar, born

at Hudali, is a foremost novelist and critic in Kannada and English and winner of several awards and has written *Pashimatya Vimarsheya Prachina Parampare*, etc. Ishwara Sanakal of Yadwad composed *Korike*, an anthology of Kannada poems in easy lucid style, and his *Batte*, another anthology, won him the I prize of the State Literary Academy in 1972. Dr Ja Cha Ni of Ambadagatti, the present Jagadguru of the Nidumamidi Shreeshaile Mahapeetha at Gulur, has published about 250 works on poetics, religion, philosophy, particularly on the Veeragama and the origin of Veerashaivism, which contain *Jeevana Siddhanta*, *Dhwani*, *Sampadaneya Sompu* and such other works. He has also won the State Sahitya Academy Award for his work on poetics. S D Inchal of Hire Bagewadi, who belonged to romantic school of Kannada poetry, produced *Tarangini*, *Sneha Saurabha*, *Bannada Chendu*, *Kittura Kranti* and other anthologies. Chulaki Govindarao ('Chalukya') being a Gandhian and a freedom fighter of the district, produced *Mopasana Kathegalu*, *Pranahuti* and over 20 works. *Samyaktva Kaumudi* of Mangarasa, *Mayamandira*, *Janapada Veerageetegalu* and other works are by Bhujendra B Mahishavadi. Siddhalinga Kavi of Shivapura wrote *Savalagi Sri Shivalingeswara Purana*, based on the account of Maha Shivayogi Shivalingeswara, the founder of the Savalagi Siddhasamsthana Matha. Acharya Payasagara of Ainapur rendered *Paramatma Prakasha* into Kannada.

Both Ramachandra Vadavi and Pundalikji Kathagade of the district were among the veteran freedom fighters and writers of the nationalist and Gandhian literature. Balakrishna Yamaji Deshpande (Annu Guruji) published a remarkable source book of the freedom movement in the district called *Belagavi Jilleyalli Swatanthrya Horata* and *Pakistanada Hooli*. Aravinda Joshi and Anantrao Chikodi are two other such writers. Maharudrappa Revappa Sakhare of Rajagoli, an educationist and scholar in Sanskrit, wrote *History and Philosophy of Lingayat Religion and Lingadharana Chandrika* in English. Padadayya Puranikmath ('Duradundeesha') was a scholar in Kannada and Sanskrit, and *Prabhudevaru* is a Yakshagana play by him in Kannada. Sali Ramachandra Rao of Ramdurg is a well-known poet and writer in several languages, and the State Sahitya Academy award winner (1968) and has written about 16 books and his long-poem *Tilanjali* has been described as a spontaneous outflow of the agony of the depressed. Tallur Rayanagouda Patil, Chairman of the Kittur Chennamma Rani Itihas Mandal, has edited and published the *Mallasarja Kavya*, and his another notable work is *Kittura Bandaya*. Prof V G Kulkarni and Prof P K Bhagoji are versatile scholarly writers from Belgaum.

Doddabhaveppa Moogi of Bailhongal, another renowned scholar of the district, published *Kittura Kalaga*, an anthology of folk-songs on the battle of Kittur. *Shatsihala Yoga Dharsana* is a work of Sri Gurubasava Mahaswamy of the Motagi Math at Athani. Reputed scholar Dr Kumaraswamy of Tapovana of Dharwad hails from Hunashikatti and has published many scholarly works on Veerashaiva religion and philosophy in English and Kannada. Gurupadaswamy Hiremath of Jalikoppa has won awards for his *Hoodota* and *Haalinalindi*, anthologies of children's poems. Prof I I Kalakannavar of Kagwad has rendered Sanskrit quotations into Kannada, and produced *Chidanandavadhoota*, *Renuka Mahatme*, etc. Sadashiva Veerabhadrapa Hanji of Halasi, another literary doyen, brought out the account of the life and achievements of Gandhi, Basaveshwara, Akkamahadevi and such other great personages, and compiled *Sanskrita-Kannada Shabdakosha*. B G Turamari of Bailhongal wrote a personal sketch on *Mamadapur Master*. Krishnaji Dasopant Sangoram, a researcher and author in English and Kannada, hailed from Shedabal and wrote a philosophical work *Satsangada Mahime*. B S Kalyani's *Shrimadathania Shivayogigalu* has been published in Kannada and English. R P Kulkarni, a critic and playwright of Athani, published *Gowri* (play), *Sharane Mahalingamma Tayi* (biography), etc in Kannada. *Prabhudevara Vachanagalu* is by Shivalingappa M Angadi of Handigunda. The works of Ishwarappa S Umarani of Malalamatti are *Lingavantike*, *Veeresha Vijaya*, etc. Dr Shivalingayya V Kambi of Kanavi Karavina Koppa has published *Veerashaiva Darshana Meemamse*, *Vaishnava Mathada Ugama Hagu Pragati*, etc. G V Katti's *Bhuvaneshwari Melada Padagalu*, Mallappa S Kedanur's *Nuliya Chandayya*, Jeevana Prakasha, etc, Balakrishna Jere's *Sri Ramadasa Maharajara Charitramrita Kavya*, *Eradu Ashtakagalu*, etc, Chidambara Yajneshwara Dikshit's *Veerakanta* (novel), *Sri Chidambara Leelamrita*, *Sri Kshetra Kengeriya Mahatme*, etc are also noticeable here. Chidambara Sripadarao Kulkarni of Hirebagevadi wrote among other works *Vyakarana Nidhi*, *Sayi Charitramrita* and *Sri Dasabodha*. Ananta Shripada Kulkarni ('Sahityananda'), who also hails from Hirebagevadi, has written several books on biographical themes and he has rendered *Raveendra Shaikshanika Tatvajnana* into Kannada. *Bharatiya Samskruti*, *Sogasina Kathe*, *Swamy* (translation) and many other works were by Bhaskar Govindarao Gokhale of Belgaum. Dr Panduranga Vishnu Jayade of Khanapur, a doctor by profession, has published works in English and Marathi, and his Kannada works contain *Vaidya Sanmitra* in two parts, etc. *Bharateeya Samskrutiya Hirime*,

Veera Vairagi and *Bhagat Singh* are by Bhavurao Venkatrao Deshpande of Athani. The musical works, namely, *Hindoosthani Sangeetada Roopureshegalu*, *Sangeetha Shastra Parichaya*, etc are by Prof Ajanna Uluvanagowda Patil of Degaon. Srikantha Bhujabala Shastri of Ugar wrote *Pradyumna Charitre*, *Yogasana*, *Bhadrabahu Charitre* and *Samyaktva Saara*. Dhanavantarao Annarao Bogar of Ainapura published *Mahapurana Saara*. Gurulingappa Mallappa Patil, who wrote *Granthasoochi Mattu Pusthakashastra*, *Basavannanavaru Lingavanta Dharma Samsthapakaru* and other works in Kannada and English, hails from Gokak. Lingo Chikko Patil ('Bindu Madhava') of Asundi, a scholar in Sanskrit and English, wrote *Aadya Shankaracharya Stotragolu* in two parts, *Bhagavadgeete*, *Sarojini Naidu* and other works in Kannada. Dr Surendra P Patil of Shedbal, whose eminent works on Jainism and its literature comprise *Jaina Samskrutiya Habbagalu*, *Pramukha Kannada Jaina Kavigalu*, *Adinatha*, *Kavi Brahmashiva* and such other books. Dr Parashuram B Badiger of Beedi, a notable scholar in Prakrit and Kannada linguistics, has written *Gatha Saptashati*, *Jainatattva Sangraha*, *Prakrita Bhasha Swaroopa*, etc. Ulavayya Veerayya Huleppanavarmath ('Uluveesha') of Hirenandihalli has written about 17 works and *Makkala Mandira* and other anthologies of his have won him the State and Central awards. Prof V G Marihal of Kittur, a renowned scholar, has written books on education and history, and his *Kitturina Itihasa* is a study of culture of the Kittur State. Motagi Mallikarjuna ('Kannada Kavi Kalidasa') of Athani is a scholar of high merit, whose works include *Linga Vilasa*, *Anthahapura Geethe*, *Shivanubhava Darpana*, etc. Dr Mallikarjuna S Latthe of Muthanal, whose *Janapada Kavicharite*, a source book, throws light on hundreds of folk poets, and his *Uttara Karnatakada Odapugalu* has won an Academy award (1974)

Shridhar Telkar, an eminent journalist and writer of Belgaum, produced *When East Meets West* and *Kittur Channamma Rani* in English and *Shahji Raje Bhonsle* in Kannada. B R Jakathi of Kittur and Gurupadaswamy Hiremath of Jalikoppa have jointly produced the *Kittura Nadinalli Swatantrya Samara*, a memoir of exciting events in freedom movement. Dr M B Neginahal's *Prachina Kannada Shasanagala Bhashika Adhyayana* is a scholarly work on linguistic study of pre-old Kannada inscriptions. Dr Sangamesh D Savadattimath of Muragod, scholar in linguistics, has written *Dravida Bhashegalu*, *Prasada* and other works. Dr Shankara G Ghatapanadi of Bellada Bagewadi has published *Prachina Bharatadalli Shramajeevigalu* and *Aadhunika Europu*. Dr Basavaraja Malashetty of Tigadolli has

produced a masterly work on the theatre of North Karnataka *Uttara Karnatakada Bayalatagalu*. Prof C V Mathad of Saundatti has written *Swatantrya Saudamini*, a book on Kittur Chennamma. Shanbhag M Krishnaraya of Belgaum has about 20 works to his credit. Of them *Rajadharma*, *Rasachetana*, *Soundarya Nidhi Goa*, etc, may be mentioned. *Vidya Vachaspati*, *Shri Mauneshwara Vachana Sameekshe* are by Dr Virupaksha B Badiger of Kittur. Sri Nirvana Shivayogi of Ugargol, Sri Mallikarjuna Swamiji of Hanchinal and Gurupadappa Yekkundi were great scholars, whose works are on the themes of Vedanta, Aagama, Purana, etc. S V Jevoor of Sutagatti, an educationist of eminence, has published *A History of Education in Karnataka* and *Summer Harvest* in English, and *Shikshana Sameekshe* in Kannada. Gopalacharya Mahuli of Ainapur, an author of several works in Sanskrit, Hindi and English, has brought out *Sandhya Rahasya* in Kannada. *Sirigannada Charitrakosha* and *Aluru Venkatarayaru* are published by Venkatesh Sangli of Gokak, a scholarly writer. Several articles have been published on the last days of the Vijayanagara Empire by Giri Shesha Katti of Belgaum, and among his other works is *Kavi Kanakadasaru*. *Kaivalyamrita Viveka* and several other works have been written by Chennappa Basavalingappa Pavate of Gokak. *Yogiraja Shri Shivabasava Shivayogigalu* is a work of Basavalinga Shivacharya Swamiji of Telasang. *Hallada Yogi* and *Sharanasati Mattu Lingapati* are publications of Veeresha Hiremath. Hayavadana G Lokur ('Vaaji') of Bailhongal has written many notable works including *Kannada Nadina Belavanige* and *Kannada Sahityadalli Duranta Drishti*. *Swamy Vivekananda*, a biography in Kannada is published by Veeresh M Wali ('Veeva'). V B Lokapur's articles on the ancient literary doyens like Pampa, Ranna, Asaga and Chaundarasa are worth noting. S M Desai of Rudrapura, A T Patil of Kokatanur, Doddappa G Amar-golmath of Sampgaon, Narayan S Galagali of Belgaum, Dr Ram Ittannavar or Yadwad, K M Koti of Chulaki (*Sankhyashastra Parichaya*, etc), Mahadevappa F Karennavar of Hampiholi (*Bhoomandala Parichaya*, etc), Dhruvaraja V Mutalika Desai of Belgaum (*Vaarta Samsthegalu*), Gurappa D Somannavar of Karoshi (*Praayogika Bhautashastra*), Masti Kariyappa Mudakappa of Ankalagi (*Sri Adavi Siddheshwara Punya Kshetra*, etc) are other writers of this era.

A scientific outlook developed during the post-war and post-Independence period and this manifested itself in the questioning of traditions and customs, publication of translations from other languages and writings on fine arts, the sciences and other branches

of knowledge and folk literature. The social awareness also inspired the young writers, and it was in the realms of fiction and literary criticism that the progressive writers made an impact with their revolutionary and Marxian thoughts. It may be said that the poets and writers sought to create their own idiom and style of expression and the period witnessed the rise of individualistic writing and its further march towards modernity. Among the popular writers of modern Kannada literary forms, mention may be made of Dr Buddhanna Hingamire, a leading *navya* poet and the winner of the State Sahitya Academy Award (1976), who produced *Hosakavya Hosadikku*. B A Sanadi, a reputed poet from Shindolli, who brought out *Tajmahal*, *Pratibimba*, *Dhruvabindu* and other anthologies, which won him the State and Central awards. Du Nim Belagali of Ainapur, a writer of Navodaya period and winner of several awards has published works like *Gowdara Magalu* and *Badukuva Bayake*. Dr M Akbara Ali of Ullagaddi Khanapur, a well known poet, critic and the State Sahitya Academy award winner has composed *Tamasanadi Edabaladi*, *Navachetana*, etc, and his *Sahitya Vivechane* is a work on literary criticism and *Sarvajna Samaja Darshana mattu Sahitya Satva* is a critical study of Sarvajna. He is also famous for his limericks. Prof Jyothi S Hosur of Mugalkhod, a reputed folklorist, ethnologist and research scholar, has published *Janapada Upasane*, *Kanakadasa Jeevana Vichara*, *Jaatigaarara Jaataka* and other scholarly works. Dr Ninganna Sannakki, another folklorist of the district, hails from Honakuppi, and has brought out several collections of ballads relating to *Ankalagiya Adaveesha*, *Kittur Chennamma* and others, and his other works include *Devara Karune* (poems). Balesha Lakshetti of Gokak has about 22 works to his credit, which include poems, short stories, biography, history, etc, and his notable works are *Bhagyodaya*, *Sahitya Yaatrikaru* and *Bhrame*. The works of Anantarao Bhosage of Shedbal include novels, short stories and drama, and his *Nammuru*, a children's play, won him the Central Government award. Poet Appasaheb V Sadarajoshi of Belgaum has published collections like *Rasadumbi*, *Karnataka Yaatre* and *Premagaana*. Prof Chidambara S Kulkarni ('Chidambarananda') of Bailhongal was a versatile writer and scholar, having published *Rigveda Rahasya*, *Kanasu Nenasu*, *Ananda Bhairavi* and many other works. Pundalik G Patil ('Kadala Shooladhara'), author from Hirebellikatti has works like *Hoo Kannike*, *Bellakki*, *Koolina Koragu*, etc, to his credit. Dakshina Murthy V Puranik of Daddi has written works like *Smarane*, *Baala Ambudhi* and *Koneyillada Kone*. Gurupada S Mariguddi of Belvi has produced

an anthology *Ante Kanteya Kavanagalu*. Shankar D Motagi of Athani with his *Bhava Pooje*, *Tulidu Banda Bage*, Venkappa H Hunashikatti ('Geethapita') of Hosakote with his *Pushpahara*, *Kolminchu*, *Jeevana Taranga*, Chennabasappa N Hosamani ('Satyarthi') of Wakkunda with his *Divya Jeevi*, *Putta Bharata* and *Kittoora Veerashri*, Eshwara Kammar of Hirenandihalli with his *Geethanjana*, *Choodaratna* and *Morabana Tavara*, Rajashekhar D Karki with his *Ringana*, Gurusiddha R Goni of Mugatakhana Hubli with his *Kittoorarasi Chennamma*, *Shivaprabha* and *Adarsha Samaja Sevaka*, Dodamani Markandeya of Ramdurg with his *Hoomale*, *Jagadananda*, *Shri Shiva-sharana Haralayya*, etc, are writers and poets. Prakash N Deshpande and Vishwa B Patil have brought out *Nava Taranga*, an anthology of poems. Shivananda Belkud has edited *Panju Mattu Paraaga*, a collection of poems by the writers of Raybag taluk, and his other publications include *Tumula* and *Kempu Neralu*. Lakshman N Ballolli has published *Who is Who of Kannada Writers* in Athani taluk.

Many other writers who have made distinct contributions to the growth of the new form of literature in the district are Shivalinga Prabhu Desai ('O Deshi') of Rudrapur (prose and poetry), R S Patil ('Shivasuta') of Wakkunda (*Shantidoota*, *Kittura Veerashri*—edited), Nagaraj Lad of Hirenandihalli (*Bayake Tangaali*), Rohidasa Mathad of Pachchapur (essays), Vanalli Vishnusharma of Dodwad (*Bhava Lahari*, *Amrita Hasta*, collection of stories, etc), Ramachandra B Patil of Betageri (*Raktadhwani* and *Basinga Bala*), Sri Krishna Patil of Belgaum (*Sanjeevini* and *Jayantha*), P Vijayakumar (Sidagauda Patil) of Kanabargi (*Balidana*, *Sri Vishwakarma Charitre*, etc), M S Bastwad of Kamatanur (*Nirashrita Late* and *Illide Swarga*), Udupi Bhimarao Beedi ('Kamala Kumara Gaalava') of Beedi (*Ananda Saadhane*, *Mukta Maanava*, *Mithayi*, etc), B G Muthalika Desai of Ramdurg (*Pagaaradaake*, *Namma Devaru*, *Sulabha Daari*, etc), J D Maisale of Boragaon (*Naagayajna*), Saanu Narayana Rao of Belgaum (*Sugandha*), Harugoppa Suryadeva of Bailhongal (*Madhura Milana*), Shantesh Hiremath of Ramadurg (*Nonda Hridaya*), Prabhakar Anigol (*Baala Kusuma*, *Kusuma Komale* and *Beru Kitta Balli*), Dundappa Kori of Amatur (*Vichaara Samara*), Shankara Tallur of Gokak (*Naanu Prema Mattu Parisara* and *Indra Padavi*), Shivalingappa Bhavikatti of Akkatangerahal (*Hore*), Prof Chandrashekhar Akki of Shiltibavi (*Kasi*), Prof Sankannavar Sagar (*Yugadhwani* and *Triumph of Mankind*), B C Desai of Salalli (*Saavu Mattu Itara Kategalu* and *Husi*), Ramachandra Kottalagi (*Deepa Hattitu*, etc), Prof Bhaskar K Pattar of Hidakal (*Heluvangaatu*),

Balakrishna Jambigi of Harugeri (*Gejji Nudidaava*), T Y Sonnalgi of Bekkeri (*Ankura*), Eranna R Mathapati of Satti (*Tappejjegalu*-edited), Mallikarjuna Hugar, B B Ravadi of Hukeri (*Hema Mattitara Kategalu*), Amar Baburao Nadagowda of Hukeri (short stories), Basavaraja C Hipparagi of Nerli (short stories, dramas), Prabodh R Muthalik of Hukeri (essays), Babu Basaprabhu Nayik of Hukeri (poems), Bheemagowda Patil of Bastwad (essays), S Y Hanji of Chikodi (*Hale Beru Hosa Chiguru*), M S Dodamani of Chikodi (*Chikkodi Taluk Darshana*), Prof S G Gurav of Hirekodi (essays), D V Potdar of Nipani (a biography of Sonubai Dodmani), Kundaranad Patil of Hudali (notable short story writer), R S Lokapur ('Ram Sha') of Belgaum (*Saavitri*), R R Muthalik (research scholar), Prof B V Bannur of Chikodi (essays), N K Degaon of Tigadi (*Nenapu Kahiyalla*), Ravi Upadhye of Belgaum (*Paridhi & Naaku Nalavattu*), Dr Siddharaja Balekundri of Belgaum (*Taana Taranga & Shivaachaara Manthana*), Digambara Joshi of Belgaum (*Eradu Pakshi*), V C Antina of Belgaum (*Shilamoorthi & Virupaksha Leele*), V C Malagatti of Belgaum (biography), Hanamantha S Bhairanatti of Kuligod (*Nakshatra Punja*), B K Mallabadi of Kottalgi (*Mallige*), R K Nayak of Hattarwad (*Odassy*—awarded), D B Danga of Chikalagudda (*Nakshatragalu*), and others. Gurupadayya Hiremath has written a book on Renukadevi. Sadashiva Sastry of Hukeri has composed *puranas* on the Sharanas. Rajaram Majalikar (Gokak) wrote many books including novels.

Contemporary Writers

Apart from these writers there have been a large number of modern literary figures, whose writings are worth noticing here. Among them mention may be made of Baalu B Upadhye of Sadalgi, S B Kadannavar of Karikatti, Basavaraj D Kudachi ('Baduku') of Hirebagewadi, Appanna K Eranatti of Ullagaddi Khanapur, Gururaj S Kantanavar of Vanashigli, Siddhanaik Y Patil of Ghodgeri, Balachandra S Badiger of M K Hubli, Ramachandra M Sutar ('Surama') of Avargol, Chanaveerayya G Hiremath of Mamadapur, A R Alagowdar of Shedbal, Sriram Ibbannavar of Yadawad, M B Kanavi of Shindogi, A N Kulkarni of Bellad Bagewadi, Malhar H Kulkarni ('Kamala Tanaya'), Sakhadev A Koli of Ugar Budruk, Srikant Khot of Samanewadi, Govind Gurav of Athani, G R Goni of M K Hubli, Prof Aravinda Katti of Ramdurg, P D Ghorpade of Pachchapur, Venkatesh A Joshi of Munavalli, Hondappa Tallur of Naganur, B V Devanna Kumar, Amar G Nadagowda, N B Pattanshetty of Yaragatti, Appasahib B Nayik of Hukeri,

T K Patil of Gundewad, Parvataraj Patil of Yadala, Y C Basappagol of Shedbal, J B Patil of Bhoj, K C Patil of Ramdurg, Bheemagowda Patil of Bastwad, Siddhayyaswami Malimath, A M Yaragatti of Chachadi, S B Varale of Chikodi, M K Shivannagol of Yadagud, Appanna R Shirol of Athani, Shankargowda P Patil of Ainapur, S H Utal of Athani, Shekhar Hadapad of Hooli, M M Sangannavar of Benachina Maradi, S M Gowdar of Athani, C N Hosamani of Wakkunda, F N Hugar of Vadagaon, Chandrashekar B Hadapad, Mahadeva Terdal of Ramdurg, Ramannavar of Bailhongal, Rathna Shastri of Belgaum, Dr S D Sankeshwar, G V Gowdar of Sankeshwar, Prof S B Siddhannavar of Bailhongal, Bheemarao G Hosur of Gokak, Bapugowda S Patil of Hulloli, R V Bevingidad of Munavalli, S S Shivapoojimath, Basavalingayya Karadi of Nesargi, V S Melavaniki of Neginhal and a host of others. Kaujalgi of Neginhal has won award for his book for children.

There are writers who are from the neighbouring districts, but have identified and associated with Belgaum district. Of them Krishnamurthy Puranik (Bilgi-Bijapur), a reputed Kannada novelist, had settled in Gokak and produced about 50 novels. Virupaksha Badiger (Bijapur) of Bailhongal has about ten works to his credit. Dr C G Hatti (Bijapur) at the same place has penned a scholarly work on the cultural study of *Bharatesha Vaibhava*. Dr M N. Wali (Bijapur), now at Kagwad has published *Shubhodaya*, *Muttina Tene* and *Dangura Padagalu*, etc. *Athani Kudi*, a collection of poems has been edited by Shivaputra I Yadawad (Jamkhandi) at Athani. Prof Lokesh V Patil (Dharwad) at Sankeshwar has composed poems. Prof S Krishna (Mysore) at Chikodi has written several research articles in Kannada. Chandrakantha Kusanur (Gulbarga), a well known poet, novelist and short story writer, has won many awards, and now working in Belgaum. Rangarao Talcherikar (Mangalore) of Belgaum had many Kannada works to his credit. *Deepavatara*, *Mone Tumbida Belaku* and such other anthologies have been brought out by Siddanna Masali (Bijapur) at Saundatti. S Veerayya Kulkarni (Badami-Bijapur) of Ramdurg has published *Shikshana Mattu Samskriti* and other works. Annappa Mattakalli ('Vihari') at Belgaum (originally from Basavana Bagewadi) has translated Tagore's play *Chitra* into simple Kannada. Poet Sarjoo Katkar (Hubli) at Belgaum has published collections like *Hasida Nela*, *Surya* and *Vikshipta*, etc. Siddanna Langoti (Chandkavati-Bijapur) at Ramdurg has several scholarly research works to his credit. Prof C S Hiremath (Makarabbi-Bellary) at Ramdurg has brought

out *Saptha Sapthi*. Prof V S Kulkarni (Sullad-Bijapur) at the same place, has written *Shikshana Mattu Samskriti* and *Prajaprabhutvada Olanota*, etc. H S Bheemanna Gaudar (Badami) at Sankeshwar has brought out three anthologies of poems and his *Nela Hidiyuva Modalu* has won him the Sahitya Academy Award (1985). L V Patil (Jakkali-Dharwad) at the same place has published *Gubbakka Baagila Tageeye* and *Maryade Majalu* (edited). M N Bhavimath (Bagalkot) has written *Tirukana Kanasu* (play). M N Edalli (Amminabhavi-Dharwad) of Sankeshwar has composed *Prema Pushpa* and *Haalli Hadaga*. Jayavanta Kadadevar of Belavadi is known for his writings on sports. Ananta Kallol has written humorous essays.

Women writers have also made their contributions to the literary heritage of the district. Notable among them are Gurulingamma Siddhamallappa Bagewadi ('Keertana Saraswathi') who has published *Padya Roopavali* and *Shirasangi Desayara Charitre*. Versatile Shantadevi Malwad of Belgaum has *Moggeya Maale*, *Kannada Taayi* and *Kumkuma Bala*, etc to her credit. Leelavathi Toranagatti of Hire Kumbi is a poetess, *Naaka Hejje*, *Sadaa Shaantha*, and *Poorva Paschima* being her collections. Kalavathi Kavatagimath of Athani (*Padyaavali*, *Akkana Antaranga* and *Kavana Kunja*), Chandravati Gaulannavar of Belgaum (*Shri Shaanthi Saagarara Amora Sandesha*), Geetha Desai of Belgaum (*Bharta Rakshati Yauvane* and *Kraantiveera Govindarao Yaalagi*), Saraswathidevi Gowdar of Tigadi (*Bhaarateeya Veera Mahileyaru*, *Alpa Viraama* and *Punya Smriti*, etc), Neelaganga Charantimath of Sankeshwar (*Deva Mandira*, *Geetha Basava* and *Atma Yaava Kula Jeeva Yaava Kula*) Lalitha V Korpade of Belgaum (*Namma Deshada Swatantryada Parichaya*), Sulabha Joshi of Belgaum (*Naanu Neenu Koodidaga*), Shanthadevi Huleppanavaramath of Murgod (*Makkala Vana*), Prema Tahsildar of Gokak (poem), Gurudevi Huleppanavaramath (*Ashe Mattu Atma Vishwasa*), Akkamahadevi Subedar of Sankeshwar, Sumangala Telagadi and Shakuntala Langoti of Ramdurg are some prominent lady writers.

It is said that one Ahmad Mulla of Dodwad, who lived about 150 years ago, had composed verses and included them in *Gulistan-e-Saadi*, a Persian work. Among the modern writers in Kannada mention may be made of Prof A A Sanadi of Ramdurg with his works in Hindi including *Aadi Anant*, a collection of short stories. Mirjabhai Mulla of Gokak with his *Kempu Kranti* (poem), Saleem Bharathi (Saleem Dharwadkar) of Gokak with his Kannada poems, Asif Ali Mujavar of Turamari with his *Mumbelagu*, *Mannigaagi Marana*,

Prakruti, Parisara, etc, M A Sanadi of Belgaum with his *Mita Santaana*, A R Mulla of Bailhongal with his poems in Kannada and M I Kotawal with his *Prēma Bandhana* (short stories) are Kannada writers whose mother tongue is Urdu.

The *agraharas* in the district had fostered Sanskrit learning. Noted Jaina scholar Samantabhadra belonged to Manoli (Manukavalli). It is stated that Belgaum City played the pre-eminent role in the popularisation and preservation of Vedic literature. The credit for making Belgaum stand on a higher pedestal in Vedic literature in general and Dwaita philosophy in particular, should go to late Abaji Ramachandra Sawant, who started the Ramatatwa Prakashana, a publishing house towards the close of the last century which brought out volumes after volumes on Vedic literature. Narasimbacharya Puneekar of Kittur, known as 'Kavyananda' was a scholar of reputation whose patriotic poems in Sanskrit inspired the elite and common folk alike. Ramachandra Bhojarao Deshpande of Hukeri wrote *Chidambara Charite* in Sanskrit. Pandit Kinjawadekar of Kanakumbi secured national award for scholarship in Sanskrit. Prof K T Pandurangi, noted Sanskrit scholar, hails from Manoli. Professors of history, Dr A R Kulkarni of Pune hails from Nipani and Dr K N Chitnis from Sureban.

Marathi Writers

We come across a number of eminent Marathi writers, who have produced works in different forms, and the literary relationship between Marathi and Kannada is very well explored by them. Kaka Kalelkar, outstanding Gandhian wrote both in Marathi and Gujarati. Gurunatha of 'Mutghapur' composed *Deshika Charitra* (1785), a history of the Mudalgi Rangabodha Matha. 'Girisut', hailing from Kongnoli (near Nipani) wrote his *Pandava Purana* with the help of the Kannada work of Nagaraja. Saint Chidambara Dikshit inspired his devotees, namely Sakharam Trayambak Garde, Rajaram and Vithabai to write in Marathi. Vithabai, in her *abhangas* has expressed her gratitude to Chidambara Dikshit. The heads of the Rangabodha Matha at Mudalgi have written many religious works in Marathi (See Chap III, p 192). Marathi Sahitya Sammelan was held in Belgaum in 1929, with M S Paranjape as the President. Among the modern Marathi writers of the district, mention may be made of the following poets, poetesses, novelists, playwrights, story writers, critics and essayists like Prof B K Nikumbha and Indira Sant (both noted

poets), Ranajit Desai (noted novelist), Prof Anantha Manohar, Shankar Ramani, Govind Kelkar, Gopalrao Dalvi, Vasant Rajas, Prof Aravind Yalagi, Narayan Atiwadkar, Krishna Menase, Tukaram Patil, Baburao Desai, V G Sathe, D R Killekar, Prof V A Patil, Madhavi Desai, Asha Rustamji, Ravindra Prathama Shetty, Acharya S M Bapat (now settled in Pune), B R Sunthankar, Subhash Sunthankar, Prof B Y Sambhaji Kumar, Shrikant Nimbalkar, Prasad Prabhu, Priya Prabhu, Shubha Khare, Muralidhar Ghate, Amithayi Kittur, G R Rajadhyaksh all from Belgaum, Prof Achuta Maney, Mahadev More, Manohar Banne (Akkol), Kothary, D N Joshi and K B Marathe of Nipani, Vinod Kulkarni and Dr Ramesh Shippurkar of Sankeshwar, Sanjay Varagaonkar of Khanapur, Usha Joglekar of Gokak, noted scholar Dr A R Toro of Ainapur, Prof G A Kulkarni of Examba, P R Deshpande of Chikodi and others. Prof V L Joshi has translated works of Masti, Anantamurthy and Bendre into Marathi.

Folk Composers

There is a rich variety of Kannada folk songs and ballads in the district. They have a distinct local flavour and they contain a large variety of themes like historical, realistic, romantic, humorous, etc and are in the form of *dum-dume*, *lavani*, *rivayat*, *yakshagana*, *gee-gee*, *karbala*, *bhajane*, *jogula*, *tattva*, *hanti*, *bhaleri*, *holi*, *dollu*, *moharam*, etc. Several professional singers and folk poets have composed songs, ballads on various aspects, and some of eminent folklorists have collected and studied these compositions. Many collections of such folk literature have been brought out so far. J F Fleet published in the *Indian Antiquary* some ballads pertaining to Sangolli Rayanna and the daughter-in-law of Chennamma of Kittur. T S Rajappa has brought out *Belagaavi Jilleya Laavanigalu*. Dr B S Gaddagimath published *Kittoora Dundume*. Dr Betageri Krishna Sharma's *Kerege Haara* is also noticeable here. *Berasi Itteena Bella Nenegadali* is an anthology of folk songs collected in Raybag taluk by Prof Jyothi S Hosur. Dr Ninganna Sannakki's *Bellada Bagewaadiya Balagopalana Laavanigalu*, *Saatu Kyamannana Laavanigalu*, *Maradi Mathada Mooru Laavanigalu*, etc are noteworthy.

In the last quarter of the 19th century there lived Badiger and Modin Saheb of Sangolli, who composed ballads on Sangolli Rayanna. Basava ('Vrushabha') of Hongala composed *Mallasarja Dundumi*, etc. Balappa Gopalappa Kulkarni of Parishwad (devotional songs),

Shamarao of Hongal (L),* Siddha Sevak (*holi*), Anantacharya of Gokak (L), Yellappa Munnennavar ('Shivanandi') of Hannikeri (*sannata*), Ningappa Nichchanki of Kittur (L), Shivalingayya Hiremath of Chikkumbi (L), S D Udikeri of Rampur (L), Adivappa Chaubari ('Kara Veerabhadra') of Nesargi (L, plays), Panchakshari Kavi of Ulligeri (songs), Rayappa Pattar (*sannata*), Appu of Bailhongal (L), Mallappa ('Haradasa Malla') of Mallabadi (songs), Gopala ('Bala Gopala') of Bellad Bagewadi (L), Malleshappa of Gokak (songs, L), Rana-Kubanna of Murgod (songs), Kenchanaik ('Inchalada Bankanatha') of Inchal (songs), Sakranaik of Inchal (*gee-gee, Karbala, tattva*, plays) are some of the folk poets.

The 20th century also saw many talented folk poets, composers of Yakshaganas with rich poetic quality of a high order. Mention may be made of Sargana Basappa ('Guru Sangamesha') (songs), Gadigeyya (singing), Gowdappa of Bhendigeri (*sannata*), Rayappa ('Bailavaadada Rayappa, originally from Gadag') (*sannata*, plays, L), Ramarao ('Balabheemadeva') of Shigihalli (L), Kyamanna ('Saatu Kyamanna') of Gokak (L), Kalmeshwara ('Kavi Kalmeshwara') of Siragur (*bhajane*), Basavaraya Kavi of Prishwad (L, plays, etc), Channabasappa of Hulakunda (plays, *rivayat, shahir*), Pandappa Gowda ('Hanumakavi') of Hulakunda (L), Maroteppa of Mamdapur (*holi*, L), Banappa ('Banu Kavi') of Gokak (songs, L), Chennamallayya ('Mahalinga Chinmayaswamy', 'Chikka Channamallayya', 'Kukadolleeasha') of Kukadolli (*bhajane*, L), Balakrishna ('Balam-bhatta', 'Sri Ramesha') of Gandigwad (plays), Mallappa of Basavana Kudachi (*dappinata*, L), Basavanneppa ('Bhoomi Nesargi', 'Somadhara Suta') of Nesargi (plays, *hanti, sobaana*, L, songs), Basappa of Kanavi Kuruvinakoppa (songs, plays, *doddatta*), Siddhayya of Halgimaradi (*doddatta*, L), Neelakantha Kavi of Kadrolli (*dollu* songs, *sannata*), Gururachayya of Kanavi Kuruvinakoppa (plays, *mangalarati* songs, etc), Sambaragi Siddhappa ('Siddappa', 'Siddhalinga') of Bendigeri (L, *sannata*), Basavantappa ('Kadaapura Bhakta') of Kadapur (plays, *dollu* songs, L, etc), Ramachandra ('Gurugiri Mallesha Putra Ramachandra') of Yenkanchi (songs), Appanna of Baligeri (songs), Somalinga ('Madiwaala Swamy') of Hosur (grinding songs, *bhaleri, sobaana*, L), Hukkeri Balappa ('Muragodada Gavisiddha', 'Mitra Baalanna') of Murgod (songs), Mandeda Bishtappa ('Shanthinatha') of Tigadolli (L, *bhajane*), Mallesh ('Chandana Hosooru Malleshi') of Chennahosur (L, songs), Pandit ('Muralidhar') of Athani (songs,

* 'L' stands for *Lavani*

L), Mari Kallappa of Tigadolli (play, *gee-gee*, *hanti*, *holi*, etc), Meera Saheb ('Meera Mulla') of Paramanandawadi (*karbala*, *bhajane*), Bahubali of Alarawad (*bhajane*, L, *sobaana*), Dundappa Badiger of Hosur (Kavayatu songs, *dollu* songs, L), Hasan of Hulagabali (songs), Shankrevva of Belvi (songs), Nabi of Janawad (L), Lingappa P Panchala (L), Imam of Ankali (L), Yellappa (L), Lakshmana of Gokak (L), Devendra Gowda Menasigi (L), Padadappayya (L), Rudrayya ('Shivalinga Kavi', songs), Basappa Sangappa Betageri of Hulakund (songs), Rachayya of Mugalkhod (*Chaudike*, *rivayat*, etc), 'Alabhairi' of Harugeri (plays, *bhajane*, *jogati*), Rachappa ('Raachoti') of Jalalpur (*bhajane*, Raachoti songs), Siddharama Jadhav (L) and others. Most of them were persons with talent, who can sing, as in the case of Balappa Hukkeri, an outstanding artist or Hulakunda Bheemakavi.

Folk Arts

Belgaum district is a treasure-house of folk literature and arts and the different forms of the folk artists are classified as the professional singers such as the Gondhalis, Dasas, Veshagars, Jatigars, Jogis, Helavas and others. The Gondaligas are seen in Gokak, Sankeshwar, Saundatti, Ramdurg, Kadakol, Raybag, Chikodi, Nipani, Belgaum and other places and sing their own traditional songs on Yallamma, Kolhapur Mahalakshmi, Tuljapur Ambabhavani and such other deities. They have their own instruments of a specific nature, and they usually sing Gondali songs, epic poems, etc. Dasas have settled in the areas of Belgaum, Ramdurg and Gokak taluks, and they also sing the songs of Purandaradasa, Kanakadasa, Shishunul Sharif and Sarvajna. Veshagars (Bahuroopis or Bhairoopis) have settled at Wakkunda in Bailhongal taluk and at Arabhavi in a large number, and they are rightly called as the artists of the folk theatre or stage. Jatigars have settled at Mudalgi, Hunashyal and Arabhavi in Gokak taluk and also in the areas of Chikodi, Hukeri, and Sankeshwar. *Sogu* (impersonation) is their speciality. Jogtis and Jogappas are found all over the district, and they sing the praise of Yellamma. The Helavas and Killekyatas have settled at Bhagojikoppa and other villages in Ramdurg taluk, and they are famous for the puppet show. A theatrical mode that is very popular is *Sri Krishna Parijata*. Yallappa Phakeerappa Munenni of Hannikeri, a well known playwright and producer of plays, was also responsible for the popularisation of the folk songs through his plays like *Basanta Malati*, *Satyasheela*, *Balavanta Basavanta*, *Saamyavaadi Basavanna*, etc. The popular song tradition like *gee-gee* has its own

stock of songs, and the artists like Hulakunda Kanda Bheemsing, Shivalinga and Bheemsing in Ramdurg taluk, Hosakote Tammanna, Mallappa Tammanna Doddannavar of the same taluk have popularised this tradition. Gangubai Mannikatti was a popular folk singer. Yadravi Gangavva, Jalagar of Gurlhosur, Udakeri of Saundatti, Sayyadsaheb of Hanchinal, Charly Kawwal of Bailhongal, Mallappa of Athani, Harijan Annappa of Baligeri and Harijan Ramachandra of Yenkanchi are other noted vocalists. *Dum-dume* literature enjoyed patronage during the Kittur administration. The *dollu* songs composed generally on Beeredavaru are also sung in praise of Kaggodaraya of Kagwad, and deities like Yellamma of Saundatti, Mayakka of Chinchali and Uddamma of Udagatti, Gokak taluk. These songs are sung only by men. Datti Kunita, Kodada Kunita, Dollu Kunita (Gaje in Marathi), Puravantike, Goravara Kunita, Chowdammana Kunita and Sangramada Kunita are some of the folk dances. Somalingappa of Hosur has won Akademy award for *gee-gee* singing.

The folk theatre movement in the district has a rich and eventful background. The *pagarana* (*sogu* or *songu*) being an open theatre performance is popular all over the district. *Kudure sogu*, *giddu balya* and *maduve sogu* represent the social themes, and the professional *sogus* are performed by the Dombaru, Gondaligaru and Karakara Mundaru. The *dodda sogu* consists of the performances of Sidi Sogu, Mayavvana Sogu, Ellavvana Sogu, Rayannana Sogu, etc. Mudalapaya (or *doddada*) has all the characteristics of a typical folk theatre, and the Yakshagana poets have contributed much to the improvement of this tradition. Duradundeshwara of Bailhongal has composed *Prabhudevara Yakshagana*, *Krishnaharana Yakshagana*, etc. *Lanka Dahana* and *Tripura Samhari* of Veerabhadra Shastry of Hirebagewadi, *Simhaketu*, *Yayaati*, etc of Balambhatta of Gandigawad, *Harischandra*, *Jayadratha*, etc by Gururachayya, *Maaruthi Lingadhaarane*, *Bheemarjuna Kaalaga*, etc of Basavanneppa of Nesargi are worth noting. The *sannata* or *dappinata* is virtually a drama set in traditional folk patterns, and with historical themes and moral tone. Among the composers of the *sannata* plays Pattar Master of Bailwad is prominent and his *Sangyaa Baalya*, based on a factual incident, has romantic overtones. Babuji of Basargi composed *Raadhanata* ('*Chimnaanata*', or '*Basarugi Kumbaranata*'), and it was popular on account of its love theme, and it succeeded in bringing the performances to the social plane. Neelakanthappa Pattar of Kadarolli, an author of about 25 themes, composed *Tiru Neelakantha*, which paved the way

for the birth of a new tradition in the field. Ellappa Munenni also composed his *Maayi Aata* or *Allamaprabhu* and other themes. *Shri Krishna Paarijaata*, a Yakshagana, was composed by Aparala Tammanna of Raichur district during the 19th century and many years later Kuligod Tammanna of Gokak taluk took up the old composition and evolved it successfully to the local theatrical mode and his troupe received invitations from every village in North Karnataka. Shankaragauda Savakkanavar of Ugargol and Neelakantha Shedbhal were other folk play writers.

Modern Stage

The birth of the professional stage or the modern theatre brought many changes in the folk stage in the district. In 1869, Halasagi Nataka Mandali (Khanapur tq), the first professional theatre came into existence, and it staged the plays like *Shrimati Parinaya* by Venkannacharya Agaragatti, *Madalasa Parinaya*, *Bhaumasura Vadha*, etc. Shivamurthiswamy Kanabargimath started the Konnurkar Kadasiddheshwara Sangeeta Nataka Mandali in 1901 with some modern experiments and equipment, and it staged *Mrichchakatika*, etc. The impact of the Marathi stage (especially Sangli troupe) could also be seen during this period. *Shani Prabhava* was a master piece of this company. The reputed artists like Gangadharappa Murgod, Tukaram Buva Gokak of Madanabhavi, Peetambarappa Gokak, etc were in this troupe. This troupe survived for 20 years. The Shivalingeshwar Praasadita Natya Sangha of Chikodi (1895) staged several plays with social and historical themes. Gangadharappa Murgod started his own company, ie, the Murgod Company in 1914. Tukaram Buva also started his own professional troupe Vidyadarshaka Sangeetha Nataka Samsthe by the same time. He again started with his two sons the troupe Sri Sharada Sangeetha Nataka Mandali (the Gokak Company) in 1933. In the same year the Guruseva Natya Sangha also started by Chikodi Shivalingaswamy and his troupe included the stage artists like Enagi Balappa, Sudi Huchchappa and others. After its disappearance, Enagi Balappa launched Vaibhavashali Natya Sangha on partnership in 1940 and it survived only for two years. In 1942, Balappa started his own company, ie, the Kalavaibhava Natya Sangha and Balappa produced *Jagajyoti Basaveshwara* which had a continuous run for hundreds of nights at Hubli and other places and he himself played remarkably the role of Basaveshwara. The Bhagyodaya Natya Sangha was started in 1935 by Bheemarao and his brother Shankarrao of Athani.

They produced *Hemaraddi Mallamma*, *Prapancha Pareekshe* and such other plays. The Lok Seva Sangeetha Nataka Mandali or the Sampagavi Company (1936) staged *Sangolli Rayanna*, which inspired the patriotic sense of the people. With the able assistance and support by Aravalli Kashappagowda of Bailhongal taluk, the Samaja Vikasa Natya Sangha took its birth. Apart from these representative professional troupes, a number of dramatic companies under the influence of one or the other artist appeared between 1927 and 1973. These are the prominent troupes of the period: Hukeri Company (1927), Gurappa Marihal Company (1935), Durgadevi Nataka Mandali (1936-37), Sujanodbhava Natya Sangha (1937-38), Jadi Siddheshwara Natya Sangha of Bellad Bagewadi (1939-40), Siddheshwara Natya Sangha (1941-42), Mallikarjuna Natya Sangha (1943), Kalmeshwara Natya Sangha (1943-44), Tolagi Ramanagowd Company (1962-63), Shivappanavar Hirekoppa Company (1965), Lingayyaswamy Dodwad Company (1969-70), Revamma Murgod Company (1969-70), Vishwaranjan Natya Sangha (1972-73), etc. It is said there was the Kuligod Tammanna Mela (1870), which staged *Parijaata*. Rayagonda Patil Company of Basapur is famous for performing the *Radhanaata*. Among the playwrights Kulkarni Tammanna of Kuligod (*Shri Krishna Parijaata*), Tammannappa Satyappa ('Ramaling Suta') of Chikodi (*Usha Parinaya*, etc), Venkannacharya Bheemacharya Mandagi (*Shani Prabhava*, etc), Siddhagiriyappa Revappa Sabarad of Sunadholi (*Pulikeshi*, etc), Shivalingaswamy Savalagimath of Chikodi (*Chennamma*, *Rayanna*, etc), Narayana Krishna Hampiholi of Shirasangi (*Kaumudi*, *Gajara*), Pattar Master (originally from Gadag) (*Sangya Baalya*), B S Patil (*Sangya Balya*) and others are prominent. Arya Natya Sangha of Ramdurg, Kolli Natya Sangha, Hidkal Parijata troupe, noted Ramteertha Co. etc are also worth mentioning here. Of the amateur troupes, mention can be made of Rangasampada, Pratibha Havyasi Kalavidaru and Natyavrinda, all of Belgaum. Of the Marathi stage artists, Jayaram Shiledar is an outstanding name with his Lalitakaladarsha troupe. The Kirloskar troupe, popular in Maharashtra, was founded by ■ Gurlhosur gentleman, Annasaheb Kirloskar. His play *Shakuntala* was influenced by Sheshagirirao Churmari's Kannada play.

The contribution of the Belgaum district to the development of Hindustani music is solid. Many of the exponents of this school came to Belgaum and some settled here. Balakrishna Buva Ichalakaranjkar, the exponent of Gwalior *gharana* and his disciples like Pandit Neelakantha Buva Mirajkar, Pandit Umamaheshwar Buva, Pandit Vishnupant Uttarkar, Pandit Ramakrishna Buva Vaze, Pandit

Shivaram Buva Vaze and others popularised this tradition in the region. Mention may be made of the names of some outstanding artists who exerted great influence in the field of music in Belgaum district in the modern period. The artists who belonged to the Kirana *gharana* were Ustad Abdul Kareem Khan, Rahimat Khan, ('Bhoo Gandharva') and Pandit Kagalkar. The last named adopted both the Gwalior and Kirana schools and practised under Ramabhai Kundagolkar ('Savay Gandharva') and Pandit Ramakrishna Buva Vaze, and the talented lady artists like Tungasani (Hanagal), Taubai Salgar, Tunga Parvati and others were also the pupils of Pandit Ramakrishna Buva. Akkubai and Balabai who settled in Belgaum were the students of Ustad Vilayat Khan of the Agra Gharana. Pandit Mrutyunjaya Buva Puranikmath received his musical training from Ganayogi Pandit Panchakshari Buva ('Ubhayagaana Vishhaarada') of Gadag. Pandit Mrityunjaya Buva settled in Belgaum and trained numerous disciples under the kind patronage of Shivabasava Mahaswamiji of Nagarur. Gulabjan ('Gulabbai Belgaumkar') of Vantamari, a reputed dancer and singer was the pupil of Pandit Kagalkar Buva and Pandit Jagannath Buva Purohit. Azambai Hukeri and Sardarbai, the other two sisters of Gulabbai were also trained under Pandit Puranikmath and Pandit R N Joshi. Sagunatai Chandavarkar, a famous radio artist, had her training from Pandit Puranikmath, Pandit Sangameshwar Gurav and Pandit Ramarao Nayak (Agra Gharana, Bangalore). Govindarcharya of Bailhongal, a *keertanakar*, was also a noted artist. Among a number of fine exponents of Hindusthani music of the district, who made a name for themselves and became popular all over Karnataka, mention may be made of Prof Ajjanna Patil of Degaon (disciple of Dr Mallikarjuna Mansur, Jaipur Gharana), Shivaputrayya Kamkali ('Kumara Gandharva') of Sulebhavi, Belgaum taluk. Pandit Vinayak Krishna Deshpande ('Appa Saheb') of Sankeshwar (disciple of Pandit Umamaheshwar Buva Kundagolkar and others), Appayya of Chikodi and Shivaputra Bhute of Gokak (disciples of Pandit Panchakshari Buva), Shankararao Kulkarni of Basapur, Eshwara Minachi of Gokak, Dr Veerabhadrayya Chinchakhandimath of Khasbag (disciple of Pandit Ramakrishna Buva), Shivaputra Kubasad ('Lahari Gandharva') of Bailhongal, Krishna Murgod (disciple of Basavaraj Mansur), Govind Dodmani of Saundatti (disciple of Dr Vasanth Kabbini), Revanasiddayya Kambi (disciple of Panchakshari Gavay), Ranganna Masali, Narasimha Shiggavi and Prof Baburao Inamdar of Kittur, R T Hegde, Nagaraj Angadi, Suresh Gurav, Chandrashekhar

Puranikmath, Panditrao Manik, Ravindra Mane, K G Upadhya, Rama Killekar and others. Among lady artists who made their name in the traditional or classical music Janaki Iyyer, Padmakshi Pujar, Kavita Kulkarni, Leelavathi Ganachari, Nirmala Ghanti, Susheela Tirodkar, Seetha Hirebetta, Sudha Sollapurkar and others are prominent. Sonubai Dodmani was a noted stage artist also. Among instrumentalists special mention may be made of Ustad Mehboob Khan Mirajkar of Kirana Gharana (tabala), Prof Basavaraj Bendigeri, Narayanarao Chikodi, Abbas Katekar and Appa Saheb Vantamuri (disciples of Ustad Mahboob Khan, tabala), Pandit Ramabhavu Vijapure (harmonium), Abdul Aziz (*sarangi*), Rambuva Gulvani (violin), Rokadikar (tabala), Vitthalrao Koregaonkar (harmonium), Pandoba Bondre (pakvaj), Siddharamayya Boragaon ('Edura Sidramayya') of Yedur (sitar), M S Jhunarwad of Athani (disciple of Prof Basavaraj Bendigeri and Bhanudas of Miraj, *tabala*), Rajanna of Ramdurg (disciple of 'Padmabhushana' Ustad Tirakhva, *tabala*), Malleshappa of Shorapur (tabala), Shankarappa Udikeri and Gurappa of Saundatti (disciples of Pandit Panchakshari Buva, *tabala*), Moula Saheb Patel (clarinet), Chandura Rama of Khanapur taluk (disciple of Shivaram Bhat of Yeduri, *shahanai*), Kasim Saheb Bhagojikoppa of Gandigwad (disciple of B G Mirajkar of Kolhapur and others, *tabala*), Abdul Gani (clarinet), Malhar Kulkarni (flute), Venkatrao Ramdurg (harmonium), R K Bijapure (harmonium), Narayanarao Chikodikar (*tabala*) Rajendra Kulkarni Bedkihalkar (flute), Bharama Bhajantri (*shahnai*), Sudhamshu Kulkarni (harmonium), S P Vernekar, S P Ballur, R S Hiremath, Chidambara Toravi and Srinivasa Savay (*tabala*). Among the Musical Troupes and Associations may be mentioned Sri Saraswathi Sangeeth Vidyalaya of Belgaum of Prof Govind Vitthal Bhave, Sri Govind Sangeeth Vidyalaya (1929) of Narayanarao and Govindarao Gaekwad of Belgaum, Bharateeya Sangeeth Vidyalaya (1932) of Pandit Ramakrishna Buva Shirodkar, Datta Sangeeth Vidyalaya (1931) of Pandit A V Kagalkar Buva, Bharateeya Sangeeth Sabha (1947) of Pandit Ganapathrao, Art Circle (1940) by Narayanarao Gurtu and Devulakar Master of Shahapur and other troupes.

Rama Sangeeta Vidyalaya (Rambhau Vijapure; Belgaum), Sangeeta Vidyalaya (Kadalaskar; Belgaum), Academy of Music (Sudhamshu Kulkarni; Belgaum), Bharateeya Tantu Vadya Kendra (Dharmadhikari; Belgaum), R N Joshi Sangeeta Vidyalaya (Belgaum), and Purandaradasa Sangeeta Vidyalaya are notable music schools. Narayanarao Chikodikar teaches playing *tabala* and S B Shirannavar

vocal music at Belgaum. The 9th annual music conference was held in Belgaum in 1924, sponsored by the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, A Rangaswamy Aiyangar presiding.

Many artists, painters and sculptors have enriched the cultural life of the district. Mention may be made of Murugeppa A Jetti of Athani, Gangadharaswamy Dandavatimath of Bailhongal, V C Malagatti (originally from Ilkal-Bijapur) of Belgaum, K B Kulkarni of Belgaum, Balakrishna K Hubbi, Vithal Potdar of Chikodi, Shiva-putra K Hugar of Marihal, Sagaradatta B Patil, Shrikanth K Murakambi of Belgaum, Eshvarappa Murgod of Ramdurg, Bheemarao Murgod of Shindikurbet, Gundopant A Pattar of Arabhavi, Naryan G Mutgekar, Ramtirth S Murgod of Gokak, S C Chavan (now at Baramati), Annappa Kanthi of Bailhongal, Sambappa, Shankarappa, D G Kulkarni ('Dizi') of Shedbal, Chennannavar of Hukeri, Khadirsab Gulab, Balakrishna Hubli, C P Nadagowda of Ammanagi, Shrishailappa Chinnannavar of Hukeri, Chandrakant Upadhye and N M Kharde of Nipani, Srikant Murkambi, Chandrakant Kolkar of Beedi and others. The gold ornaments of Belgaum goldsmiths are known for their delicate work and artistic skill. Among the architects and sculptors Pandappa Badiger of Hooli, Chandra-shekhar Badiger of Yamakanmaradi, Baburao Otari of Chikodi (bronze work), Balappa N Badiger of Kerur and Siddharamappa N Kambale of Jodukurli, Huvappa Hongal and Nagesh B Sabanna of Shahpur (metal work) are prominent. Artisans have made their name in manufacturing attractive and colourful puppets and dolls in plaster of paris and earth. Mention may be made of Dattatreya Chauhan and Gurunath A Chitare of Gokak, awarded winning Jinagars.

The Literary and Cultural Organisations of the district have also played a unique part. The Vagmaya Charcha Mandal (1916) of Belgaum is a notable organisation, engaged in cultural and literary activity with Marathi orientation and it celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 1976. There are a number of such organisations, and the important of them are the Kannada literary unions, Kannada Chaluvaligars' organisations, Memorial Foundations of Aravinda Joshi, Prof Inchal, Kittur Chennamma and others, Thinkers' Forums, art circles, ladies clubs, music centres, Bhajan Mandals, etc. The Belgaum District Branch of Kannada Sahitya Parishat (1970) has organised several literary and cultural activities. The District Literary Conference was held for the first time in 1971, and the 11th, 15th, 24th and 52nd State Kannada Literary Conferences (*sahitya sammelana*) were held in Belgaum in 1925, 29, 39 and 80 respectively.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Prior to the advent of the Allopathic system of medicine, the indigenous systems were popular in the district. Belgaum was the centre of Ayurvedic practitioners in the past and has produced many eminent *pandits* of Ayurveda. The Allopathic system of medicine was introduced by opening hospitals and dispensaries by the British. The earliest allopathic institution in the district is the District Hospital, Belgaum started as Civil Hospital in 1859 followed by the dispensaries at Gokak (1865), Athani (1871), Saundatti (1875), Chikodi (1882) and Khanapur (1887), which were managed by the local bodies. During 1882, there were five grant-in-aid dispensaries and one Civil Hospital, Belgaum, where 306 in-patient and 21,021 out-patients were treated. During the period from 1893 to 1901, the yearly average number of in and out-patients treated was 588 and 36,783 respectively, with a maximum number of 752 in-patients in 1898 and 47,328 out-patients in 1901 and a minimum of 365 in and 25691 out-patients during 1893 and 1898 respectively. During the decade's from 1902 to 1911, on an yearly average of 857 in and 46,024 out-patients attended the hospital and the dispensaries, with a maximum of 53,409 out-patients in 1907 and 1,193 in-patients in 1909. The decade minimum was 672 in and 41,788 out-patients in 1903. During the years from 1912 to 1921, the yearly averages of out and in-patients were 48,327 and 1,301 respectively with a maximum of 55,644 out-patients in 1916 and 1,485 in-patients in 1918, while the minimum was 39,911 out-patients in 1914 and 1,216 in-patients in 1915. In the year 1934, the number of out and the in-patients attended the hospital and the dispensaries was 65,517 and 2,398 which rose to 1,19,261 and 4,640 respectively in 1941. The number of hospitals and dispensaries rose to 21 in 1953, managed by the Government and Local Bodies with the

attendance of 9,896 in-patients and 1,66,540 out-patients, and the number of hospitals and dispensaries rose to 50 in 1957 where 11,980 in and 2,10,811 out-patients were treated. Thereafterwards, more and more medical facilities were extended to the rural areas of the district under the Five Year Plans and private nursing homes and clinics also were established in greater numbers.

In 1961, there were 509 public health and medical institutions in the district, of which, 232 were in rural areas and 277 in urban areas. The taluk-wise distribution was as follows : Athani 39, Belgaum 160, Chikodi 82, Gokak 71, Hukeri 31, Khanapur 26, Paragad 20, Ramdurg 28, Raybag 16 and Sampgaon 36. During 1971, as per the census reports, there were 1,018 public health institutions in the district which included all medical and health services rendered by organisations and individuals such as hospitals, dispensaries, nursing homes, maternal and child health clinics, private practitioners of different systems and veterinary services. Of these 604 were in rural areas and 414 in urban areas ; 825 in private and three in co-operative sectors and 190 were run by government and quasi-government agencies. Considering the number of institutions, Belgaum had the largest number in rural areas among the district in the State and was the third among the districts to have more number of institutions next to Bangalore and Dharwad. The ratio of institutions to population was 1 : 2,383. There were 172 institutions in Belgaum city alone.

According to Economic Census 1980, there were 1,814 medical institutions, both private and public ; out of which, 1,565 were clinics and four nursing homes, the rest being hospitals, health centres/units, etc. Of these, 1,143 were in rural areas and the rest in urban areas. During 1985, in the government hospitals, health centres and units other than the District Hospital Belgaum, 8,132 in-patients and 3,04,463 out-patients were treated with 30 deaths and the figures for 1986 were 7,913 in-patients and 2,76,614 out-patients with 37 deaths.

Prior to the amalgamation of the Medical Department and the Public Health Department into the Department of Health Services in 1965, the District Surgeon of the District Hospital, Belgaum was incharge of administration of dispensaries run by the Government and Local Bodies in the district. The District Health and Family Welfare Officer is the head of the department in the district who is assisted by three Assistant District Health and Family Welfare Officers and their

offices are located at Belgaum, Bailhongal and Chikodi. At the institutional level, the Senior Medical Officer of Health will be incharge of the institution.

Public Health and Sanitation

Public Health was a transferred subject in the Bombay Presidency headed by the Director of Public Health. The Belgaum district belonged to the Southern Registration district. The duties of the officials of the department consisted of vaccination, sanitation in urban and rural areas, registration of births and deaths, inspection of mofussil dispensaries, inspection of factories, sites for schools, sanitation in fairs and pilgrim centres, etc. The sanitary measures like lighting public streets and places, provision of drinking water, cleaning the public streets, construction of public streets, latrines, etc, in the urban areas were looked after by the municipalities and the town panchayats and in the rural areas by the Local Boards and Taluk Boards. At present, the Municipalities, Town Panchayats and Village Panchayats have been charged with maintenance of sanitary works, while the Department of Health and Family Welfare is entrusted with the work of prevention and eradication of epidemic diseases like cholera, plague, tuberculosis, malaria, leprosy etc.

Vital Statistics

Prior to Reorganisation of the State, the district was included under the Southern Registration district for purposes of public health administration. The registration of births and deaths was the duty of the police patils in villages and municipalities in municipal areas. Under the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1969 and the Rules of 1970, thereunder, the Deputy Commissioner of the district is the District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the District Statistical Officer is the Additional District Registrar. The registration of births, deaths and marriages is made by the Village Accountants in the rural areas and by the municipalities and town panchayats in urban areas.

Sample Registration System: The Sample Registration System (SRS) began functioning in the state as well as in the district from June 1966 in rural areas and from July 1968 in urban areas. There are nine rural units and two urban units in the district. The rural units are M K Hubli in Sampgaon taluk, Peeranwadi and Kiniye in Belgaum taluk, Kadapura in Chikodi taluk, Gujanatti in Gokak taluk,

U Khanapur in Hukeri taluk, Linganmath in Khanapur taluk, Chinchakhandi in Ramdurg taluk and Inamhongal in Parasgad taluk. The urban units are Chikodi and Bailhongal towns. The SRS provides reliable estimates of annual birth and death rates and other refined measures of fertility and mortality separately for rural and urban areas.

Births and Deaths

On an average, the births in the district from 1866 to 1883 was 24,081 per year with a maximum of 35,078 in 1883 and a minimum of 11,773 in 1878. From 1893 to 1900, the yearly average of births was 37,896 with a maximum of 42,063 in 1895 and a minimum of 31,282 in 1900, while for the next decade from 1901 to 1910, the yearly average had decreased to 32,473 with a maximum of 36,643 in 1908 and a minimum of 23,174 in 1901. In the next decade from 1911 to 1921, the yearly average rose to 37,642 with a maximum and a minimum of 40,509 in 1914 and 31,651 in 1919. During 1930, the total number of births in the district was 40,295, with birth rate per 1,000 population being 42.43, and the mean rate of births during the previous five years was 41.38. The total births in 1941 was 46,270 with a ratio of 37.59 per 1,000 and the mean ratio for the previous five years was 42.28. During 1960, there were 61,413 births as against 61,668 in 1959 and 62,745 in 1958.

The average number of yearly deaths from 1866 to 1883 in the district was 23,387, slightly lower than the average number of yearly births, with a maximum of 70,244 deaths in 1877 and a minimum of 10,582 in 1867. From 1893 to 1899, the yearly average number of deaths was 35,971, with a maximum of 45,512 in 1899 and a minimum of 25,612 in 1893. In the decade from 1901 to 1910, the yearly average increased to 42,823 with a maximum and a minimum of 73,955 in 1903 and 25,145 in 1908 indicating the greater number of deaths due to epidemics like plague in 1903. From 1911 to 1920, the yearly average of deaths was 36,450, with a minimum of 22,400 in 1919 and a maximum of 77,091 in 1918; of which, 50,617 were fever cases only. The total deaths in 1930 was 27,845 and the deaths per 1,000 population was 31.05, while the mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during the previous five years was 29.17. During 1941, the number of deaths registered was 36,590 with a ratio of 29.72 per thousand population, the mean ratio for the previous five years being 25.57. The number of deaths during the years 1958, 1959 and 1960 were 29,516, 32,053 and 24,899 respectively.

The following table shows the total number of births, deaths, infant deaths, maternal deaths and still-births in the district from 1971 to 1980 in the district.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Live births</i>	<i>Total deaths</i>	<i>Infant deaths</i>	<i>Maternal deaths</i>	<i>Total still births</i>
1971	53,982	22,204	2,682	95	1,134
1972	52,292	19,987	2,716	81	1,311
1973	50,017	21,298	2,130	62	949
1974	49,605	17,237	1,825	74	1,016
1975	50,702	19,524	2,080	83	983
1976	51,003	19,766	1,867	80	799
1977	43,887	16,661	1,552	75	681
1978	43,786	15,919	1,272	48	636
1979	45,127	16,447	1,386	79	531
1980	46,759	6,773	559	57	484

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

(*Note :* The births, deaths, infant deaths, maternal deaths, and still births are based on the reports received from the Tahsildars and City Municipal Corporations which are incomplete and inaccurate as the coverage is only 50% or less).

Some Epidemic Diseases

Malaria : Deaths due to malaria in 1941 was reported to be 2,405 in the district. Even earlier to this, malaria was evidenced in the district and deaths due to it were included under fevers. It was reported that in 1947, deaths due to this epidemic was 1,847. During those days, the Red Cross Travelling Dispensary, Belgaum visited villages and treated malaria cases. The Belgaum Malaria Control Scheme seems to have been started in 1952, but many villages of Khanapur and Belgaum taluks had been under control measures since 1950. During 1954, many more villages were included under the control measures. The number of malaria patients treated in the 11 public dispensaries of the district from 1949 to 1954 was as follows : 9,075; 9,568; 10,137; 10,009; 9,240 and 8,520 respectively. The district entered into maintenance phase in October 1966. The number of

blood smears collected and examined and positive cases detected respectively from 1980 to 1985 was as follows: 1980-2,96,854/8,979; 1981-3,39,560/8,138; 1982-3,49,606/3,950; 1983-3,54,159/3,313; 1984-3,59,135/2,994 and 1985-3,80,224/1,430.

The incidental spray of insecticides in the district has been broadly classified into two (1) areas with DDT spray and (2) areas with BHC spray. During the year 1984, the areas coming under the primary health centres of Kittur, Akkathangerhal, Kuligod, Hoskoti, Yeragatti, Daddi and Raybag were the main contributors of the disease. The District Malaria Office came into existence in 1977 under the modified plan of operation of National Malaria Eradication Programme. There are 21 primary health centres which are the malaria reporting units in the district besides one urban unit at Belgaum.

Smallpox: Smallpox was one of the earliest epidemics in the district for which preventive measure was taken in the form of vaccination. Reports indicate that deaths due to smallpox in the district from 1893 to 1902 totals only to 1,458 with a maximum of 516 in 1901 and a minimum of 12 in 1899. During the next 10 years from 1902 to 1911, the total deaths from this epidemic was only 716 with a maximum of 236 in 1906 and a minimum of one during 1903 and 1904 and in the years from 1912 to 1921, a total of 1,429 death cases had been reported from this disease with a maximum of 404 in 1913. In 1930, all rural circles and 105 villages out of 1,069 villages were infected with this disease (379 cases) with more numbers in Belgaum and Chikodi, and 127 villages of the district were affected with this disease with 400 deaths in 1941. Report from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics indicates that total deaths from the disease in the district from 1971 to 1974 were 825. No cases have been reported after 1975. Vaccination is one of the earliest measures undertaken by the government to prevent this disease and seems to have been introduced in the Presidency in 1830. The vaccination and revaccination were intensified in the later years when National SmallPox Eradication Programme was launched in the country involving all hospitals, Primary Health Centres and Units and finally vaccination has now been stopped with the eradication of the disease.

Plague: The first case of plague occurred on 21st of October 1897 in Kagwad village, the source of infection being probably an infected

case from Satara. The Belgaum city was also affected and the epidemic spread to the rest of the district. The deaths in the district due to this epidemic were as follows: 1899—12,772; 1900—4,647; 1901—3,383; 1902—27,205; 1903—45,021, the highest among the collectorates in the province; 1904—22,695; 1905—5,360; 1907—13,961; 1908—4,320; 1909—3,352; 1911—12,758; 1915—9,526; 1916—6,170; 1917—11,843 and 1918—4,724. The manifestation of plague in Belgaum was inherited from the epidemic which came to India *via* Bombay from Honkong in September 1896. In the earlier days, not much was known about its epidemiology. The Belgaum and Dharwad districts Plague Operations were conceived and drawn up by the then Sanitary Commissioners in 1919. Belgaum district had never been free from plague till 1920. The operations in the districts constituted a big experiment in the country which consisted of trapping and poisoning of rats, inoculation, disinfection and propaganda. In 1930, there were 1,220 deaths from plague in the district with highest number from Athani. Inoculators were appointed and rat killing operations were carried out in Belgaum and Nipani Municipal areas to prevent the disease. Belgaum was the badly affected district of the Presidency from this epidemic in 1931 also, with 1,241 deaths. In 1941, there were 1,201 deaths out of an attack of 2,110 and 111 villages had been affected from the disease. In the previous year also, the disease was severe and the badly affected taluks were Sampgaon, Parasgad, Chikodi and Hukeri. Plague was severe in the latter half of 1945, affecting 73 villages and for a considerable period lingered on in some villages and towns, particularly, Borgaon, Bailhongal, Bagewadi and Nipani. The staff sanctioned for anti-epidemic work was utilised to combat the epidemic and services of ambulance were made available to shift the rural patients to the infectious diseases hospitals. However, the disease is well under control in recent years.

Cholera: Cholera was a common disease and it occasionally raged as an epidemic in certain parts of the district. In 1866, 1,862 persons died of cholera and again in 1869, as many as 7,808 persons succumbed to this epidemic. Again, death toll due to cholera was 2,736 in 1875 and 4,980 in 1876. The 1877 famine was accompanied by the severe outbreak of cholera which proved fatal to large numbers, as many as 8,357 in 1877 and 5,757 in 1878 and again it prevailed in 1882 all over the district. The epidemic again raged in later years in 1888-89 with 2,447 deaths, in 1889-90 with 4,301 deaths, in 1896 with 3,136 deaths, in 1897 with 7,499 deaths and in 1899 with 4,474 deaths. During 1897-98, out of 220 rural circles, 138 circles (404

villages) were affected by cholera. In the first decade of this century, in 1900 deaths due to the epidemic were 4,560 and 2,851 in 1901. In 1906 and 1909, the disease seems to have been severe with death reports of 2,888 and 5,083 persons respectively. It is reported that 4,522 persons had died in 1912 and 5,137 in 1917 respectively. In 1930, cholera was severe in Athani taluk affecting 30 villages and out of 767 attacks, 315 deaths had been reported. The next taluk in order of severity of the disease was Chikodi with 290 attacks and 139 deaths infecting 23 villages. The epidemic soon after spread to Gokak, Khanapur and Sampgaon taluks and in all, 1,315 attacks with 593 deaths were recorded. The deaths from the disease in 1931 was 3,266 in the district. The epidemic was also severe in 1941 affecting 412 villages with 3,260 deaths.

The statistics for recent years indicate that the disease is well under control in the district. The number of attacks and deaths due to gastroenteritis from 1979 to 1985 upto the end of November 1985 is as follows: Figures in brackets indicate deaths. 1979-103 (25), 1980-133 (44), 1981-28 (6), 1982-72 (8), 1983-35 (5), 1984-30 (5) and 1985-14 (nil). The year-wise anti-cholera inoculations administered from 1979 to 1984 and upto the end of November 1985 were as follows: 45,224, 44,537, 14,496, 70,617, 42,490, 6,462 and 7,000 respectively.

Leprosy: Leprosy is moderate in the district. Leprosy work in the district was started in the early decade of this century by the missionaries by starting Leprosy Hospital, Hindalga and Silver Jubilee Leprosy Hospital, Sankeshwar. Dr G R Kadalagikar, took up leprosy work in Gokak, Nesargi, Bailhongal and Akkathangerhal area and started a rehabilitation centre in 1952, curing hundreds of patients. Under the National Leprosy Control Programme launched during the Second Plan period, since its inception till November 1985, as many as 17,60,910 persons were surveyed examining 13,74,850, out of whom 10,728 patients had been detected and given treatment. For nine months upto December 1986 as many as 1,99,715 persons were surveyed, examining 1,90,512 and detecting and treating 1,789 cases. There were 60 Survey, Education and Treatment (SET) sectors and 33 SET Centres in the district. The District Leprosy Office headed by the District Leprosy Officer was started in 1976 under the National Leprosy Control Programme. The MDR Project in the district started functioning from October 1985 under the National Leprosy

Control Programme with the assistance of Sweedish International Agency through World Health Organisation.

Tuberculosis: Under National Tuberculosis Control Programme, various hospitals, Primary Health Centres and Units are engaged in treating the tuberculosis patients by supplying the drugs free of cost. The number of patients detected suffering from the disease in the district for five years from 1980 to 1984 was as follows: 849, 1,135, 2,177, 1,700 and 1,685. Under the control programme, BCG vaccination is administered to the children as a preventive measure and the number of BCG vaccinations done from 1980 to 1984 was as follows: 37,921; 82,947; 76,642; 76,405 and 69,481. During 1986-87, upto December 1986, 2,375 TB patients were under treatment in government hospitals and dispensaries of whom 827 were at the TB centre.

Guineaworm Disease: Guineaworm, locally called *naruhunnu*, infection prevailed in the district and in 1954, as many as 61 villages with a population of 69,241 reported the cases. The people of Golla community were indigenous healers for the disease. But, with the introduction of protected water supply regularly and repeatedly the disease has vanished in the district.

Of late, cases of filaria or elephantiasis have been reported from some places in Gokak taluk.

The following table shows the number of deaths due to various causes in the district for some recent years from 1971 to 1980.

<i>Causes</i>	1971	1973	1975	1977	1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Plague	nil	nil	nil	2	2	nil	nil
Smallpox	322	246	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Cholera	24	9	16	nil	nil	nil	nil
Malaria	431	240	187	336	169	152	114
Typhoid	347	172	103	96	84	97	169
Other fevers	4,594	3,931	2,726	1,680	547	247	1,002
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	682	635	283	552	260	302	221

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Respiratory diseases	2,946	2,791	2,918	2,445	2,402	2,185	1,346
Tuberculosis	844	863	724	629	626	664	633
Leprosy	93	18	19	7	14	5	12
Maternal deaths	95	62	83	75	48	79	57
Suicide	60	63	65	60	51	81	40
Drowning	151	150	219	168	149	81	148
Wounds and accidents	109	68	123	111	81	52	139
Killed by wild beasts	10	4	nil	nil	1	2	1
Snake bites	28	15	30	28	24	38	34
Rabies	13	3	12	5	5	6	7
Tetanus	33	2	81	262	92	34	50
Diphtheria	6	1	3	nil	4	nil	3
Whooping cough	nil	21	nil	5	40	5	2
Polio	nil	nil	1	1	nil	nil	2
Pulmonary	nil	16	9	13	5	2	nil
Other causes	11,337	11,903	11,432	9,514	10,829	12,112	2,514
Causes not stated	79	85	490	672	486	303	279
Total	22,204	21,298	19,524	16,661	15,919	16,447	6,773

Some of the common diseases that are reported are Anaemia, Dysentry and Diarrhoea, Gasteritis, Malnutrition, Scabies, Urinary infection, Fevers, Upper respiratory congestion and in some places Malaria. Measles, Mumps, Conjunctivitis and Gastroenteritis are some epidemics found in milder forms.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

District Hospital, Belgaum

The District Hospital, Belgaum, earlier known as the Civil Hospital is the earliest hospital in the district and dates back to 1859. This serves the people of the district and also the rural people of the bordering villages of the neighbouring State. The Jawaharlal Nehru

Medical College of the city is attached to this hospital. The present bed strength of the hospital is 720. It has specialised services in medicine, surgery, paediatrics, maternity, gynaecology, ENT, skin diseases, ophthalmology, psychiatry and dentistry. It also provides facilities to industrial workers under ESI scheme. The hospital is attached with a school of nursing, health visitors training school, a mobile unit and a leprosy unit. The Health Visitors Training School, headed by Superintendent was started during 1964 which trains 30 trainees in a batch at a time, the period of training extending over 2½ years. So far the school has trained eight batches of 2½ years duration, four batches of 18 months' duration and nine batches of six months course, the total number trained so far being 466. The Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) Training Centre headed by a Principal, was started during 1960 which imparts two years' training for Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, 18 months training for Health Workers female and 18 months training for Junior Health Assistants. So far, the Centre has trained 15 batches of two years duration, four batches of 18 months duration and in total 486 trainees. The present batch has 50 trainees during March 1986.

The common diseases observed in the hospital are asthma and bronchitis during October to December, enteric fever in July and August, iron deficiency anaemia secondary to hook worm all round the year. Among children, gastroenteritis, mal-nutrition, respiratory track infections, meningitis and enteric fever are common. Neurological diseases are found more with about a mortality rate of 25 per cent. The mortality rate of liver disorder is also very high being 42 per cent. Prolapse of uterus is a common complaint among women throughout the year. Leprosy is also common. Poliomyelitis is occurring with extensive involvement.

During the year 1985, the hospital treated 12,699 in-patients 1,75,213 out-patients, attended 2,808 maternity cases, performed 7,499 major and minor operations and 5,069 X-rays and screening were taken. Under Family Welfare Programme, 1,332 vasectomy and tubectomy operations were performed, 876 IUD (Intra-Uterine Devices) placements made and oral pills to 581 persons and 5,501 condoms were distributed in 1985-86. Under maternal and child health programme, 1,217 DPT* 170 D & T*, 1,516 TT* and 1,217 oral polio vaccines have

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- * DPT—Diphtheria, Pertusis and Tetanus vaccine
 - * D & T—Diphtheria and Tetanus toxoid
 - * TT—Tetanus Toxoid for mothers

been administered during 1985-86. During 1983-84, 498 tuberculosis patients and 98 leprosy cases had been treated. The expenditure of the hospital in 1985-86 was Rs 1,02,12,004. The staff of the hospital consists of 177 technical staff which includes the Superintendent, one Resident Medical Officer, 34 Assistant Surgeons, ■ Clinical Psychiatrist, Pharmacists, Technicians, Health Inspectors and 333 administrative staff

General Hospital, Gokak

The General Hospital, Gokak is one of the oldest hospitals in the district being started as a dispensary in 1865. The present building of the hospital was constructed during 1966 at a cost of Rs 2,20,000. The total number of beds available is 40. It is equipped with a operation theatre, an X-ray unit and a laboratory. An Urban Family Welfare Centre is attached to the hospital. The common diseases reported at the hospital are fevers, diarrhoea, malaria, bronchitis, etc. It is managed by a Chief Medical Officer, assisted by a Medical Officer, a lady Medical Officer, an Assistant Dental Surgeon and other staff. During 1985, the hospital treated 2,594 in-patients 28,971 out-patients, attended 806 maternity cases, performed 525 major and 215 minor operations, 115 X-rays were taken and 547 screenings were made. Under Family Welfare Scheme, 24 vasectomy and 310 tubectomy operations were performed and 24 IUD placements made during 1985-86. Under maternal and child health programme, 412 doses of DPT, 29 D & T, 458 doses and TT and 412 doses of polio were administered during the same year. The expenditure of the hospital during 1985-86 was Rs 6,22,214.

General Hospital, Saundatti

The General Hospital, Saundatti was started as ■ dispensary during 1875. It is housed in its own building constructed in 1958 at a cost of Rs 1,89,000 and the number of beds available is 50 with 10 beds for tuberculosis patients. It is having an X-ray unit and a laboratory. During 1983-84, the hospital was managed by a Medical Officer assisted by a lady Medical Officer, a Dentist and other staff. During 1985, the hospital treated 1,037 in and 25,497 out-patients, attended 777 maternity cases, performed 37 minor operations, 46 X-rays were taken and 1,661 screenings made. In 1983-84, under Family Welfare Programme, 387 tubectomy and Vesectomy operations were conducted, 80 IUD placements were made. In 1985-86, under Maternal and Child Health Programme, 412 DPT, 29 D & T, 458 TT

and 412 oral polio vaccines were administered. The expenditure was Rs 8,50,402 during 1985-86.

General Hospital, Chikodi

The General Hospital, Chikodi was started during 1882 as a dispensary maintained by Local Board in a hired bungalow. The dispensary which was maintained by the District Local Board was handed over to Taluk Development Board in 1959 and then to government in 1981. It has been converted into a General Hospital with 50 beds. During 1983-84, the hospital was managed by a Medical Officer assisted by a lady Medical Officer. It is attached with an Urban Family Welfare Centre. During the year 1985, the hospital treated 236 in-patients and 16,506 out-patients, attended 138 maternity cases, and performed 12 minor operations. Under Family Welfare Programme seven vasectomy and 360 tubectomy operations were performed, 76 IUD placements made. During the same year, under maternal and child health programme, 763 DPT, 463 TT and 763 doses of polio-vaccines were administered. The expenditure of the hospital was Rs 2,08,044 in 1985-86.

The District TB Centre: The District Tuberculosis Centre, Belgaum was started in 1972 and is situated in the District Hospital compound and is headed by a Medical Officer. The Centre is equipped with a laboratory and an X-ray unit. During 1985, the centre was attended by 2,68,659 out-patients as against 2,15,664 in 1983. During 1985, 3,354 X-rays and screenings were taken as against 3,656 in 1984. The number of sputums examined in 1985 was 11,303 as against 9,274 in 1984. The expenditure of the centre was Rs 3,04,304 during 1985-86 which excluded the cost of drugs and chemicals which were supplied free by the Central and State Governments.

District Health Laboratory: The District Health Laboratory, Belgaum was started during 1959-60, which conducts pathological, serological, biochemical and stools tests, urine analysis and tests for water bacteriology, skin smears for Lepra Bacilli, sputum for Acid Fast Bacilli, blood smears for malaria and filaria, etc. It has analysed 130 samples for bacteria in water and 8,903 blood smears for malaria parasites and supplied 806 litres of stains to primary Health Centres in 1985. The Laboratory is managed by a Medical Officer assisted by four senior laboratory technicians and other staff. The expenditure of the laboratory during 1986-87 was Rs 1,36,501 (upto the end of January 1987).

Regional Laboratory: The Regional Laboratory, Belgaum was started in 1967, which works under Excise Acts and Rules and conducts examinations in connection with alcoholic beverages like brandy, beer, toddy, etc, and narcotics like ganja, opium, etc. It also analyses water samples and food samples. During 1985 the laboratory has analysed 2,405 samples as against 2,288 in 1985. It is managed by the Regional Assistant Chemical Examiner, assisted by laboratory technicians and assistants. The expenditure of the laboratory was Rs 1,18,261 during 1985-86.

PWD Hospital, Hidkal Dam: The PWD Hospital, Hidkal dam with eight beds was started during the year 1962, managed by an Assistant Surgeon. The common diseases of the area are upper respiratory track infection, diarrhoea, dysentery and malaria. During the year 1985, the hospital treated 228 in-patients, 7,153 out-patients, attended 26 maternity cases. A total of 110 tubectomy operations were performed, 32 IUD placements were made. Under maternal and child health programme, 862 doses of DPT, 25 doses of D & T and 270 TT doses were administered in 1983-84. The expenditure of the hospital during 1983-84 was Rs 1,20,000.

MGM Hospital, Nipani: The Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Nipani was started in 1958. There are 10 beds in the hospital of which, four for maternity section. It is attached with an urban family welfare centre. It is managed by an Assistant Surgeon. During 1985, the hospital treated 11,245 out and 191 in-patients, attended eight maternity cases. During 1985-86, 15 vasectomy and 787 tubectomy operations were performed and 202 IUD placements made. Under maternal and child health programme, 541 doses of DPT, 553 doses of TT and 318 doses of polio vaccine were administered in 1983-84. The expenditure was Rs 1,69,945 during 1985-86.

ESI Dispensaries

The Employees State Insurance Act of 1948 was made applicable to the Belgaum City Municipal limits from 1963 and to Gokak taluk from 1980. There are seven full time ESI dispensaries, four in Belgaum city and three in Gokak taluk. They are ESI dispensaries at Anandawadi, Anigol (Udyambag), Yamunapur (Indal) and KSRTC Block in Belgaum and the three at Shindikurbet, Konnur and Maradi Matha in Gokak taluk. If the concentration of the insured persons does not permit to establish a full time dispensary (750 or more IP's

family units), part-time dispensaries will function by way of attaching the insured persons to government dispensaries. The General Hospital Gokak is one such part-time dispensary in the district to which one thousand insured persons had been attached during 1986. There is one Employer Facility Dispensary at Gokak Falls, Gokak, to which 3,182 insured persons were attached during 1985-86. Arrangements are made at District Hospital, Belgaum and Karnataka Health Institute, Ghataprabha for attending emergencies outside the working hours and they also serve as the referral Hospitals for specialists' services. In the District Hospital Belgaum, 15 beds are reserved and at the Karnataka Health Institute, Ghataprabha, 36 beds for the ESI patients. A 50-bed ESI Hospital has been sanctioned to the Belgaum city. The District Surgeon, District Hospital, Belgaum is the part-time Medical Referee for Belgaum and there is a Local Committee for Belgaum. *The ESI Dispensary at Yamanapur* was started during 1972 to which 3,635 insured persons had been attached during 1986. During 1985, 69,123 out-patients attended the dispensary. Under Family Welfare Services, 15 tubectomy operations were performed and three IUD placements made and the expenditure of the dispensary was Rs 2,61,609 during that year. *The Anandawadi ESI Dispensary* was started during 1963, to which 3,402 insured persons were attached during 1985-86. During 1985, the dispensary was attended by 57,750 out-patients and under the Family Welfare Programme, nine tubectomy operations were performed. The expenditure of the dispensary in 1985-86 was Rs 2,34,808. *The KSRTC Block ESI Dispensary* was started in 1979. During 1985-86, 3,174 Insured persons were attached to it, 40,595 out-patients attended the dispensary and the expenditure was Rs 1,84,763. *The Udyambag Dispensary* was started in 1976. During 1985, 3,132 Insured persons were attached to it and 33,247 out-patients were treated during that year. The expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs 3,11,897. *The Konnur ESI Dispensary* was started in 1970 and had 1,610 Insured persons attached to it in 1985. An ambulance van is also attached to the dispensary since 1983. The expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs 1,74,156. *The Shindikurbet Dispensary* was started in 1972. In 1985-86, it had 794 Insured persons attached to it. *The Maradi Matha Dispensary* was started in 1979 and had 1,154 Insured persons attached to it in 1985-86.

Vaccine Institute, Belgaum: The Vaccine Institute, Belgaum (1904) had been manufacturing exclusively small pox vaccine under the Government of Bombay Province. The Institute was shifted to

its present building in 1909. In 1954, the change of vaccinifer from cow-calf to sheep took place. In 1956, the administrative control of the Institute came under the Government of Karnataka. In 1966, Freeze Dried Small Pox Vaccine Project was started and in 1968, the vaccinifer was changed from sheep to buffalo calf. In 1974, the production capacity was increased to 47 million doses ie, one third of the requirement of our country. The manufacture of small pox vaccine was reduced in 1977 in view of the zero incidence of small pox in the country, and stopped in 1978 and in the same year, experimental work of preparation of Anti-Rabies Vaccine was started. And now the Institute is in a position to supply Anti-Rabies Vaccine to Karnataka as well as to the other states also.

This Institute was one of the four institutes in India and out of 14 institutes selected for the manufacture of F D Small Pox Vaccine by WHO. The Institute has also initiated experimental work connected with the preparation of Tetanus Toxoid and in 1985, took up experimental work of Diphtheria fraction. The activities of the Institute also include supply of TT and D&T Vaccines after successful completion of experimental work, storage and supply of DPT, D&T, TT and TA, Polio and BCG Vaccines to the eight districts of Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions, training of Health Inspectors and Supervision and control over the District Health Laboratory, Belgaum and Regional Assistant Chemical Examiner Laboratory, Belgaum. The staff of the institute consists of one Joint Director, one Assistant Director, one Assistant Executive Engineer-Electrical, one Microbiologist, one Veterinary Assistant Superintendent and other staff. The Institute is one of the 12 Institutes in India, manufacturing Anti-Rabies Vaccine.

Railway Health Unit : The Railway Health Unit and the Family Welfare Centre, Belgaum has two beds for emergency. It is headed by an Assistant Divisional Medical Officer. During 1985, the health unit treated 10,510 out-patients, performed 136 minor operations, conducted 57 deliveries. Under Family Welfare Programme three vasectomy and 12 tubectomy operations were performed and six IUD insertions made. Under maternal and child health programme, 88 DPT, 838 TT and 88 doses of polio drops were administered.

Karnataka Health Institute, Ghataprabha

The Karnataka Health Institute, Ghataprabha was visualised

by Dr G R Kokatnur in 1929 and came into reality with the starting of a dispensary in 1935. The Society was registered in 1929. Noted freedom fighter Dr N S Hardikar was later actively associated with it. The climate at Ghataprabha is good and the water has medicinal properties, it is said. The campus is spread over an area of 195 acres of land. By 1985, the Institute had achieved a general hospital of 166 beds, a maternity hospital of 55 beds with its six rural branches, a chest hospital of 160 beds in cottages, wards and post-operative rooms, facilities for advanced treatments and investigations, a nurses training school with a capacity of training 100 Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives (ANM) and 80 trainees of 3½ years duration, a mobile unit for the transport of patients and 14 rural health centres and maternity homes. The hospital complex has a X-ray unit, well equipped operation theatre for general operations and of the eye, ENT, brain, spinal chord, thorax and telescopic, microscopic and intra-thoracic operations. It also has a clinical laboratory, a blood bank, physiotherapy and heliotherapy sections and central oxygen supply and central suction units. It possesses specialised instruments for inserting pace-makers and defibrillators, etc.

The Rural Complex of the Institute has three separate agencies for conveniences ie, the Karnataka Health Institute for Rural Services, Dr Hardikar Memorial Health Education Centre and Museum and Dr Hardikar Memorial Seva Dham Society for Rural Economic Programmes. Under rural services, free village service was started in 1955 which consists of village medical services such as immunisation, health education, child care, school check-ups, free maternity service, etc.

During the year 1984, the Institute treated 5,827 in and 59,343 out-patients, conducted 1,420 institutional and 782 domiciliary deliveries, performed 5,027 operations, treated 1,780 physiotherapy cases. During 1984, 1,428 screenings and 11,774 X-rays were taken, 53,907 examinations were made, 369 bottles of blood was collected and in the dental section 3,148 cases were examined. Six eye camps to benefit 309 patients were also conducted during that year. In the Nandanwan unit, 2,483 out and 538 in-patients were treated, 396 screenings were made, 46 operations performed, 7,527 laboratory tests were conducted during 1984. Under immunisation programme, 1,418 BCG vaccinations, 1,099 doses of oral polio, 1,099 DPT were administered. Under Rural Health Service, during 1984, there were 22 mahila mandals, 19 balawadis with 1,194 children, 904 children in

14 feeding centres, 118 ladies in craft centres and 782 maternity cases were treated in centres. There were 14 health workers working under Rural Health Services.

J G Co-operative Hospital, Ghataprabha

The Jagadguru Gurusiddheshwara Co-operative Hospital Ltd, Ghataprabha was started in the year 1951, where an Ayurvedic dispensary was already functioning (maintained by His Holiness Murusaviramath Mahaswamiji). The hospital is constructed by the hill side of the Gokak-Sankeshwar road over an area of 65 acres of land. The main building was constructed in 1959 at a cost 3.54 lakhs with a capacity of 105 beds with emergency ward, surgical ward, medical ward, laboratory and X-ray sections with a well equipped operation theatre. The TB Sanatorium was constructed in 1975 at a cost of Rs 2.94 lakhs. The facilities available in the hospital are general surgery, uro-surgery, orthopaedic surgery, vascular surgery, plastic surgery, gynaecology and obstetrics, blood bank, etc. The hospital has 20-bed maternity ward. The TB Sanatorium attached to the hospital has 45 beds. An Auxiliary Nurse Training Centre is attached to the hospital since 1975. The total number of beds available now in the hospital is 150. During 1984-85, 3,176 in-patients and 16,221 out-patients were treated, 1,979 operations performed, 349 deliveries were conducted, 135 tubectomy operations performed, 299 blood transformations made, 3,683 X-rays taken, 21,470 investigations and 281 Histopathology tests were conducted in the hospital (see also p 412).

Lafayette Hospital, Nipani: The Lafayette Hospital, Nipani was started by the American Presbyterian Mission, USA in 1912. The building of the hospital was constructed during 1921 at a cost of Rs 50,000. The number of beds available in the hospital is 50. It is managed by the local charitable charges and donations. During 1985, the hospital treated 1,587 in-patients, 32,805 out-patients, attended 127 maternity cases, performed 130 major and 408 minor operations, treated 620 leprosy and tuberculosis patients. The number of X-rays taken was 717. Under family welfare programme, 225 tubectomy operations were performed and under MCH programme, 972 children were administered triple antigen and polio vaccines. The income and expenditure during 1985 were Rs 2,85,620 and Rs 2,70,620. The hospital has facilities in general medicine, surgery, X-ray, ECG, Laboratory, etc.

Mission Hospital, Sankeshwar: The Mission Hospital, Sankeshwar was started during 1923 by Dr G Henderson. The Hospital building was constructed in 1923. It has an X-ray unit, a laboratory and an operation theatre. It has also maternity facilities. The present bed strength of the hospital is 42 (1986). It has a TB ward with 10 beds. During 1983, the hospital treated 613 in and 10,171 out-patients attended 254 maternity cases and conducted 20 major and minor operations. During that year, 1,066 X-rays and screenings were made and two tubectomy operations were performed under family welfare scheme. Under maternal and child health programme, 43 doses of DPT, 100 doses of TT and 43 doses of polio were administered. The hospital runs three village clinics.

Leprosy Hospital, Hindalga: The Leprosy Hospital, Hindalga was started as an asylum for leprosy patients by Dr E V Hunter in 1912. Special treatment was started for the leprosy patients in 1924 and in 1935 the then Government of Bombay authorised the hospital to take up patients from Belgaum, Dharwad, Bijapur and Uttara Kannada districts. Arrangements were made for the establishment of a full fledged laboratory in 1937 and in 1950, an occupational therapy unit and a proper rehabilitation unit were established. The Sankeshwar Silver Jubilee Leprosy Hospital was amalgamated with this hospital in 1978 with the development of a Leprosy Control Unit. A reconstructive surgery unit was started in 1983 and the Multi-drug therapy was introduced in 1984. In 1985, there were 72 beds in the hospital. The total number of in-patients treated was 427 and the number of out-patients attended was 2,124. During that year, 48 surgical operations were performed, 1,539 skin smears were examined, 486 clinical laboratory tests were undertaken, 56 histopathology were taken, 484 muscle assessments were made, 442 health education sessions were conducted, 244 MCR Chappals supplied and 49 POP applied. Under Leprosy Control Unit, 2,75,109 persons in 126 villages of Belgaum and Hukeri taluks were covered; of whom, 64,855 persons were examined detecting 673 new cases. There are 92 village clinics under the unit. Total number of schools surveyed was 120, examining 24,201 children, detecting 68 new cases. The total number of health contacts made was 6,665 detecting 42 cases. There are two medical officers in the hospital. The funds for the maintenance of the hospital come from Leprosy Mission, an International Organisation working for the eradication of Leprosy.

Maratha Mandals Homoeopathic College Hospital, Belgaum: The

Maratha Mandals Homoeopathic College Hospital, Belgaum was started by the Maratha Mandal as an adjunct to the Homoeopathic College in 1982 with 50 beds and a maternity ward. It has a TB ward with ten beds and a Family Welfare Centre. It has a sub-centre at Kakati. During 1983-84, the hospital treated 500 in and 1,500 out-door patients, performed 150 minor operations and took 250 X-rays and screenings. Under family welfare programme, 30 vasectomy, 75 tubectomy operations were performed, 150 IUD placements made, under the maternal and child health programme, 35 doses of DPT, 30 doses D & T, 15 doses of TT and 40 doses of polio vaccines were administered.

The Acharyaratna Deshabhushana Digambare Jaina Ashrama Trust, Khothali-Kuppanawadi (Tq Chikodi) is constructing a 30 bed hospital near Khothali on Chikodi-Nipani Road.

Ayurvedic Dispensaries

Belgaum has been a centre of indigenous systems of medicine like Ayurveda and Homoeopathy. The district has produced many Ayurvedic Pandits of repute like the Vaidya Vaman Vaze of Yedur, Vaidya Kajrekar of Belgaum, Vaidya Vatave Sastri of Belgaum, Dr H V Savanur, Dr Hulloli of Gokak, V G Hiremath, A V Gadag, B C Yadur, Panchakshari Hosmath, Ramannavar of Bailhongal (dentist), Desai of Bedkihal, B K Kulkarni Jinaralkar, Yemakanamaradi Basappa, Kankanawadi, Rajavaidya Chandra Bhana Sing, Gurunathrao Chitnis popularly known as Gavnal Doctor, etc. Dr H V Savanur together with other leading Pandits started Nikhila Karnataka Ayurveda Mandali in Belgaum, in 1924. Under the auspices of the Karnataka Ayurveda Vidya Peetha, B M Kankanawadi Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya was started at Khasbag, Belgaum in 1933. The Vidya Peetha started an Ayurveda Journal 'Bhishagvara' in 1955. *The Ayurvedic Hospital* attached to the B M K Ayurveda Maha Vidyalaya, Belgaum has 75 beds and has facilities such as operation theatre, X-ray plant, maternity section etc. During 1957, there were 27 dispensaries of the Indian System maintained by the Local Boards and Municipalities besides a number of subsidised Ayurvedic practitioners and private dispensaries. There are also some bone-setters at places like Raybag indicating the popularity of such persons in the rural areas in the past.

During 1985, there were three Homoeopathic and one Ayurvedic colleges in Belgaum. They are A M Shaik Homoeopathic College,

Bharatesh Homoeopathic College, Maratha Mandal's Homoeopathic College and B M K Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya. There are seven Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the district at Hooli, Mugalihal, Turamari, Ramdurg, Godholi, Nipani, Bhendewad, two Homoeopathic dispensaries at Yebaratti (Raybag taluk) and Yekkundi and a Nature-Cure Dispensary at Sampgaon in Belgaum taluk.

The Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hooli was started during 1967 with a building at a cost of Rs 62,500 with a bed strength of 10. In 1985-86, 54 maternity cases were attended, one vasectomy and 63 tubectomy operations were performed and 20 IUD placements were made and the expenditure was Rs 1,23,923. *The Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Turamari* was started during 1979 and in 1985, 5,189 out-patients were treated with an expenditure of Rs 25,739. *The Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Godholi* (Khanapur taluk) was started in 1973 and during 1985 the dispensary was attended by 4,666 out-patients. *The Government Homoeopathic Dispensary, Yebaratti* (Raybag taluk) was started in 1981 and during 1985, it was attended by 6,257 patients. *The Mughalihal Dispensary* (Parasgad taluk) was started in 1980 and in 1985, 3,356 out-patients were treated with an expenditure of Rs 49,936 in 1985-86. During 1985-86, ten tubectomy operations were performed and seven IUD placements were made. The medicines to these hospitals and dispensaries are supplied by the Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore. During 1985, there were 1,264 Registered Ayurvedic Practitioners, 20 Unani Practitioners, 118 Homoeopathic Practitioners and 99 Integrated System Practitioners in the district. There is one Nature-Cure Centre in Belgaum started in 1977, managed by the Mahatma Gandhi Bhavan Trust, Belgaum, where Yoga, mud-therapy, hydro-therapy, dieting and massage are being administered.

Primary Health Centres

The Primary Health Centres form the basic health services in the rural areas of the district and are nuclei of the rural health programmes. Generally, each centre serves a population of 80,000 to 1,20,000. The officials of these centres are engaged in the survey, detection, prevention and eradication of diseases as well as in the implementation of School Health Services, Applied Nutrition Programme, Maternal and Child Health Programme, Leprosy Control Programme, National Malaria Eradication Programme, etc. In

these Primary Health Centres, there will be two to three Medical Officers including one Lady Medical Officer, assisted by Pharmacists, Lady Health Visitors, Senior Health Inspectors, Health Inspectors, Laboratory Technicians, ANM's, Midwives, Basic Health Educators and Multipurpose Health Workers male or female and other staff. Generally the Primary Health Centres have six bed wards but the PHCs at Aigali and Akkatangerhal have eight beds each, the PHCs at Kittur and Daddi have ten beds each, the PHC Nandgad 12 beds and the PHC Naganur 14 beds.

During 1985, there were 25 Primary Health Centres in the district and some information about them for the year 1985 and 1985-86 are given in the table below.

<i>Location and year of starting</i>	<i>Patients treated</i>		<i>Maternity cases attended</i>	<i>Opera- tions</i>	<i>Family Welfare achievement</i>		<i>Sub- centres attached</i>
	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>			<i>sterili- zations</i>	<i>IUD</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Satti 1960*	118	6,568	84	69	613	63	21
Kagwad 1960	497	7,522	112	Nil	1,352	546	22
Aigali 1981	19	840	5	206	206	Nil	3
Kittur 1966	223	14,582	2,445	154	1,060	361	22
Naganur 1964	180	7,725	26	583	945	87	14
Uchagaon NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
H Bagewadi NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Karadaga 1965	312	13,737	1,262	312	460	218	10
Kabbur 1960	272	11,141	79	135	731	442	17
Sadalga NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benadi NA*	179	5,057	131	198	692	391	14
Mudalgi 1962	452	11,971	271	253	880	550	2
Kuligod 1960*	373	19,389	277	873	873	141	4
Akkatangerhal 1976	918	6,138	141	Nil	816	311	14
Daddi 1961	382	6,817	105	231	1,002	357	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ammangi 1962	133	19,617	64	59	617	247	13
Kanagale 1982	nil	3,704	nil	nil	309	260	7
Nandgad 1960	410	6,885	134	40	885	255	15
Kakkeri 1967*	662	13,057	95	nil	590	125	19
Raybag 1966	500	20,000	112	nil	959	461	24
Harugeri 1966	—	13,017	181	99	904	280	10
Hosakoti NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sureban 1982	NA	8,905	nil	nil	225	3	13
Yeragatti NA	501	13,918	143	nil	754	167	23
Hosur NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note : NA—Not Available

*The figures are for the years 1985 and 1983-84.

Primary Health Units

Prior to 1978, there were many types of dispensaries such as local fund dispensaries, taluk board dispensaries, reduced scale local fund dispensaries, municipal dispensaries, etc, which were renamed as 'Primary Health Units' in 1978. Some of the earlier Primary Health Units in the district are the Athani Dispensary (1871), the Khanapur Dispensary (1887), the Belgaum Dispensary, the Ramdurg Dispensary, etc.

The taluk-wise distribution of Primary Health Units in 1985 was as follows. Athani nine, Belgaum seven, Chikodi eight, Hukeri six, Gokak nine, Khanapur four, Parasgad four, Ramdurg three, Raybag one and Sampgaon nine (total 60). Some of these units have two medical officers. Of whom, one will be a Lady Medical Officer. They are assisted by Pharmacists, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM), Health Inspectors and others. In some of the smaller units, there will be only one Medical Officer assisted by a Pharmacist, an ANM and Class 'D' officials. During 1985, there were 60 Primary Health Units in the district excluding the Ayurvedic dispensaries and including the SHCs at Itagi and Nasalapur. Some particulars about these units are given in the table for the year 1985 and 1985-86, in the next page.

<i>Location and Year of starting</i>	<i>Patients treated</i>		<i>Maternity cases attended</i>	<i>Operat- ions performed</i>	<i>Family Welfare achievements</i>		<i>Sub- Centres</i>
	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>			<i>sterili- zation</i>	<i>IUD</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Athani 1871	444	6,890	326	nil	470	42	nil
Adhalli 1976	nil	NA	nil	93	102	18	2
Mole 1976	nil	6,954	nil	nil	104	91	2
Tangadi 1974	nil	2,421	nil	nil	98	74	2
Ananthapur 1979	nil	2,000	20	nil	78	50	2
Madhabhavi 1959	nil	3,252	5	nil	—	—	nil
Kokatnur NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ainapur NA	nil	5,361	nil	10	119	33	1
Kakamari NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bailhongal 1925	1,324	36,667	863	360	360	60	nil
Ambadagatti 1975	nil	3,082	nil	nil	116	16	2
MK Hubli 1976	nil	3,583	218	187	182	66	3
Dodwad 1903	180	3,556	47	93	93	42	5
Deshanur 1980	nil	14,259	nil	286	111	5	nil
Bailur 1981	nil	2,861	nil	nil	nil	nil	2
Hunasikatti 1984	nil	792	nil	nil	30	32	3
Neginhal 1963	205	7,555	169	26	36	2	2
Belawadi 1971	nil	8,412	nil	nil	119	nil	nil
Bendigeri 1971	—	1,130	nil	nil	335	52	3
Sulegali NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wadagaon 1930	93	3,295	14	10	44	8	nil
Kiniye 1965	nil	6,442	nil	nil	56	15	nil
Handignur NA	nil	955	nil	nil	50	5	nil
Yellur 1972	nil	2,140	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Kakati 1975	nil	5,265	nil	nil	213	22	2
Borgaon 1976	nil	924	nil	nil	75	15	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manakapur 1976	nil	8,086	nil	140	141	57	3
Khadaklat 1960	166	2,906	61	114	64	12	nil
Saundalga 1948	33	4,114	63	nil	110	11	1
Karagaon 1981	nil	—	—	—	nil	—	2
Akkol 1981	nil	2,345	18	nil	100	—	2
Jainapura 1985	nil	2,124	nil	nil	105	—	5
Ankali 1984	nil	1,160	10	nil	92	1	1
Tukkanatti 1976	nil	4,423	nil	82	135	22	3
Yadawad 1976	nil	5,482	nil	73	73	10	5
Betageri 1974	nil	4,021	30	nil	75	14	3
Koujalgi 1980	nil	3,591	nil	nil	89	30	4
Ankalgi 1982	199	3,887	120	85	85	1	3
Konnur 1972	nil	16,021	nil	nil	162	41	nil
Mamadapur 1972	nil	3,835	nil	nil	85	5	2
Hallur 1981	nil	4,357	nil	nil	103	34	4
Hukeri 1925	73	10,045	181	nil	164	14	nil
Sankeshwar NA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hebbal 1979	nil	5,108	nil	nil	90	32	2
U Khanapur 1981	nil	9,000	10	25	60	12	nil
Pachapur 1981	123	6,001	39	79	79	66	3
Yemakanmaradi 1985	nil	15,097	10	—	163	17	3
Khanapur 1887	258	8,758	254	621	123	117	nil
Sulebhavi 1979	nil	11,804	nil	34	87	16	3
Halashi 1981	—	9,714	nil	nil	85	10	3
Budnur 1971	nil	6,423	nil	79	105	34	2
Ramdurg 1883	640	21,135	640	nil	187	22	nil
Katakol 1933	94	5,149	50	nil	127	52	2
Kadabi 1975	nil	3,713	20	nil	115	70	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inamhongal 1978	nil	2,329	nil	nil	nil	nil	3
Murgod 1960	22	5,574	22	nil	72	35	1
Hirekumbi 1974	nil	4,750	nil	nil	179	21	2
Naslapur (SHC) 1975	nil	2,823	nil	120	218	70	3
K-I-D dispensary Ghataprabha NA	nil	2,602	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Itagi (SHC) 1986	nil	9,636	nil	nil	140	47	3

Note : NA—Not Available

There are 12 beds at Athani, 13 at Bailhongal, six at M K Hubli, five at Dodwad, six at Neginhal 10 at Wadgaon, six at Khadaklat, six at Saundalga, 12 at Hukeri, two each at U Khanapur and Pachapur, 20 at Khanapur, four each at Halashi, Katkol and Murgod and 12 at Ramdurg.

SMP Centres : The scheme of Subsidised Medical Practitioners' (SMP) centre was introduced in the old Bombay Presidency in the middle of the 1930's to encourage qualified medical practitioners to settle in the rural areas. In 1957, there were 13 SMP centres in Belgaum district which rose to 41 in 1985. These practitioners get a fixed honoraria besides fixed travelling allowance and contingency. Some of the earlier SMP centres have now been renamed as Primary Health Units.

Civic bodies of Belgaum, Nipani and Gokak are running some Dispensaries, Maternity Homes and Ayurvedic Dispensaries in their municipal limits. The Nipani Municipality is maintaining an Ayurvedic dispensary, a maternity home and a child welfare centre in Nipani town and Gokak Municipality is running an Ayurvedic dispensary in Gokak.

The Christian Missionaries are running some dispensaries in the district. They are Cardinal Gracias Hospital, Nirmalanagar, Modage; Sarva Jagatika Viraktamatha, Toranagatti and Madwal (Gokak taluk); Dayanilaya Dispensary, Santibastwad; Dharmarth Arogya Mandir Sarvajagatika Viraktamatha, Saundatti and Sacred Heart Dispensary, Madabhavi.

FAMILY WELFARE

The family welfare programme was launched in the district along with the State from 1957. The approach in the beginning was 'clinical' which was changed to 'extension' in 1964, then to 'target oriented' in 1966 and finally to 'target oriented and time bound' from the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan. In addition to the District Hospital, General Hospitals and many Primary Health Centres and units, many private hospitals, nursing homes and clinics are authorised to take up Family Welfare services including the medical termination of pregnancies. Many incentives have been made available for those who undergo sterilizations by the State and Central Governments and other agencies which include both cash and service benefits. The following table shows the achievements of the Family Welfare Services in the district from 1979-80 to 1986-87 upto end of December 1986.

Year	Sterilizations			IUD placements	CC users	OP users
	Vasec- tomy	Tubec- tomy	Total achieved			
1979-80	472	10,616	11,038	3,719	5,316	—
1980-81	454	15,591	16,045	3,875	6,114	906
1981-82	150	15,486	15,636	3,521	5,715	1,072
1982-83	123	18,551	18,634	4,740	7,231	1,406
1983-84	193	19,586	19,779	4,859	7,045	2,463
1984-85	288	19,744	20,032	5,798	7,295	2,740
1985-86	—	—	27,053	9,388	10,357	2,714
1986-87 upto December 86	—	—	18,608	6,152	9,568	2,949

District Family Planning Bureau: The District Family Planning Bureau attached to the District Health and Family Welfare Office, Belgaum, consists of medical and para-medical staff and is equipped with an operation theatre unit to assist the surgeons in Family Welfare camps. The Bureau has also staff for mass education media activities.

Family Welfare Action Committees: There are Family Welfare

Action Committees at the district and taluk level, to review and plan the progress of Family Welfare in the district. The District Action Committee of Family Welfare with Deputy Commissioner as Chairman meets every month and sends a report to the Director of Health and Family Welfare Services. A Committee for Financial Assistance to acceptors of Family Welfare has been constituted to consider the application for legal aids in cases of fatality occurring during the Family Welfare camps. The Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman of the Committee. There were two cases of deaths during 1985-86, one at Gokak and the other at Hukeri for which a compensation of Rs 20,000 has been paid. The District Hospital Belgaum, all the 25 Primary Health Centres and Dr Masurkar Maternity Home, Gokak have been recognised as the MTP Centres (Medical Termination of Pregnancies).

Health Extension Services

Health Extension activities form an important aspect of Family Welfare Services. The activities to educate the masses and impress on them the importance and the need to accept small family norms for their own benefit and to the progress of the country. Voluntary organisations like the Rotary Clubs, the Lions Clubs, the Indian Medical Association, The Family Planning Association of India, etc, are also involved in the programme and offer their mite in conducting camps. Film shows, exhibitions, group meetings, leadership camps and folk-media programmes are organised in the district. During the year 1985-86 upto the end of November 1985, 189 Family Welfare Leadership camps were organised, 8,081 leaders were trained, 72 folk-media programmes were organised, 1,243 film strip shows and 134 film shows were arranged 309 exhibitions were organised and 2,421 group meetings, were held as against 124 Family Welfare Leadership Camps, 5,713 leaders trained, 155 folk-media programmes and 3,060 film strip shows and 112 film shows, 1,836 exhibitions and 1,238 group meetings in 1984-85.

Maternal and Child Health Programme

The Maternal and Child Health Programme (MCH) is one of the earliest schemes launched in the district, which dates back to 1925. The then Government of Bombay encouraged the voluntary organisations to take up this programme. Even prior to Independence, there was one Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Belgaum maintained by a private agency with trained mid-wives and *dais*.

The Red Cross Society, Belgaum branch did much work in the field in the district, with its mobile dispensary. The MCH programme includes various aspects and services like the nutrition programme, immunisation against various diseases like tuberculosis, diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, etc and also training mid-wives. The success of Family Welfare Programme depends much on improving the health of mothers and children since they are of vital importance to the acceptance of family limitation. The following table shows the achievement of the immunisation programme in the district from 1979-80 to 1985-86 upto the end of Oct 1985.

Year	DPT	D & T	TT	Iron & Folic acid tablets (PANA)		Polio
				Expectant mothers	Children	
1979-80	33,029	31,021	29,914	44,169	58,917	—
1980-81	34,066	38,831	21,300	49,318	65,348	—
1981-82	35,734	30,074	19,038	65,855	56,578	—
1982-83	44,613	40,046	23,361	43,293	43,639	—
1983-84	53,675	43,583	36,110	37,454	42,971	54,084
1984-85	61,220	47,232	45,976	39,812	57,091	44,532
1985-86 end of Oct 85	41,991	28,602	24,532	20,165	31,174	38,871

DPT — Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus Vaccine for pre-school children

D&T — Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid for school children

TT — Tetanus Toxoid for mothers, PANA — Prophylactic against nutritional anaemia for expectant mothers and children.

School Health Programme: The Comprehensive School Health Programme is being implemented in the three taluks of Belgaum, Chikodi and Bailhongal covering eight Primary Health centres, since 1981-82. Under this programme health check-up of first standard children of primary schools is being done and also immunisation against diphtheria, typhoid and tetanus are administered. During the year 1985-86, upto the end of October 1985 under the jurisdiction of the eight Primary Health Centres 427 schools were involved examining 646 first standard students and administering toxoids and vaccines to 13,955 out of 26,425 students. Under National

School Health Programme four Primary Health Centres of Bailhongal, Belgaum and Khanapur taluks are involved from 1985-86 onwards. During 1985-86 2,426 students had been examined as follows: H Bagewadi-579, Kittur-608, Nandgad-818 and Kakkeri-421.

ICDS and IFWS: The Integrated Child Development Services and the Integrated Family Welfare Services programmes are in operation in the taluks of Athani, Parasgad and Raybag. Under these programmes, children and mothers are examined by medical officers at Anganavadi centres and are given treatment for minor ailments on the spot, advised supplementary diets for mal-nutrition and under-nutrition. For major ailments the cases are referred to Primary Health Centres or Units and major hospitals (see also Chapter XVII).

Family Planning Association of India, Belgaum Branch

The Belgaum Branch of the Family Planning Association of India started in 1973 covers a population of about two lakhs (one lakh rural and one lakh urban) in the district, extending its programme in 44 selected villages of Belgaum taluk. The activities of the branch include population education, Maternal and Child Health Services, Medical and Clinical Services etc. The branch carried out its activities through its seven projects, viz, Information, Education and Motivation; Conferences, Seminars and Workshops; Medical and Clinical Services; Population Education; Orientation and Training Programme; through Conferences. It organises folk-media activities and educational campaigns to impart information and to educate and motivate the public about family planning. Baby show competitions are also held to encourage family planning acceptors. The branch with the help of Youth Clubs, Mahila Mandals, etc, had organised conferences and seminars where 471 men and women of seven villages took part in 1984. During 1985, the branch conducted 1,871 sterilization operations and 680 IUD placements as against 1,883 sterilization operations, 569 IUD placements and distribution of oral pills to 265 persons in 1984. During 1984, 307 MTP were done. In 1985, the centre conducted Infertility Check and Recanalization Camp in Belgaum on 13th and 14th of April 1985, an unique feature of the Branch. Six Recanalization operations were performed out of 60 registered cases and 142 Infertility check-ups were made. During 1985, under Maternal and Child Health Programme 3,584 first dose and 2,742 second dose of D & T and 1,606 first dose and 1097 second dose, 1,043 third dose and 878 booster dose of DPT were administered.

Under population education programme students from primary school to post-graduate level were involved and information was imparted according to their age and educational level. The branch received the merit award for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1983-84 by the State Government for its contribution to the programme of Family Welfare.

The Bailhongal Unit of the Karnataka Project of the Family Planning Association of India, a unit of the Project based at Dharwad was started during 1975. The Karnataka Project is one of the 20 rural projects in the country. The Bailhongal unit covers 28 villages of that taluk for intensive communication activities and Family Planning Service on a co-ordinated basis. The objective of the project is to involve community in taking up family planning as a part of total community development, involving youth clubs, Mahila Mandals and other interested groups of the villages. The Bailhongal unit has one field organiser, one honorary medical adviser, one auxiliary nurse midwife, four field workers and a fully equipped mobile education and service unit. The unit works closely with 47 local voluntary organisations and has helped 11 institutions to take up 13 income-generating and developmental activities. The unit runs 32 community based distribution centres for contraceptives through the local voluntary groups. In 1985 the expenditure on the Karnataka Project was Rs ten lakhs and the public contribution was Rs 1,76,650. The achievement was 35 per cent.

India Population Project : The India Population Project III (Karnataka) was launched in the northern districts of Bidar, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Dharwad, Bijapur and Raichur for a period of five years with effect from first of April 1984, with the objective of improving the Health and Family Welfare status of the population through reduction in fertility, infant and maternal mortality levels. The project is financed by the World Bank (48 per cent of the expenditure), Government of India (42 per cent) and State Government (10 per cent). Orientation training camps are organised and health education kits and films on family welfare are supplied to the centres in the project areas. The District Population Education Centre, Belgaum had completed training for 18 batches of field workers and had arranged 17 lecture series by the end of September 1986. During 1986-87 till the end of December 1986, Rs 63,286 had been spent under Orientation Training Camps to arrange 208 camps. It is proposed to raise 595 buildings out of which 580 sites have been selected. Under Family Welfare

Programme during 1986-87, upto the end of January 1987, 20,209 sterilizations had been performed 7,223 IUD insertions made and contraceptives and oral pills have been distributed to 9,165 and 2,945 persons respectively. Under maternal and Child Health Programme during 1986-87 upto the end of December 1986, 35,774 TT to expectant mothers had been administered, 26,078 doses of D and T, 29,607 doses of DPT had been administered and 33,723 mothers and 21,077 children beneficiaries had been covered.

Drugs Control

The Department of Drugs Control, with its headquarters at Bangalore has a Drugs Inspector for the Belgaum district stationed at Belgaum who works under the administrative control of the Assistant Drugs Controller, Belgaum division, Belgaum. The Drugs Inspector has powers to inspect all manufacturing and sales premises of Drugs and Cosmetics and can prosecute any offender under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder. The following Acts and Rules are enforced by Department in the district. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder; The Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1979; The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder; The Import Trade Regulation for the Grant of Essentiality Certificates to the Pharmaceutical Industries; The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, for manufacture, distribution and Sale of Narcotic Drugs; The Poisons Act, 1919 and Karnataka Poisons Rules, 1966; The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations, Act 1955. There were 259 Chemists and Druggists in the district during 1986 and the taluk-wise break-up was Athani 11, Belgaum 86, Chikodi 32, Gokak 39, Hukeri 24, Khanapur 11, Paragad 10, Ramdurg 13, Raybag 14, Sampgaon 19. There were 436 qualified Pharmacists and 438 registered licenced establishments in the district as on 31-3-1986.

Indian Medical Association

The Indian Medical Association (IMA) has a number of branches in the district. There are two branches in the Belgaum town, the Belgaum branch and the Belgaum North branch. The other branches are functioning at the following places: Bailhongal, Chikodi, Gokak, Ghataprabha, Hukeri, Nipani, Ramdurg, Sanke-shwar, Saundatti and Ugar Khurd. The activities of these branches include among other things mass health check-up camps, clinical meetings, arranging lectures in schools and colleges on health

programmes, baby clinics and competitions, organising and conducting eye camps, immunisation programmes, etc. In addition to IMA branches, there is Athani Taluk Medical Association started in 1959, which arranges meetings, lectures, camps, etc and is rendering service to the public. The Raybag Taluk Medical Association which was in existence earlier is defunct now.

The Nipani Medical Association, a charitable trust, was started in 1985, which runs a free Tuberculosis Centre. It takes up prophylactic and curative measures to propagate public health and arranges health camps, guest lectures, and administers polio, DPT and other vaccines to children. So far till July 1986, about 2,500 children had been given BCG inoculation 1,800 had been administered Triple Antigen and oral polio and 350 with Anti-measles vaccine. About 85 TB patients had been given treatment.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

The government, particularly in a democratic set-up, has to take up various welfare measures to improve the socio-economic conditions of various classes of people like the labour class, backward class, minorities and weaker sections etc. The welfare measures taken up in Belgaum district both by the Government of Karnataka and also by voluntary organisations are discussed here.

Labour Welfare

The labour welfare activities in the district coming under the purview of the Department of Labour are regulated and managed by the Deputy Labour Commissioner, Belgaum Region, Belgaum who is assisted by two Assistant Labour Commissioners, the Labour Officer, who is the district-level officer and four Senior Labour Inspectors and five Labour Inspectors. The following Central and State Labour Laws and Rules framed thereunder are administered by the department : Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, Indian Boilers Act 1923, Trade Unions Act 1926, Payment of Wages Act 1936, Employment of Children Act 1938, Weekly Holidays Act 1942, Industrial Disputes Act 1947, Minimum Wages Act 1948, Employees Provident Fund Act 1952, Maternity Benefit Act 1961, Motor Transport Workers Act 1961, Karnataka Shops and Establishments Act 1961, Payment of Bonus Act 1965, Beedi, Cigar Workers Act 1966, Contract Labour Act 1970 and Equal Remuneration Act 1976 and amendments thereon.

During 1985-86, there were 23 disputes, 2 lock-outs, 5 strikes, one lay-off and 71 retrenchments, affecting 3,300 employees and the total number of man-days lost was 82,800 as against 24 disputes, two retrenchments and one lay-off during 1984-85 and the number of

disputes settled was 22 during 1985-86 as against 17 during 1984-85 in the district. During 1985-86, Rs 59,202 were realised from registrations and renewals of shops and commercial establishments as against Rs 35,556 during 1984-85 and Rs 67,863 during 1983-84 and during 1984-85, 28 prosecutions were launched and all of them were disposed off as against 51 cases during 1983-84, of which, 21 were disposed off.

As on 31st December 1985, there were 11,744 shops and commercial establishments with the total number of employees of 14,231 and under the Karnataka Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970, there were 21 registered principal employers in the district covering 7,189 labourers. The Minimum Wages Act 1948 promotes social security measures among the workers of unorganised sectors. During 1985-86, there were 2,630 industrial units under the Minimum Wages Act covering 15,002 workers as against 3,036 units covering 16,879 workers during 1984-85 and 4,343 units covering 14,619 workers during 1983-84.

The Department of Factories and Boilers headed by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers is administering the following Acts and Rules thereunder in the district: Indian Boilers Act 1923, Payment of Wages Act 1936, Factories Act 1948, The Indian Boilers Regulations 1950 (Central Enactment), Karnataka Economisers Rules 1959, Karnataka Boilers Operation Engineers Rules 1959, Maternity Benefit Act 1961, Karnataka Boilers Attendants Rules 1962 and the Karnataka Boilers Rules 1982. In Belgaum district there are two Inspectors of Factories, one for each division, and there is one Inspector of Boilers. The rate of fatal accidents was 0.23 per 1,000 workers during 1983-84 and 1984-85. The rate of non-fatal accidents was 59 per 1,000 workers during 1984-85 as against 79 per 1,000 workers during 1983-84. During the year 1985, there were 19 complaints filed, of which, six were convicted for violations of Acts and 13 were pending, as against this 14 complaints were filed, of which, nine were convicted and five were pending during the year 1984. The number of boilers in the district as on 31st December 1985 was 75 and the number of economisers on that date was four. Under the Indian Boilers Regulations 1950, Ashoka Iron Works Private Limited, Belgaum was authorised to manufacture castings for boiler mountings and steam line accessories.

Labour Welfare Fund

The Government of Karnataka has enacted a legislation namely, the Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act in 1965 to improve the living conditions of the labourers. The Karnataka Labour Welfare Board, a statutory body is vested with the duties of implementation of various labour welfare schemes in the State. The sources of the fund are the annual contribution of Re 1 by the employee, Rs 2 per employee by the employer and Re 1 per employee by the Government. The total amount of contribution collected in the district was Rs 1,05,432 during the year 1985-86 as against Rs 71,059 during 1984-85. At present the fund is utilised for the functioning of labour welfare centres and providing scholarships to the children of the workers studying in eighth standard and above, including professional courses. At present four labour welfare centres are functioning in the district located at Belgaum, Chikodi, Sankeshwar and Ugar Khurd and 173 students were given scholarships during the year 1985-86 as against 78 students during 1984-85 and the amount spent on this was Rs 59,920 during 1985-86 as against Rs 34,800 during 1984-85.

Trade Unions

The trade union movement in Belgaum district was existing even before the Trade Union Act (1926). Some of the earliest trade unions as per the available sources were the Belgaum Divisional Postal Union (1920), the Belgaum District Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union (1925) affiliated to the Bombay Presidency Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union, (1918). Subsequently, the Gokak Mills Employees Union, Gokak Falls (July 1936) and The Press Workers Union (September 1936) came into existence and however, these two unions were closed by 1940. By the end of 1946, two unions viz. The Rashtriya Motor Kamgar Sangh, Chikodi and Hamal Union, Bailhongal and in 1947, the Belgaum District Motor Drivers, Conductors and Cleaners Union were started and by October 1948, there were five registered unions with a membership of 3,444 and three unregistered unions with a membership of 161 in the district. Followed by this, the Nipani Bidi Karkhanedar Sangh, Nipani, an employers union was started in 1949. By the year 1954 following trade unions existed in the district, namely, Belgaum District Motor Drivers, Conductors and Cleaners Union, Belgaum (1948); Nipani Bidi Karkhanedar Sangh, Nipani (1949); The Central Bank of India Limited Employees Union, Karnataka Group, Belgaum

(1950); Belgaum Cantonment Board Kamagar Sangh, Belgaum (1951); The Motor Owners Mutual Insurance Company Limited Employees Union, Belgaum (1952); Sugar Mill Karmika Sangh, Ugar Khurd (1953); State Transport Workers Union (Belgaum Division), Belgaum (1953) and Government Farm Labour Union, Saundalga (1953). The registration of two unions was cancelled in 1954. As on the last day of December 1980, there were 81 trade unions in the district and this number rose to 104 by the end of 1982 and by the end of December 1984, the following 124 trade unions were existing. The Gokak Girani Rashtriya Mazdoor Sangha, Gokak Falls, Gokak (1948, Textile, 3,528);* Belgaum Cantonment Board Kamagar Sangh, Belgaum (1951, Defence, 1,261); Brooke Bond Employees Union, Belgaum (1956, Tea, 53); The Khanapur Potteries Workers Union, Khanapur (1958, Potteries, 483); Municipal Kamagar Union, Nipani (1958, Local Authority, 100); Municipal Kamagar Union, Athani (1960, Local Authority, 52); Hira Sugar Mazdoor Sangha, Sankeshwar (1965, Sugar, 716); Belgaum District Kamagar Union, Gokak (1965, Textiles, 40); The Military Dairy Kamagar Union, Belgaum (1985, Dairy, 21); The New Bemco Engineering Kamagar Union, Belgaum (1966, Engineering, 251); Sugar Mazdoor Union, Ugar Khurd (1967, Sugar, 217); Girani Kamagar Sangh, Gokak Falls (1967-68, Textile, 6,842); Belgaum Workers Union, Belgaum (1968, Local Authority, 104); Nipani Veej Kamagar Sabha (1968, Electricity, 20); Belgaum District Central Co-operative Bank Union, Belgaum (1968, Banking, 82); Bank Employees Association, Belgaum (1969, Banking, 445); S T Employees Union, Belgaum Division, Belgaum (1969, Transport, 1,917); The Town Panchayat Committee Employees Union, Sankeshwar (1970, Local Authority, 95); The Gokak Mills Employees Union, Gokak Falls (1970, Textile, 2,000); The Belgaum Mazdoor Sabha, Belgaum (1971, Local Authority, 329); The Belgaum District Road Workers (PWD) Union, Nandagad (1971, PWD, 267); The Tyre Remoulding Workers Union, Belgaum (1972, Miscellaneous, 21); Co-operative Urban Bank Employees Union, Nipani (1972, Banking, 16); The Indian Aluminium Company Workers Union, Belgaum (1972, Aluminium, 850); The Indian Aluminium Company Staff Union, Belgaum (1972, Aluminium, 77); Nipani Karkun Mandal Sakarwadi, Nipani (1973, Local Authority, 87); The Indian Aluminium Company Canteen Workers Union, Belgaum (1974,

* Subjects in brackets are year of establishment, nature of industry and number of members.

Hotel, 53); The Karnataka Motor Transport Workers Union, Belgaum (1974, Transport, 40); New Bemco Engineering Products Employees Union, Belgaum (1974, Engineering, 129); The Mudalgi General Workers Union, Mudalgi (1974, Local Authority, 38); Rashtriya Nekar Kamagar Sangha, Belgaum (1974, Weaving, 571); Malaprabha Sakkare Karkhane, M K Hubli (1974, Sugar, 380); J G Co-operative Hospital Employees Union, Ghataprabha (1975, Hospital, 20); Ganga Sugar Employees Union, Chikodi (1975, Sugar, 287); Powerloom Workers Union, Belgaum (1975, Powerloom, 40); The Hukeri Taluk Co-operative Rural Electricity Society Employees Association, Hukeri (1975, Electricity, 98); Kulikar and Nekar Sangha, Sulebhavi (1975, Textiles, 60); Beedi Mazdoor Sangha, Nipani (1975, Beedi, 600); Chikodi Town Municipal Employees Union, Chikodi (1975, Local Authority 50); Bailhongal Karmika Sangha, Bailhongal (1975, Miscellaneous, 110); Hotel Workers Union, Belgaum (1975, Hotel, 98); Manikbag Workers Union, Belgaum (1976, Automobiles, 880); The Hiranyakeshi Sugar Factory Employees Association, Sankeshwar (1976, Sugar, 80); Karnataka Arogyadhama Karmika Sangha, Ghataprabha (1976, Hospital, 108); Belgaum Cinema Workers Union, Belgaum (1976, Cinema, 75); Cantonment Board Employees Union, Belgaum (1976, Defence, 161); The Karnataka State Transport Workers Union, Belgaum Division, Belgaum (1976, Transport, 974); Belgaum District K S R T C Canteen Workers Union, Gokak (1976, Hotel, 18); Belgaum Zilla Beedi Kamagar Union, Nipani (1976, Beedi, 80); The Indian Aluminium Company Mazdoor Workers Union, (1976, Aluminium, 85); The Indian Aluminium Company Mechanical Workers Union, (1977, Aluminium, 70); Shramik Shakti Sanghathan, Belgaum (1978, General, 70); Bharatiya Mazdoor Union, Gokak Falls (1978, Textiles, 100); The Kobay Silk Mills Kelasagarara Sangha, Modga (1978, Silk, 166); Belgaum Civil Hospital Fourth Class Servants Union, Belgaum (1978, Hospital, 175); The Malaprabha Project Daily Wages Employees Union, Saundatti (1978, Project, 60); Lalbavta Girani Kamagar Union, Gokak Falls, Belgaum (1979, Textiles, 90); Ray Sugar Employees Union Raybag (1979, Sugar, 130); Raybag Sugar Factory Workers Union, Raybag (1979, Sugar, 90); Indal Pot Room Workers Union, (1979, Aluminium, 380); Gokak Mills Staff Union, Gokak Falls (1979, Textiles, 95); Gargatti Metal Workers Union, Belgaum (1979, Engineering, 70); Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital Staff Union, Belgaum (1979, Health, 60); The Saundatti Taluk General Workers Union, Saundatti (1980,

General, 54); The Saundatti Taluka Primary Co-operative Societies Employees Union, Belgaum (1980, Co-operative Society, 54); The Bailhongal Taluka Co-operative Societies Employees Union, Bailhongal (1980, Co-operative Society, 50); The Malaprabha Sugar Factory Employees Trade Union, M K Hubli (1980, Sugar, 70); The Talavaticer Carbon Workers Union, Belgaum (1980, Carbon, 74); N E Teachers Association, J N Medical College, Belgaum (1980, Education, 40); Gokak Textile Mills Mazdoor Sangh, Gokak Falls (1980, Textiles, 300); Karnataka Jawali Girani Karmika Sangha (1980, Textiles, 1980); Vanijya Gumastara Sangh (1980, General, 70); Belgaum Hawkers Union, Belgaum (1980, General, 65); The Raybag Taluk Sahakari Sanghagala Noukarara Sangha, Raybag (1980, Co-operative Society, 80); Defence Services Civilian Karmachari Sabha, Belgaum (1980, Defence, 85); The Press Kamagar Union, Nipani (1980, Printing Press, 70); The Gardersh Co-operative Society Kamgar Union, Belgaum (1980, Co-operative Society, 75); Belgaum District Tambaku General Workers Sangh, Nipani (1980, Tobacco, 70); The Ramdurg Taluk Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies Secretaries and Employees Union, Ramdurg (1980, Co-operative Society, 90); SDVS Sangh's Employees Association (Union), Sankeshwar (1980, Education, 70); Prabha Sugar Employees Union, Gokak (1981, Sugar, 700); Ghataprabha Paper and Board Mills Karmikara Sangh, Naganur (1981, Paper, 110); Gokak Taluk General Workers Union, Gokak (1981, General, 80); The Belgaum District Primary Co-operative Societies Employees Union, Belgaum (1981, Co-operative Society, 60); Doodaganga Kamgar Sangh, Chikodi (1981, Sugar, 80); Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation Conductors Union, Belgaum (1981, Transport, 95); The Steel Authority of India Limited Employees Association, Belgaum (1981, Steel, 85); Chikodi Taluk Primary Co-operative Employees Union, Chikodi (1981, Co-operative Society, 70); The Gokak Taluk Primary Co-operative Society Employees Union, Gokak (1981, Co-operative Society, 70); The Hukeri Taluk Primary Co-operative Societies Employees Union, Hukeri (1981, Co-operative Society, 70); Karnataka Electricity Board Officers and Engineers Association, Belgaum (1981, Electricity, 80); The Belgaum Taluk Primary Co-operative Societies Employees Union, Belgaum (1981, Co-operative Society, 75); Chikodi Taluk Kamgar Mahasangh, Nipani (1981, General, 85); The Cinema Employees Union, Belgaum (1981, Cinema, 60); Namabadda Noukarar Sangh, Gokak (1981, General, 65); The Uttar Karnataka Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Workers Union, Kokatanur (1981,

Veterinary Services, 70); Hukeri Taluka Vidyuth Karmikara Sangh, Hukeri (1981, Electricity, 85); The Belgaum City Corporation Scheduled Caste and Tribes Workers Union, Belgaum (1982, Local Authority, 65); The Athani Taluka Primary Co-operative Societies Employees Union, Athani (1982, Co-operative Society, 80); Bashiban Education Societies Employees Association, Belgaum (1982, Education, 60), Mudalagi Labour Union, Mudalagi (1982, General, 30), The Ghataprabha Sahakari Sakkare Kharkhane Karmikar Sangh, Gokak (1982, Sugar, 65); The Hukeri Town Municipal Poura Karmikar Union, Hukeri (1982, Local Authority, 75); Arun Group of Industries Mazdoor Sabha, Belgaum (1983, General); Maratha Co-operative Bank Employees Association, Belgaum (1983, Co-operative Bank); Belgaum Arrack Vendors Union, Belgaum (1983, Toddy); Karnataka State Road Transport Kamagar Kalyan Union, Belgaum (1983, Transport); Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Sub-Division No. 3; Kankanawadi Daily Wages Workers Union, Gurlapur (1983, PWD); Malaprabha Left Bank Canal Daily Wages employees Union, Banadurg, Belgaum (1983); Military Dairy Kamgar Union (1983); KSRTC Central Bus Stand, Karwar Bus Stand and Parcel Office Porters Union, Belgaum (1980, Transport); Karnataka General Workers Union, Gokak (1984, General, 500), Karnataka General Workers Union, Belgaum (General); Maratha Co-operative Bank Employees Association (1984, Co-operative Bank); Gokak Noolina Girani Koolikar Sangha, Gokak Falls (1984, Textiles); Ugar Sugar Workers Union, Ugarkhurd (1984, Sugar), Autorikshaw Drivers Union, Belgaum (1984, Transport); Phal Bhaji Pheriwala Union, Belgaum (1984, General); New Municipal Market Traders Union, Belgaum (1984); Khadi Mattu Gramodyoga Sahakari Utpadaka Sangha Niyamit Hudali Samstheya Kelasagarar Union, Belgaum (1984, Khadi, 311); Halasiddanatha Kamagar Sangha, Nipani (1984); Mahant Oil Industries and the Belgaum District General Workers Union, Belgaum (1984, Oil industry); Gogate Textile Workers Union, Belgaum (1984, Textiles).

The trade unions which came into existence after December 1984 and existing as on 2nd May 1986 were the following: Belgaum Zilla Khadi Gramodyoga Samsthegala Naukarara Sangha, Belgaum (1985, Textiles), Textile Labour Union, Gokak Falls (1985, Textiles); Indal Employees Staff Association, Belgaum (1985, Aluminium); Belgaum District Idigara Sangha, Arabhavi (1985, Others); Belgaum Workers Union, Belgaum (1985, Others); Belgaum City Corporation Employees Union, Belgaum (1985, Others); Belspin Employees Union,

Panta Balekundri (1985, Textiles); Shoshan Mukti Dal. Belgaum (1985, Others), Belgaum Spinning Mill Workers Union; Panta Balekundri (1985, Textiles, 650); Community Health Guides Association, Belgaum (1985, Others); Chikodi Taluk Flour Mills Owners Association, Chikodi (1986, Others), Indal Mazdoor Sangh, Belgaum (1986, Aluminium); Gokak Mills Mazdoor Sangh, Gokak Falls (1986, Textiles) and Javali Karmikar Sarvodaya Sangh, Gokak Falls (1986, Textiles, 1350).

ESI Scheme

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the country in 1952 as per the ESI Act, 1948 and the ESI local office in the district was started in Gokak in January 1964 and in Belgaum in April 1971. Section 1 (3) of the ESI Act was implemented in the district on 31-3-1963 (a) covering the Municipal/Corporation limits of Belgaum and inclusive of some areas in and around it and subsequently extended, (b) in March 1964 in some areas of Gokak, (c) in March 1980 in some parts of Gokak Municipal limits, and so on. As in August 1986 there were nine ESI dispensaries in the district located at Anandwadi, Udyambagh (Anagol), KSRTC Block and at the premises of Indian Aluminium Company in Belgaum, Konnur village; Shindi Kurbet and Mardimath in Gokak taluk; PJ ESI Dispensary in Gokak town; and Employer Facility Dispensary, Gokak Mills Hospital, Gokak Falls. The total number of factories/establishments covered was 170 (13,200) during 1985 as against 161 (15,400) during 1984 and 153 (15,200) during 1983, the figures in the brackets indicating the number of employees. During 1985-86 the number of cases treated was 4,54,217 as against 6,15,817 during 1984-85. At present the scheme is applicable only to those employees whose monthly wages do not exceed Rs 1,600 and it offers benefits like wages during sickness, disablement, maternity, funeral, etc. The total number of beneficiaries under various schemes and amount paid during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 are given in the table on page 786.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

Facilities for educating the depressed classes was very poor in the latter half of the 19th century. The national movement made efforts to eradicate this social evil. In 1918, a resolution to work for eradication of untouchability was passed at the District Political Conference at Athani. During the Gandhian Era, special efforts were made to work for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes called as

<i>Nature of the benefit</i>	<i>1984-85</i>		<i>1985-86</i>	
	<i>No. of benefi- ciaries</i>	<i>Amount spent in lakhs</i>	<i>No. of benefi- ciaries</i>	<i>Amount spent in lakhs</i>
Sickness benefit	31,228	23.67	23,652	19.52
Temporary disablement benefit	3,499	44.9	2,575	3.74
Permanent disablement benefit	726	2.81	830	2.17
Dependent benefit	503	0.70	563	0.66
Extended sickness benefit	1,278	2.34	517	1.19
Maternity benefit	13	0.04	13	0.08
Funeral benefit	19	0.02	17	0.02
Other benefits	72	0.02	72	0.02

Harijan by Mahatma Gandhi, and Gandhiji also conducted Harijan tour in the district in January 1934 (see page 149). Veerangaada Patil had started a hostel for Harijan boys in Belgaum in the 1920s before his joining Congress. The Harijan Sevak Sangh took initiative to open hostels and extended educational and other facilities.

A few years before Independence a few special schools were started to educate them and private hostels were aided by the Government to promote their welfare. By 1946-47, there were as many as 18 recognised and aided hostels in Belgaum division area and the students were encouraged by the award of free-studentships, scholarships, free distribution of books and other materials and reserving seats in government high schools and colleges. It was only after Independence that concrete measures were taken to educate the depressed class people and also to promote their welfare. A scheme for the award of overseas scholarships to students of backward classes was sanctioned by the Government of erstwhile Bombay Presidency in 1948-49 and during 1953-54 a hostel was also opened at Khanapur in Belgaum district. Before Reorganisation of States, the Department of Education was in charge of the programmes for the education and development of the depressed classes and other schemes like the economic upliftment, health, housing, etc were implemented by the

Commissioner for Depressed Classes assisted by the Special Officer for Depressed Classes at the district level and Special Revenue Inspectors at the taluk level. After Re-organisation and by the establishment of a separate Directorate for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, welfare programmes have been strengthened and streamlined under three broad headings, viz, Education, Economic Upliftment and Health, Housing and other measures.

Education: According to 1981 census, there were 3,12,723 Scheduled Caste and 1,16,353 Scheduled Tribe population in the district. During 1984-85, the number of Scheduled Caste children attending schools was 58,042 (47,989 in primary schools, 7,148 in high schools and 2,905 in colleges) and that number of children of Scheduled Tribes was 3,909 (3,375 in primary schools, 509 in high schools and 25 in colleges). There were 31 nursery-cum-women welfare centres functioning at various places in the district. There were 18 pre-matric boys' hostels at Athani, Belgaum, Gokak, Urubinhatti, Hukeri, Kanagale, Daddi, Bailhongal, Kittur, Saundatti, Manoli, Ramdurg, Khanapur, Itagi, Raybag, Chikodi, Bedkihal and Kabbur, 10 pre-matric girls hostels at Belgaum, Athani, Chikodi, Hukeri, Gokak, Bailhongal, Raybag, Khanapur, Ramdurg and Saundatti, two residential schools at Belgaum and Muchandi in Belgaum taluk, one Ashram school at Kudachi in Raybag taluk and 12 grant-in-aid hostels, one in Athani taluk, three in Belgaum taluk, two in Chikodi taluk, three in Paragad taluk, two in Raybag taluk and one in Sampgaon taluk were functioning. The Government is offering various educational facilities like hostels both for pre-matric and post-matric students, stipends to trainees in Industrial Training Institutes and Centres, book bank facilities for post-matric students, award of prize money to SSLC and college students, merit scholarships, grant to private hostels, special coaching classes for medical and engineering students, etc. The details of amount spent and the number of beneficiaries on different schemes for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 are given in the following table.

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Amount spent in Rs</i>		<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>	
	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Nursery-cum-women welfare centres	5,12,806	3,93,057	1,550	1,542

1	2	3	4	5
Residential schools	1,61,603	1,18,345	140	150
Hostels	17,70,528	13,77,373	1,142	1,149
Stipend to trainees in ITI/ITC	7,642	5,864	12	8
Book bank and equipment sets for post-matric students	25,899	10,000	41	1 (college)
Award of prize money to SSLC & college students	1,03,750	61,250	199	115
Payment of extra study tour charges	1,000	1,800	10	4
Special coaching classes for medical and engineering students	2,500	—	1	—
Supply of sports materials	1,000	—	2	—
Pre-matric scholarships	10,23,000	13,03,000	15,001	1,411
Post-matric scholarships (both Govt of India and State Govt)	35,53,085	35,39,990	4,048	3,814
Merit scholarships	91,825	75,000	1,078	355
Pre-matric scholarships to children of those engaged in unclean occupation	4,350	5,800	3	5
Payment of extra boarding and lodging charges	2,60,813	2,22,419	1,227	736
Grant-in-aid to private hostels	5,67,052	6,53,564	630	652
Financial assistance to voluntary organisations for construction of hostel buildings	1,08,250	1,48,000	1	1
TCH training for girls	1,000	1,000	4	4
Supply of books and dresses to students other than those in hostels	35,600	—	242	—
Amenities to boarders in private hostels	65,000	—	583	—

Economic Upliftment : The local bodies beginning from the village panchayats are expected to spend 18% of the annual budget for ameliorative measures of the SCs and STs. The Department of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes maintains four tailoring centres in the district located at Belgaum, Sambra, Ugar Khurd and Chikodi where 80 persons were trained during each of the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 at a cost of Rs 67,423 and Rs 71,891 respectively. During 1984-85, three agricultural colonies were formed at Surapur and Karikatti in Khanapur taluk and Shahupark in Raybag taluk and Rs 1,50,000 was spent on these colonies and during the same year, Rs 90,690 was spent on one tailoring production unit, Belgaum Headquarters to benefit 30 persons.

Other Schemes : The number of houseless and siteless Scheduled Caste families was 19,876 and that of Scheduled Tribe families was 165 during 1984-85 and it was 20,517 and 167 respectively during the year 1985-86. The total number of Scheduled Caste families provided with sites was 19,266 and Scheduled Tribe families was 153 during 1984-85 and it was 20,002 and 167 respectively during 1985-86 and the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families who have been benefited with houses under various schemes as on 31-3-1985 was 6,633 (SC) and 185 (ST) under HUDCO Scheme; and 2,883 (SC) and 612 (ST) under Low Cost Housing Scheme and correspondingly it was 8,059 (SC) and 347 (ST) under HUDCO Scheme and 3,655 (SC) and 628 (ST) under Low Cost Housing Scheme as on 31-3-1986. Besides, as on 31-3-1983, 2,379 (SC) and 121 (ST) families were benefited with houses under bank assistance and this scheme was discontinued later. The total number of houses electrified till the end of March 1986 was 293 (SC) and 82 (ST) by the Department of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; 1,611 (SC) by Taluk Development Boards, 536 (SC) and 20 (ST) by Town Municipal Councils, 457 (SC) by Village Panchayats and 9,814 (SC) and 3,564 (ST) under Bhagya Jyothi Scheme. In each of the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 one person was given legal assistance at a cost of Rs 4,415 and Rs 3,000 respectively and Rs 15,000 was spent on the scheme for the removal of untouchability benefiting six persons during 1984-85 and Rs 10,350 was spent for the same to benefit two persons during the year 1985-86 and Rs 12,000 were spent to provide electricity to 24 houses during 1984-85 and Rs 5,000 for the same during 1985-86 for ten houses and during 1984-85, Rs 7,500 was spent in giving subsidy for the construction of houses to sweepers and scavengers wherein the number of beneficiaries was three. Some

civic bodies have provided quarters to the Paura Karmikas. (See also chapter X, p 683).

Karnataka SC and ST Development Corporation

The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation started functioning in 1979 and has implemented the Margin Money Loan Scheme to give financial assistance to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to take up various developmental activities like agriculture, bee-keeping, poultry farming, carpentry, leather industry, petty business, basket-making, providing autorickshaws, fair price depots, etc. During 1985-86, the number of beneficiaries was 1,910 as against 1,671 during 1984-85. The taluk-wise number of beneficiaries and the total expenditure incurred on them is as follows :

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries</i>		<i>Expenditure on Margin Money Assistance</i>	
	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
			<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>
Athani	210	146	2,19,494	1,60,050
Belgaum	115	202	80,375	1,44,220
Chikodi	353	393	3,63,860	3,55,180
Gokak	347	251	2,05,563	1,90,786
Hukeri	153	185	1,44,778	1,40,935
Khanapur	38	110	27,880	68,504
Parasgad	103	131	57,109	96,575
Ramdurg	45	60	47,417	54,643
Raybag	184	161	1,97,567	1,79,280
Sampgaon	123	271	76,473	1,86,857
Total	1,671	1,910	14,20,516	15,77,030

Welfare of Backward Classes

The Backward Class Movement in Bombay Presidency was initiated by Jyotirao Phule (1827-1890) of Pune. In Belgaum division area the Backward Classes Department came into existence in 1931 as a result of the recommendations made in 1930 by the Depressed Class and Aboriginal Tribes Committee. The classification recommended

by the committee and adopted by the Government included untouchables now classified as Scheduled Castes, Aboriginal Hill Tribes now called as Scheduled Tribes and such other classes of persons the government might classify as other Backward Classes. After Independence, the Constitution of India made specific provisions to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Government of India issued instructions to State Governments to have their own commissions. The Karnataka Backward Classes Commission was appointed in August 1972 under the Chairmanship of L G Havanur and the government accepted its recommendations and formed the Directorate of Backward Classes and Minorities in the year 1977. Prior to this, the welfare of the Backward Classes was looked after by the Social Welfare Department. Since 1977, the welfare of the Backward Classes and Minorities in the district is vested with the District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities which comes under the Directorate of Backward Classes and Minorities.

Consequent to an undertaking given by the State Government to the Supreme Court of India in 1979, against the recommendations of earlier commission, the State Government constituted the Karnataka Second Backward Classes Commission in 1983 under the Chairmanship of B Venkataswamy which submitted its report on 31-3-1986. This could not be accepted by the State Government as the commission did not have the benefit of the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court of India at the time of formulating the indicators for determining backwardness. Therefore, the State Government has decided to constitute a new commission and pending the receipt of the report of the new commission for a period not exceeding three years, it has classified Backward Classes under five groups as per the Government Order dated 13th October 1986 and the percentage of reservation under Articles 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution are as follows :

<i>Backward Classes</i>	<i>Family income per annum from all sources</i>	<i>Percentage of reservation under Articles :</i>	
		<i>15 (4)</i>	<i>16 (4)</i>
Group A	No income limit	5%	5%
Group B	Below Rs 10,000	15%	13%
Group C	Below Rs 10,000	16%	16%
Group D	Below Rs 10,000	9%	11%
Group E (Backward special group)	Below Rs 8,000	5%	5%

Welfare Measures: The various welfare programmes implemented in the district are the maintenance of pre-matric and post-matric hostels for Backward Classes and Backward Tribes, Grant-in-Aid to hostels run by private agencies, scholarships, fee concessions, etc. Besides, many of the schemes meant for the welfare of the Denotified Tribes and Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes were transferred from the Department of Social Welfare during April 1981. The Department is maintaining 39 Pre-matric Backward Classes Boys Hostels (eight in Athani taluk, two in Belgaum taluk, four in Chikodi taluk, five in Gokak taluk, six in Hukeri taluk, two in Khanapur taluk, six in Parasgad taluk, three in Ramdurg taluk and three in Sampgaon taluk), two Backward Classes Girls Hostels (one each in Nipani and Sankeshwar), two post-matric Backward Classes Boys Hostels (one each in Belgaum and Ramdurg), one post-matric Backward Classes Girls Hostel in Belgaum and one Backward Classes Girls Hostel at Saundatti in the district. Besides, there are 29 Grant-in-Aid Hostels (five in Athani taluk; one in Belgaum taluk; four in Gokak taluk; one in Khanapur taluk; seven in Parasgad taluk; four in Ramdurg taluk; six in Raybag and one in Sampgaon taluk), eight De-notified Tribes Hostels (one each at Ankalgi, Mamadapur, Gokak, Halashi, Yaragatti, Raybag, Nesargi and Bailhongal), seven Ashram schools (one each at Benakanahalli and Hudali in Belgaum taluk; Itagi in Khanapur taluk; Kadabi, Yaragatti and Murgod in Parasgad taluk and Shahupark in Raybag taluk), seven women welfare centres for nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes (one each at Benakanahalli in Belgaum taluk, Gokak, Saundatti, Kalamad Doddanda Tanda in Ramdurg taluk, Mugulkhod and Siddapur in Raybag taluk and Bailhongal), and two tailoring centres for De-notified Tribes (one each at the Gokak Falls, and Nesargi). The expenditure made and the physical target achieved by the Department on various schemes for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 are given in the following table.

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		<i>Achievement</i>	
	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1984-84</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Post-matric hostels	2,79,960	2,24,100	200	200
Pre-matric hostels	19,46,338	19,34,800	1,250	1,630

1	2	3	4	5
Denotified Tribes hostels	4,81,924	4,37,700	348	348
Post-matric scholarships to B T students	1,10,650	87,000	368	306
Post-matric scholarships to BC students	7,13,525	7,12,500	2,378	2,452
Pre-matric scholarships to BT students	2,19,218	62,300	3,755	831
Pre-matric scholarships to BC students	8,11,200	8,39,900	10,820	14,772
Award of incentives to hosteliers	1,800	2,000	14	15
Grant-in-Aid to orphanages	1,61,550	1,32,000	480	265
Aid to private hostels	5,86,980	5,01,300	1,049	1,124
Supply of sports materials	4,000	14,000	100	350
Supply of books and equipments to BCs	12,500	12,000	464	295
Stipends to trainees in Type-writing and Stenography	11,900	11,000	25	22
Extra board and lodging charges to BTs	1,11,114	1,63,800	163	217
Women welfare centres for Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes	46,638	52,000	200	250
Women welfare centres for Denotified Tribes	24,304	24,100	100	100
Tailoring centres	31,650	33,800	40	40
Ashram schools for Denotified Tribes	1,93,304	1,47,400	325	275
Ashram schools for Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes	27,467	34,200	50	50
Fee concessions	20,77,528	14,68,700	12,180	12,743

Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation

The Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation

which came into existence in the State in 1977 on the recommendations of the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission started functioning in the district since 31-7-1979. The Corporation has introduced Chaitanya Scheme with the help of nationalised banks to help the poor Backward Class agriculturists and entrepreneurs to start their own industries. Besides, it also distributed the necessary tools and equipment free of cost for the carpenters, pottery makers, blacksmiths, etc. During 1985-86, 96 persons were benefited under Chaitanya Scheme and the margin money sanctioned through the Corporation was Rs 6,23,232 as against the total number of 325 beneficiaries during 1984-85 and 380 during 1983-84 for which the margin money sanctioned was Rs 3,95,344 and Rs 1,85,250 respectively. The taluk-wise beneficiaries of 1985-86 were Athani (2), Belgaum (21), Chikodi (14), Gokak (35), Hukeri (17), Khanapur (2), Parasgad (nil), Ramdurg (4), Raybag (nil), and Sampgaon (1). Besides, under the training programme for the unemployed youth of the backward classes in self-employment programme, 17 persons were given training in driving auto, light and heavy vehicles during 1985-86 as against 15 during 1984-85.

Women and Children Welfare

Women and Children Welfare movement was initiated in Belgaum district even before Independence. Divine Providence Orphanage was started in Belgaum in 1921 to cater to the needs of orphans and destitute children below 18 years. In 1930, a Bhagini Mandali was started in Belgaum with an intention to encourage women to take active participation in the freedom movement and also to promote the welfare of women folk in educating them. The women and children welfare is now vested with the Social Welfare Department (earlier to 1983-84, it was under Women and Children's Welfare Department) and various measures have been taken up by the department for their social defence and social welfare. The following Acts and Rules for the social defence of women and children are in force in the district: The Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act 1956, the Probation of Offenders Act 1958, the Karnataka Children's Act, 1964 the Dowry Prohibition Act 1964 and the Devadasi Dedication (Prevention) Act 1982.

Mini Cell: A mini cell attached to the Assistant Director of Social Welfare is functioning in Belgaum since 1984-85 to enforce the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, the Prohibition of Dowry Act 1961 and the Karnataka Devadasis Dedication (Prohibition) Act 1982

in Belgaum, Dharwad and Bijapur and during the year, a survey of Devadasi women in the Belgaum district was conducted and according to its report, there were more than 4,000 Devadasis and 15,000 Devadasi born children in the district. To prevent dowry system, Devadasi system and child marriages, the cell has organised many exhibitions, film shows, talks, seminars and symposia throughout the district and three public meetings were organised in Harijankeries and some of Devadasi women had taken oath before goddess that they would come to normal social life through rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation of Devadasis: A State Home for Women for rehabilitating Devadasi women was started by the government at Athani during 1982-83 which was started functioning during 1984-85. Devadasi women of above 18 years of age will be given free boarding and lodging, medical care and vocational training like embroidery, knitting, tailoring, leather-work, etc, so that after their discharge, they would be able to earn their living. Besides, they would be given the required equipments to take up the craft at the time of their discharge. Adult education classes are also being conducted in the centre. During 1985-86, an amount of Rs 2,39,101 was spent to benefit 59 inmates as against Rs 1,57,500 during 1984-85 to benefit 26 inmates.

The Certified School for Girls, Saundatti was started by the government during 1982-83 to provide free boarding and lodging, medical facilities and education from primary to higher primary level to girls born to Devadasi women and admission will be made under Karnataka Children's Act 1964. It aims to eradicate the practice of Devadasi system by providing sound education. During 1985-86, Rs 2,20,000 was spent to benefit 48 inmates as against Rs 1,80,000 to benefit 29 inmates during 1984-85.

The Karnataka Government has introduced a scheme during 1983 to sanction financial assistance of Rs 3,000 for each Devadasi woman for her marriage as a rehabilitation programme. During 1985-86, three Devadasi women were benefited under this scheme in the district and during the same year, one widow was also sanctioned Rs 3,000 for her remarriage. Two registered voluntary organisations one each at Athani and another at Nipani in Chikodi taluk are also functioning to rehabilitate Devadasi women.

Vimochana, the Devadasi Punarvasathi Sangha, Athani was

started during March 1985 with the main objective of rehabilitating Devadasis in two phases, firstly by educating the illiterate Devadasis and secondly to take up various rehabilitation projects. During 1985-86, seven Devadasis were rehabilitated by arranging marriages which were duly registered at Sub-registrar of Marriages, Athani and out of these, two couples were given an assistance of Rs 3,000 each by Government and two couples were given an assistance of Rs 2,000 each under Griha Kalyan Programme of Karnataka. Christian Children Fund Inc, Bangalore, an international child care institution has come forward to assist the organisation to educate 500 Devadasi children of the age group 2 to 12 years upto secondary education level by granting a financial assistance of Rs 90 to Rs 100 per month per child.

Savali a Devadasi Punarvasathi Sangha, Nipani is functioning to eradicate Devadasi system and is getting the assistance from Karnataka State Social Welfare Advisory Board and it has prevented 60 girls in dedicating themselves to Goddess Renuka to become Devadasi women. Dr Ambedkar Youth Club, Kanagale, Hukeri taluk is organising community programmes to prevent Devadasi system. One more rehabilitation centre has been just started at Manoli. The Tata Institute of Social Science Research, Bombay has conducted a survey over their problems recently.

Dowry Cases: During 1985-86, as per the provisions of Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, authorisation has been issued in four cases to prosecute the accused involved in dowry deaths.

The Karnataka Children's Act 1964

This Act is enforced to protect and rehabilitate the destitute and neglected children and also juvenile delinquents. There is one Remand Home, one Certified School and three Fit Person Institutions functioning in the district under the purview of this Act.

Remand Home, Belgaum: The Remand Home at Belgaum was started in 1932 under a private management called the District Association which was later renamed as the Belgaum District Probation and After Care Association and it was taken over by the Government on 28-4-1984. The expenditure incurred on this during 1984-85 was Rs 31,723 and during 1985-86 was Rs 51,878. As on 1-4-1984, two cases were pending and 77 cases were admitted during

1984-85 and of this, 69 were boys and eight were girls. As on 1-4-1985, there were five pending cases and during 1985-86, number of cases admitted was 131 and of this, 113 were boys and 18 were girls.

The Government Certified School for Boys, Khanapur established in 1958, is now under the Karnataka Children's Act 1964 with a view to provide long term treatment to the deserving neglected, orphan, destitute, uncontrollable, victimised and juvenile offenders below the age of 16 years. Under the various constructive provisions of the Act, the school provides protection, shelter and care to them committed by the Juvenile Magistrate. During their stay, they will be given educational and vocational training in various fields like agriculture, dairying, tailoring, etc. At present (1986), there are 72 children in the school. During 1985-86, the strength was 114 as against 146 during 1984-85 and 131 during 1983-84.

Fit Person Institutions receive court committed children for their education, training and rehabilitation and three voluntary organisations are managing these activities in the district. *Divine Providence Orphanage, Belgaum* was started in 1912 to cater to the needs of orphans and destitute children of all communities below 18 years and the children were given free boarding and lodging, education and medical facilities. During the commencement of the year, there were 60 children in the institution. In 1922, it was recognised by the then government and in 1949, it was converted to Fit Person Institution. Presently, the institution is providing shelter to orphans, providing creches and admitting court committed children and imparts general education upto tenth standard and also giving training in needle work, drawing, typing, etc. During 1985-86, there were 46 inmates as against 43 during 1984-85 and 49 during 1983-84 for which, the government has spent Rs 54,575 during 1985-86 as against Rs 49,745 during 1984-85 and Rs 27,641 during 1983-84. In the *Orphanage Centre* of the Institution there were 62 inmates during 1985-86 as against 60 during 1984-85 and 47 during 1983-84 for which the government has spent Rs 35,935 during 1985-86 as against Rs 34,300 during 1984-85 and Rs 26,450 during 1983-84. The number of beneficiaries in creches was 25 in each of the years, for which the institution has received Rs 9,000 as grants from the Central Social Welfare Board in each of the three years.

St Joseph's Orphanage Centre, Belgaum was established in October 1947 and it was recognised during 1951 as a Fit Person Institution. In 1970, it was recognised by the State Social Welfare Department. Besides, two destitute cottages during 1975 and one destitute cottage during 1979 under the Central Scheme with a maximum accommodation of 25 inmates in each cottage are functioning. The number of inmates in the Fit Person Institution was 62 boys and 51 girls during 1985-86 as against 65 boys and 50 girls during 1984-85 and 66 boys and 46 girls during 1983-84 and the government grant received by the institution was Rs 1,38,200 during 1985-86 as against Rs 1,13,432 during 1984-85 and Rs 1,14,093 during 1983-84. The number of inmates in the Destitute Cottages was 50 boys and 25 girls during 1985-86 as against 56 boys and 19 girls during 1984-85 and 59 boys and 16 girls during 1983-84 for which it has received the government grant of Rs 51,535 during 1985-86 as against Rs 1,90,773 during 1984-85 and Rs 1,04,087 during 1983-84.

The Fit Person Institution, Nirmalanagar was started in 1952 at Panth Balekundri as a private boarding under the name Nishkalanka Orphanage and in 1964, it was named as Fit Person Institution and was shifted to Nirmalanagar, the present premises. During 1985-86, the strength of the institution was 75 as against 73 during 1984-85 and 77 during 1983-84 and the grants received from the State Government was Rs 1,02,165 during 1985-86 as against Rs 88,188 during 1984-85 and Rs 42,699 during 1983-84.

Reception Centre

The Reception Centre was started in Belgaum with effect from 10-12-1962 with an intake capacity of 40. This is a short stay home which shelters women and girls on voluntary cases, committed and safe custody cases under Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (SITA) for training and rehabilitation. The destitute women, unmarried mothers, widows, deserted wives and those who easily become victims of circumstances are usually admitted. Food and clothing are provided to the inmates. Literary classes are being conducted and some inmates are engaged in tailoring and basket making and the rest in gardening, etc. During 1985-86, there were 104 inmates, of which, 59 were voluntary cases and 45 were Remand cases under SITA as against 39 (15 voluntary and 24 Remand cases under SITA) during 1984-85 and 29 voluntary cases during 1983-84 and the expenditure

during the year 1985-86 was Rs 1,14,277 as against Rs 98,837 during 1984-85 and Rs 66,529 during 1983-84.

The Juvenile Service Bureau

The Juvenile Service Bureau, Belgaum coming under the Social Welfare Department started functioning from January 1977 with the main objective of providing non-institutional services to prevent juvenile delinquency and vagrancy particularly, among children coming from the slum areas for which four play centres are functioning at Maligalli, Ganpatgalli, Kaliambrai and Sadashivanagar and in these centres, the children will be engaged during the evenings in the indoor and outdoor games, moral lessons and personal and social guidance. Besides, the Bureau is taking up the guidance services for the problematic cases of school going children. The Bureau has also taken up the Special Nutrition Programme for the children below six years, pregnant women and nursing mothers coming from the families whose annual income is below Rs 2,400 and provide them energy food. The problematic cases received during 1984-85 were 380 from play centres, 204 from schools and three from parents and out of which 51 cases of the play centres and 14 cases of the schools were solved and for the year 1985-86 there were 329 cases from play centres, 192 cases from schools and three cases from the parents and out of which 40 cases of the play centres were solved. The details of the number of beneficiaries and the total expenditure of the Special Nutrition Programme is given in the following table. (See below).

Probation of Offenders Act 1958: The Probation of Offenders Act 1958 was enforced in Belgaum District in 1960. During 1984-85, there were 58 cases under the Act and 60 cases under other Social Legislations. In 1985-86, upto December 1985, the cases under the Act were 11 and 80 under other Social Legislations and five cases were pending. During 1985-86 upto the end of December 1985 Rs 5,197 were spent as against Rs 9,742 during 1984-85.

Place	Number of Beneficiaries				Total Expenditure in lakhs of Rupees	
	Children		Pregnant Women and Lactating mothers		1984-85	1985-86
	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Athani (M)	664	639	56	54	0.84	0.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bailhongal (M)	1,432	1,190	154	132	1.72	1.44
Belgaum (C)	4,559	2,116	382	123	4.10	2.25
Belgaum (R)	1,441	1,731	212	236	1.98	2.06
Chikodi (M)	1,402	2,111	198	137	2.34	2.19
Gokak (M)	762	1,131	64	89	1.05	1.14
Gokak (R)	749	682	105	86	1.17	0.81
Hukeri (R)	821	2,297	117	380	1.10	2.30
Khanapur (R)	221	216	37	44	0.25	0.27
Nipani (M)	2,117	2,467	194	11	1.15	2.53
Ramdurg (M)	1,658	2,650	144	186	2.56	2.73
Sampgaon (R)	903	1,453	116	274	1.20	1.61
Sankeshwar (M)	1,319	1,926	69	155	1.91	1.98
Saundatti (M)**	1,964	—	184	—	0.74	—

**During 1985-86, Saundatti has been included in ICDS Project under saturation programme.

M—Municipal, C—Corporation, R—Rural

District Shelter for Men

The District Shelter for Men was established in Belgaum during the year 1958 under the scheme sponsored by the Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Programme with a view to provide shelter with educational and training facilities to the inmates, who have no place to go to after their discharge from both the Correctional and Non-Correctional Institutions for short term treatment pending their further rehabilitation and subsequent transfers to State Homes who need long term treatment for their rehabilitation. During 1985-86, there were 74 inmates and 12 were discharged (3 of them were sent back to parents and 9 of them secured jobs) as against 45 inmates during 1984-85 of whom 12 were discharged by securing jobs. The total expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs 2,27,467 as against Rs 1,92,583 during 1984-85.

Grihakalyana Scheme: The Government of Karnataka has introduced "Grihakalyana Scheme" to promote income generating

activities among women of urban and semi-urban areas by providing 25 per cent subsidy loan from the Social Welfare Department and the remaining 75 per cent by the bank and in Belgaum district the scheme is functioning in Athani, Parasgad and Raybag taluks. During 1985-86, the taluk-wise number of beneficiaries were Athani (14), Parasgad (59) and Raybag (13) and the subsidised amount was Rs 5,000, Rs 30,058 and Rs 6,250 respectively in each of the above taluks as against Athani (13), Parasgad (83) and Raybag (6) during the year 1984-85 for which the subsidised amount was Rs 6,363, Rs 40,213 and Rs 2,750 respectively in each of the above taluks.

Grant to Women Organisations : Twelve Mahila Mandals engaged in women welfare activities have received a total of Rs 2,064 as grants during 1985-86 from Social Welfare Department. Besides Rs 7,500 was granted to each of the three Mahila Mandal Federations of Athani, Raybag and Saundatti. The Belgaum Women's Welfare Society, Belgaum is running a working women's hostel and receiving grants from the Central Government.

Anganawadi Training Centre : The Anganawadi Training Centre, Belgaum functioning under S S Education Trust was established in 1982 with the objective of giving training to Anganawadi workers. The duration of the training is four months and normally 50 trainees are given training at a time, in health and nutrition programme of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers, teaching to pre-primary children and administering Anganawadis. The trainees are paid a stipend of Rs 75 per month. During the year of commencement, two training camps were conducted and 95 persons were trained. During 1985-86, 105 persons were trained in two batches as against 98 persons in two batches in 1984-85. During the year 1985-86, the centre received a sum of Rs 1,61,723 in the form of grants as against Rs 1,36,300 during the year 1984-85.

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme : In the district, the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme was introduced during the year 1978-79 in Raybag taluk under the Central Scheme and there were 100 Anganawadi Centres during that year and later during 1982-83, 100 Anganawadi Centres were started in Athani taluk under the State Scheme and during 1983-84, 100 Anganawadi Centres were started in Parasgad taluk under the Central Scheme. The Scheme provides the following package services : (1) Supplementary Nutrition Programme for Children of less than six years age, pregnant ladies

and lactating mothers as per the norms operandi of the scheme, (2) Immunisation for all children and pregnant women, (3) Peaceful education for children in the age group of 3 to 6 years, (4) Health Check-up, (5) Referral Services and (6) Health and Nutrition Education Programme. The projects were expanded during 1984-85 under the saturation programme of Government of India and by 1984-85, 100 Anganawadi centres in Athani taluk under the State Scheme, 181 Anganawadi centres in Parasgad taluk and 165 Anganawadi centres in Raybag taluk under the Central Scheme were functioning. The statistical details of the scheme for the year 1984-85 was Anganawadis 446, beneficiaries-children 31,945, pregnant women 3,150 and lactating mothers 3,216 and the total expenditure was Rs 31.29 lakhs. The figures for 1985-86 were-children 29,870, pregnant women 2,109, lactating mothers 2,156 and the total cost was Rs 45.81 lakhs.

Taliya Bhagya Scheme: The Taliya Bhagya Scheme was introduced by the Government of Karnataka from 15th August 1985 to enable young men and women belonging to poor families to get married without incurring wasteful expenditure. According to the scheme, the government provides *tali* or *mangalasutra* of one gram of 22 carat gold or an amount of Rs 200, a pair of sarees and blouses worth Rs 100 for the bride and a pair of dhoties worth Rs 50 for the groom. Only such couples where at least one of them is from a family holding the green card issued under the subsidised rice scheme are eligible. The assistance will be available only once in a person's life time. The purchase committee formed at the taluk level under the chairmanship of the Assistant Commissioner of the Sub-Division is the competent authority to implement the scheme. In Belgaum district, the scheme was introduced during 1985-86 and the total number of beneficiaries during the year was 88 and the total expenditure incurred was Rs 30,801 and during 1986-87 as in June 1986, there were 73 beneficiaries and the total expenditure incurred on it was Rs 25,551.

Training for needy women: Financial assistance is given to destitute women or women whose family income is less than Rs 2,400 per year, belonging to the age group of 18 to 45 years with a minimum qualification of VII Standard undergoing training like typewriting, shorthand and short term courses like doll making, saree printing, dyeing, etc conducted by the Industrial Training Institutes. During 1985-86, Rs 5,051 was spent on this to benefit 25 women as against

Rs 11,830 to benefit 38 women during 1984-85 and Rs 8,346 to benefit 36 women during 1983-84.

Maternity Allowance: The Karnataka Maternity Allowance to Agricultural Landless Women Labourers Rules came into force from 1st April 1984 and these rules shall apply to such of those agricultural landless women labourers who do not own any land in their names or in the names of their husbands any where in Karnataka but engaged in agricultural operations on daily wages or on contract basis and the amount of maternity allowance at Rs 100 per month will be payable for a period of three months in all covering pre-natal and post-natal periods and this allowance is payable for the first and second issues only and the applicants husband shall be residents of Karnataka by birth or by domicile for a continuous period of not less than three years and the Block Development Officer is the competent authority to sanction it. During 1985-86, the taluk-wise number of beneficiaries in the district was as follows: Chikodi 490, Khanapur 28, Parasgad 88, Sampgaon 176, Belgaum 80, Athani 216, Ramdurg 49, Gokak 286, Hukeri 191 and Raybag 111 and the total expenditure incurred on it during the year was Rs 5,14,500.

Destitute Widow Pension: The Destitute Widow Pension Scheme was introduced by the Karnataka State Government from 1st April 1984 to extend financial assistance to destitute widows who are otherwise without any means of subsistence. According to this scheme, a widow who is above 18 years of age and is in distress needing financial help will be granted a pension of Rs 50 a month which is tenable till her death or remarriage or employment resulting in an income exceeding Rs 1,500 a year. The Tahsildars of the taluks are the competitive authority to sanction the pension. The following table shows the taluk-wise number of beneficiaries during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86.

Taluk	1984-85		1985-86	
	Number of beneficiaries	Amount spent (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries	Amount spent (Rs)
1	2	3	4	5
Athani	279	60,069	289	2,49,363
Belgaum	1,275	2,22,004	1,982	14,37,155

1	2	3	4	5
Chikodi	424	58,538	467	4,18,595
Gokak	142	2,43,105	2,128	10,11,750
Hukeri	586	1,38,355	455	5,73,222
Khanapur	1,327	2,86,254	591	8,86,484
Parasgad	278	51,113	228	3,16,619
Ramdurg	370	42,991	908	4,80,684
Raybag	426	71,525	479	2,90,985
Sampgaon	1,215	2,16,322	1,625	11,20,562
Total	6,321	13,90,276	9,152	67,85,419

The Women's Welfare Society: The Women's Welfare Society, Belgaum was started in 1977 with the main objective of taking up various activities to promote women's and children's welfare. It is offering condensed course in SSLC for the adult females of the age group 18 to 35 years and who have left the education in the middle and to encourage the needy, destitute, widow and divorced women to continue education. The Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi usually grants 90% of the total expenditure and the remaining 10% is borne by the society. During 1983-84, there were 23 candidates of which, 17 passed in the SSLC examination and during 1984-85, 16 passed out of 23. During 1984-85, it has received grants of Rs 10,000 towards this. With the help of Adult Education Council, Mysore, the organisation is running two Adult Education Centres, one at Shahpur and another at Karadiguddi, since 1982. Every year, 30 adults are given education through this. Two creches, one at Karadiguddi in Belgaum taluk and another at Shahapur (the former is assisted by the Central Social Welfare Board and the latter is assisted by the State Social Welfare Department) are being maintained by the Society and during 1985-86, Rs 500 has been received as grant by the Social Welfare Board and Rs 2,322 by the Social Welfare Department and there were 25 children in each creche during the year. The Society has also taken up the vocational training programme and 25 ladies in each of the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 were prepared for Diploma in Tailoring and 60% of the trainees

passed. The society has received Rs 17,681 during 1984-85 and Rs 800 during 1985-86 from the Social Welfare Board in the form of grants. With the help of Karnataka State Social Welfare Department, 28 women were given training in making wax candles under Grihakalyan Nidhi programme. Besides the society is also running a printing press with the help of Central Social Welfare Board, to give training for women in printing technology under Social Education Programme and there are 16 trainees during 1985-86 and the grant received during the period was Rs 76,450.

The Gangamma Chikkumbimath Balakalyana Kendra a voluntary orphanage centre and a home for destitute children was started in 1982 at Belgaum under the trust of Swami Vivekananda Seva Pratishthan, functioning on public contributions. The intake capacity is 50 and when the centre was started, there were only two children and during August 1986, there were 34 children. The child, right from the moment of its birth will be admitted to the centre and at present, the age group of the children ranges from two months to 15 years. During the year 1985-86, the Centre has spent Rs 50,068 as against Rs 35,380 during 1984-85.

The St Joseph's Home for Aged Destitutes, Belgaum was started in 1952 under the conference of "Our Lady Fathima Trust" with the main objective of maintaining the aged destitutes. When it was commenced, there were only three inmates and during August 1986, there were ten inmates (five males and five females) and it is open to all communities and they are fed free of charge.

The Success Shivan Kalamandir (1967), Belgaum, is engaged in rehabilitating destitute women and children by providing them education and vocational training such as tailoring. It receives grant from Central and State Social Welfare Boards and the State Social Welfare Department.

Welfare of the Handicapped

Both the State and Central Governments have taken up various welfare measures for the physically handicapped.

According to 1981 census, the taluk-wise figures of the physically handicapped persons are as follows :

<i>Taluks</i>	<i>Totally blind</i>	<i>Totally crippled</i>	<i>Totally dumb</i>
Athani	154	211	171
Belgaum	151	167	140
Chikodi	175	190	174
Gokak	138	157	169
Hukeri	133	167	160
Khanapur	65	98	100
Parasgad	160	140	142
Ramdurg	94	66	96
Raybag	69	101	125
Sampgaon	136	142	146
Total	1,275	1,439	1,423

Both the State and Central Governments including public undertakings have reserved a certain percentage of jobs for the physically handicapped.

The physically handicapped children studying from Ist standard to VIII standard, undergoing training in music, photography, physiotherapy, drawing, painting and other fine arts and whose parental annual income is less than Rs 10,000 are given scholarships by the State Government and those who are studying in IX standard and above including Post-Graduate courses and whose parental annual income is less than Rs 24,000 are given scholarships by the Central Government. In addition to scholarships, blind students get reader's allowance and the orthopaedically handicapped children coming to schools and colleges from places where there is no educational facility are given transportation allowance. Besides, financial assistance for the purchase of various aids and gadgets like tricycles, motorised tricycles, wheel chairs, artificial limbs, calipers, crutches, hearing aids, braille watches, etc, are given to an extent of 75 per cent of the cost to those whose family income is between Rs 8,000 and Rs 12,000 and 100 per cent of the cost to those whose family annual income is less than Rs 8,000. Disabled persons who have no means of livelihood and whose family annual income is less than Rs 3,600 get

maintenance allowance of Rs 50 per month for which the sanctioning authority is the Tahsildar. The total number of State Government scholarship beneficiaries during 1985-86 was 665 for which an amount of Rs 2,94,722 was spent as against 614 during 1984-85 and 545 during 1983-84 for which Rs 2,86,150 and Rs 2,34,270 were spent respectively. The number of Government of India scholarship beneficiaries was 167 during 1985-86 for which Rs 94,462 were spent as against 128 during 1984-85 for which Rs 68,220 were spent. During 1985-86, four persons were given financial assistance for the purchase of aids and gadgets for which Rs 30,200 was spent. Financial Assistance for the disabled persons under Self-Employment Scheme to an extent of 25% subsidy out of the total loan sanctioned by the Karnataka Finance Corporation was also given to two persons during 1985-86 for which an amount of Rs 10,250 was spent as against three persons during 1984-85 for which Rs 14,556 was spent. The taluk-wise maintenance allowance given to the physically handicapped persons is given in the following table.

<i>Name of the taluk</i>	<i>1984-85</i>		<i>1985-86</i>	
	<i>Number of beneficiaries</i>	<i>Amount spent (Rs)</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries</i>	<i>Amount spent (Rs)</i>
Athani	110	5,02,022	157	5,50,895
Belgaum	386	7,12,319	577	8,95,994
Chikodi	337	6,62,463	315	8,69,125
Gokak	349	6,70,266	753	9,10,825
Hukeri	165	8,51,541	254	8,31,095
Khanapur	170	2,24,381	197	3,62,295
Parasgad	177	6,25,114	175	7,87,425
Ramdurg	180	3,54,074	197	5,05,769
Raybag	197	2,81,983	241	3,97,864
Sampgaon	357	8,64,778	335	10,56,023

School for the Blind: The Maheswari School for the Blind, Belgaum was started in 1978 by the Belgaum District Association for the Blind and the Institution is opened for the blind students of the age group 6 to 10 years and at the time of admission, they will be

put into I standard class whereas in the case of sighted school going children who lose their sight will be admitted to the qualifying class. The school is getting 100 per cent aid for the salary of teaching and non-teaching staff and 50 per cent maintenance grants from the Social Welfare Department. During the year of commencement of the school, only I standard class was started with a strength of 25 and by 1985-86, it had classes upto VIII standard having a strength of 63; of which, 59 were residentials and four were non-residentials. The School offers education both in Kannada and Marathi mediums having 10 teaching staff and five non-teaching staff. Besides grants, the school also gets donations from Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, London. During 1985-86, an amount of Rs 99,530 was received in the form of grants and Rs 18,489 by donations as against Rs 99,530 by grants and Rs 16,969 by donations during 1984-85 and Rs 87,276 by grants and Rs 22,531 by donations during 1983-84 and the expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs 2,13,111 as against Rs 1,92,307 during 1984-85 and Rs 1,43,958 during 1983-84.

Government School for Deaf Children: A Government School for Deaf Children was started in Belgaum during the year 1981 and it is now functioning under the Social Welfare Department and this is the only residential girls school for the deaf in the State and it also admits both boys and girls as non-residents and the age limit is six to 10 years and it is relaxed for children coming from the Juvenile Courts. It imparts school education starting from one year Pre-Primary Class and at present upto VII Standard and year to year as per the approval of the Department. The children coming under the residential category will be provided free food and lodging, clothing, medical facilities and education and the non-residential children will be imparted free education. When the school was started, there were only 22 children and during 1984-85 the strength was 32 residentials and 19 non-residentials and during 1985-86, it was increased to 40 residentials and 26 non-residentials.

The Aradhana Primary School for slow learners was started in 1980 in Belgaum by Siddarth Education Society. Its strength in 1986 was 35.

Pension to Freedom Fighters

The scheme of granting political pension to freedom fighters and widows of freedom fighters was introduced by the Government of

Karnataka during 1968 under the State Freedom Fighters, Welfare Rules 1967, which was later revised in 1969. From September 1980, the amount of pension was fixed at Rs 100 per month and the qualifying period of imprisonment was also relaxed by reducing it to less than three months and from November 1980, the income ceiling limit of Rs 2,400 per annum of the recipient was also removed. The Government of India have introduced Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme in 1972 and in 1980, it was renamed as Swathantrya Sainik Sanman Pension Scheme. From May 1986, the Pension paid by the State has been Rs 150 and by the Centre from June 1985 has been Rs 500 per month. The number of persons who got State Political Pension was 422 in 1969 and the Central Political Pension was 44 in 1972, and during 1983-84, there were 35 persons who got Central Political Pension and 411 persons who got State Political Pension. During 1985-86, the taluk-wise beneficiaries who got Political Pension under State Government and under Central Government Schemes were as follows, the figure in the brackets indicating the Central Government pension holders: Belgaum 841 (399), Athani 58 (53), Sampgaon 647 (302), Chikodi 208 (146), Gokak 247 (139), Hukeri 191 (145), Khanapur 66 (44), Parasgad 838 (340), Raybag 22 (29) and Ramdurg 138 (64) and the total expenditure incurred on it in the year was Rs 49,44,390 under State Government Scheme and Rs 1,02,86,739 under Central Government Scheme as against Rs 43,18,635 under State and Rs 58,84,677 under Central Government Scheme in 1984-85.

Old Age Pension Scheme

The Old Age Pension Scheme was introduced by the Karnataka Government in 1965 for those who have crossed 65 years of age, having no source of income and persons to take care of them and the age limit is reduced to 60 years for disabled persons, destitutes and persons suffering from diseases like leprosy, paralysis and mental disorders. The Tahsildar of the taluk is the competent authority for sanctioning the pension. At the time of introduction of the Scheme, the amount of pension was Rs 15 only and subsequently, it was raised to Rs 40 in 1974 and to Rs 50 in 1983. In Belgaum district also, the scheme was introduced in 1965 and the number of persons benefited during that year was only five and by 1983-84, the number increased to 2,766 and subsequently, it raised to 3,339 during 1984-85 and then to 4,200 during 1985-86. The taluk-wise number of beneficiaries are given in the following table. The total amount spent in the district was

Rs 1,38,300 in 1983-84, Rs 1,14,55,091 in 1984-85 and Rs 1,27,75,706 in 1985-86.

<i>Name of the taluk</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries</i>		
	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
Athani	167	173	162
Belgaum	340	320	608
Chikodi	292	425	472
Gokak	326	590	773
Hukeri	354	215	188
Khanapur	163	289	293
Parasgad	173	233	335
Ramdurg	179	228	331
Raybag	159	237	265
Sampgaon	613	629	773
Total	2,766	3,339	4,200

Green Card Benefits

The Karnataka Government has introduced the benefit of distribution of rations (rice and other food grains) at reduced rates for the extremely poor people identified on certain fixed norms since 1st November 1985 under Green Card Holders system and since 27th December 1985, the green card benefit was also extended to landless agricultural labourers. As in August 1986, the taluk-wise number of Green Card Beneficiaries was as follows: Athani 29,877, Belgaum 25,062, Chikodi 33,358, Gokak 26,496, Hukeri 22,459, Khanapur 19,779, Parasgad 19,131, Ramdurg 15,402, Raybag 15,013 and Sampgaon 15,402 and the total number of beneficiaries in the district being 2,23,250.

Prohibition

Prohibition was one of the policies of the Indian National Congress. Soon after the Salt Satyagraha Movement, Sriranga Kamath, Abbaiah Charanthimath, Chinmaya Swamy Omkaramath, Ramachandra Wadavi, Ramachandra Dhavale and many other freedom fighters worked in favour of Prohibition in the district. After the

formation of Congress Ministry in the Bombay Province, sale of foreign liquors was banned and was sold to individuals only by permit. In 1947, Prohibition committees were constituted in all the districts. The Education and Publicity Sub-Committees arranged educational activities on Prohibition through folk arts. A Kannada monthly magazine Sanjeevini was started by the Bombay Government in August 1948. Under the Bombay Prohibition Act 1949, complete Prohibition was introduced in the district.

As per the Karnataka Prohibition (Amendment) Act 1967, Prohibition was lifted in the district. During 1985-86, 105 cases of possessing illicit liquors, ganja and fenny were registered as against 74 cases during 1984-85 and during 1985-86, nine kgs of ganja, 23 bottle, of spirit, 550 litres of illicit liquor and 225 bottles of fenny were seized as against one kg 19 gms of ganja, and 122 bottles of fenny during 1984-85 in the district.

Public Trusts

Prior to 1950, the religious and charitable trusts in Belgaum district were governed by various enactments both Central and Provincial, based on religion, viz, the Charitable and Religious Trusts Act of 1920, the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 (as amended by the Bombay Act XVIII of 1935), the Bombay Public Registration Act of 1935, the Parsee Public Registration Act of 1936 and the Religious Endowments Act of 1863. In 1950, a comprehensive legislation called the Bombay Trusts Act (XXIX of 1950) was passed which was made applicable to all public trusts without distinction of religion and it came into effect from 21st January 1952. The Act defines public trusts. The Assistant Charity Commissioner stationed in Belgaum is in charge of the Belgaum region. The work attached to him is administrative and quasi-judicial in nature. During the year 1983-84, 44 new public trusts were registered in the district as against 43 in 1982-83 and 31 in 1981-82. During 1984-85, 66 institutions were registered. The registrations of trusts are classified into six groups, namely, A, B, C, D, E and F. A means, Hindus including Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs, B Muslims, C Parsis, D others (other than A, B and C ie, Christians, Jews, etc); E means Cosmopolitan and F societies registered under the Societies Act of 1860. Since the constitution of the Wakf Board, the Muslim trusts which came under B group have been transferred to the Wakf Board.

As on 20-11-1984, the total number of classified registered institutions in the district were as follows, A/E wise:

Athani 228/34, Belgaum 484/244, Chikodi 456/78, Gokak 204/32, Hukeri 379/31, Khanapur 404/55, Parasgad 385/44, Ramdurg 305/16, Raybag 139/16, Sampgaon 305/45 and the total 3,289/595. Taluk-wise number is not available regarding C(3), D(21) and F(36) and the number given here in brackets is the district's total. The number of Judicial Enquiries that came up before the Assistant Charity Commissioner was 274 during 1985-86 as against 317 during 1984-85 and 137 during 1983-84 and the number of enquiries disposed was 187 during 1985-86 as against 211 during 1984-85 and 100 during 1983-84.

Special Institutions

The Yellamma Temple: At present, the administration of the Sri Renuka Yellamma Devasthanam, Saundatti is governed by the provisions of Renuka Yellamma Devasthanam (Administration) Act 1974. According to the Act, there shall be a Board of Trustees for the administration of the Devasthanam consisting of a chairman and not more than six other members, who shall be persons professing the Hindu religion, appointed by the State Government and every member including the chairman, shall hold office for a period of three years. The powers and duties of the Board shall be to administer the affairs of the Devasthanam, to organise and regulate periodical functions, to fix fees for the performance of *archanas* or any service or ritual or ceremony, etc. The State Government appoints a salaried Executive Officer. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the administration of the Devasthanam shall be subject to the general superintendence and control of the Commissioner, Religious and Charitable Endowments. The funds of the Devasthanam may be utilised for the purposes of managements and maintenance of the temple and providing facilities like shelter, water, sanitation, communication facilities, etc as laid down in the Act.

Wakf Institutions: The Karnataka Wakf Board constituted under the Wakf Board Act 1954 of the Central Government is having charge of all the Wakf properties in Belgaum district from the year 1961 and earlier to this, Bombay Public Trust Act 1950 was in force. The present District Wakf Committee was constituted on 14.7. 1986 for a period of two years. During 1985-86, the following were the Wakf institutions in the district. 1) Jumma Masjid Committee,

Kagwad, 2) Idgah, Kokatnur, 3) Sunnathul Muslimia Jamath, Ainapur 4) Muslim Jamath, Jumma Masjid, Ugar Budruk 5) Muslim Jamath, Basapur; 6) Muslim Jamath, Jamia Masjid, Karadga, 7) Ameer Jamath, Jamia Masjid, Committee, Manjari, 8) Sunnathul Muslim Jamath, Sadalga, 9) Bagwan Masjid, Zarigalli, Chikodi, 10) Bumabi Dargah Committee, Mangur 11) Muslim Jamath, Jumma Masjid, Dhonewadi; 12) Jamia Masjid, Ghataprabha; 13) Muslim Jamath, Jumma Masjid, Karguppi and 14) Muslim Sunnath Jamath, Nidsoshi; 15) Muslim Jamath, Mannikatti, 16) Jameel Wakf Committee, Tallur 17) Muslim Jamath, Ugargol, 18) Sunnathul Jamath, Jumma Masjid, Harugeri, 19) Jamma Masjid, Naslapur and 20) Tameen Jamath Muslim Committee, Nipnal. The total approximate value of the Wakf property during 1985-86 was Rs 5,10,000 as against Rs 4,37,500 during 1984-85 and Rs 2,83,000 during 1983-84 and the total amount collected as funds from the institutions was Rs 22,521 during 1985-86 as against Rs 14,437 during 1984-85 and Rs 24,760 during 1983-84 and the total amount spent for repairs by the Board during the year 1985-86 was Rs 3,20,000 as against Rs 3,30,000 during 1984-85 and Rs 10,000 during 1983-84.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

With the dawning of the historic period, preceding the days of the Shatavahanas, animistic cults, and the newly spreading Vedic religion with its rituals connected with sacrifice, Jainism and Buddhism dominated the minds of the people. Places like Belgaum (Vadgaum) were commercial centres too with overseas commercial contacts. Though, Buddhism did not make much headway in the district, Jainism had a powerful grip on the minds of the people. The establishment of a number of *agraharas* helped the spread of learning, not only of religions, but also of sciences, like astrology, astronomy, meteorology, metallurgy and knowledge of crafts requiring scholarly background such as architecture and sculpture. Advent of Veerashaivism, which considerably eclipsed Jainism and the Kalamukha cult of Shaivism, threw a challenge to the priestly class of Vedic religion. There are nearly 400 Veerashaiva Mathas in the district, engaged both in Anna and Jnana Dasoha. Bhakti cult of the Sufis and Warkari movement had its own impact. Natha Pantha has a considerable following in the district, and the Kurubas are highly devoted to a Natha Panthi local saint, Halasiddhanatha whose *samadhi* is at Appachiwadi near Nipani. Some Madhawa scholars like Yadavarya (16th century) of Yakkundi and Adaviacharya or Vishnu Teertha who stayed at Manoli for long had considerable following. The rule of the Peshwas encouraged the emigration of Marathi speaking people on a large scale to the district, and also caused the domination of brahmins who enjoyed civil as well as military positions during the 18th and early parts of the 19th centuries. This led to many social conflicts, climaxing with the establishment of the Brahmanetara Parishat in around 1920.

Domination of the brahmins in civil services forced many non-brahmin groups like the Lingayats, Marathas and Jains to establish their own educational institutions and other public bodies like co-operative societies. Though, many ugly developments connected with communal rivalries, fanned also by the British policy of "divide and rule" were evidenced during the 19th and 20th centuries, the nationalistic spirit promoted by Congress had helped the blunting of their edge. Congress had strived for inter-religious and inter-communal unity and also for eradication of untouchability. The Khilafat Movement and the Harijan Sevak Sangh launched by Mahatma Gandhi had helped these changes. But, communal rivalries that had remained latent during the period, became potent in 1948, soon after the demise of Mahatma Gandhi, when unprecedented scenes of communal tension were evidenced. Even earlier in 1938, at the time of the Ramdurg Duranta (Tragedy), these feelings surfaced even within Congress. One of the novels by Mirji Annarao gives an inkling of the 1948 developments, and Basavaraja Kattimani's noted novel *Jwaalamukhiya Mele* of the latent communal rivalries. Conditions of these times are very much reflected in the literature of this age and also in the journals, both Marathi and Kannada, being published from the district.

The propaganda of the Christian Missionaries and its backlash in the forms of social-reform movements were also evidenced during the 19th century. Swamy Vivekananda had visited Belgaum before his leaving for America and stayed here for more than a week (October 1892). Marathi Keertankars like Patwardhan had their own impact. Belgaum district had political workers of all political shades. Savarkar had influenced Belgaum area and there was a unit of the Hindu Mahasabha at Belgaum. Dr Hedgewar, the founder of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh had visited Chikodi and Sadalaga in 1938. Communists had organised a trade union at the Gokak Mills in 1936. Nath Pai of Belgaum was an eminent Socialist, being a follower of Sane Guruji. Bar. Jinnah had addressed a public meeting in Belgaum in 1945. There were also some followers of M N Roy (who had visited Belgaum), like B R Sunthanankar and Mirji Annarao. Dr Ambedkar had also visited Belgaum during the 1920s. Neo-Buddhism propounded by him has considerable following in the district and also his Republican Party. Subhaschandra Bose had visited Belgaum and founded his Forward Block, Mandgi being one of its district leaders. Supporters of the Maharashtra based Peasants and Workers Party were also seen in the district, once contesting

elections and winning. Thus, public life in Belgaum has been influenced by various religions and political movements.

General Elections

With the formation of linguistic states, the people of this district were provided with the opportunity in 1957 to participate in the Elections to the Lok Sabha from the integrated Karnataka State. Two Lok Sabha seats were allotted to the district by the Order of 1956 Delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies. In the election, one seat was captured by the candidate belonging to the All India Scheduled Castes Federation and the other by Indian National Congress. Following are the details.

General Elections 1957

Lok Sabha: 1) Belgaum INC* 1,22,408 (51.81), BJS 57,505 (24.33), PSP 56,408 (23.86). 2) Chikodi IND (SCF) 1,15,214 (51.25), INC 1,09,626 (48.75).

Legislative Assembly: The total number of seats allotted to this district was eighteen including the double member constituencies of Raybag and Hukeri. In this election, eight Independents came out successful and seven seats were won by the Indian National Congress, two by the Peasants and Workers Party and one by the Scheduled Castes Federation. Results of Legislative Assembly 1957—1) Athani Ind 14,384 (62.24), INC 8,730 (37.76), 2) Raybag (double member) (1) Ind 37,070 (32.63), (2) SCF 32,553 (28.64), (3) INC 23,152 (20.39), (4) INC 18,593 (16.36), (5) Ind 2,259 (1.98), 3) Sadalga-Ind 17,714 (50.27), INC 17,529 (49.73). 4) Chikodi-INC 14,766 (52.15), Ind 13,545 (47.85). 5) Nipani-Ind 26,069 (76.14), INC 7,737 (22.61), Ind 430 (1.25) 6) Hukeri (double member), INC 29,716 (34.69), INC 26,097 (29.58), Ind 16,172 (18.33), SCF 13,812 (15.65), Ind 2,407 (2.75), 7) Belgaum City-Ind 22,179 (58.23), INC 15,915 (41.77). 8) Belgaum I PWP** 18,016 (59.60), INC 12,063 (40.10). 9) Belgaum II PWP 17,449 (52.87), INC 15,549 (47.13) 10) Gokak-I INC 19,384 (74.89), BJS 6,497 (25.11). 11) Gokak II-INC 14,141 (74.38), Ind 3,141 (16.53), PSP 1,730 (9.09). 12) Ramdurg-Ind 17,212 (58.62), INC 12,147 (41.38). 13) Parasgad-Ind 16,274 (52.69), IC 14,610 (47.51). 14) Sampgaon-

*INC—Indian National Congress, BJS—Bharatiya Jana Sangha, PSP—Praja Socialist Party, figures given in brackets are percentage of votes secured by the candidates.

**PWP—Peasants and Workers Party.

I-INC 21,461 (71.69), PSP 8,474 (28.31). 15) Sampgaon-II-INC elected uncontested. 16) Khanapur-Ind 26,401 (67.31), INC 12,822 (32.69).

General Elections 1962

Lok Sabha: The Chikodi Parliamentary Constituency was made reserve in 1962 election. The main contenders in the two straight contests to the Lok Sabha were the Indian National Congress and the RPI. INC candidates won both the seats. Again, the INC won by-election from Belgaum Constituency which was held on 30th April 1963. The following are the results of the general election as well as bye-election.

1962 Lok Sabha: 1) Chikodi INC 1,66,110 (67.68) RPI 79,334 (32.32). 2) Belgaum INC 1,39,664 (53.46) RPI 1,21,587 (46.54).

Bye-Election*: 1) Belgaum INC 1,19,697 (67.69) Ind 30,811 (17.42) Ind 24,412 (13.80) Ind 1,924 (1.09).

Legislative Assembly: Two new constituencies were formed (1962) namely, Kagwad and Sankeshwar according to the 1961 Delimitation Order. Consequently, total number of seats rose to eighteen. Raybag and Sankeshwar were made reserve constituencies for Scheduled Castes. The INC came out successful in twelve constituencies, conceding five seats to MES and one seat to Independent in the 1962 general election. The details of the results are as follows: 1) Athani INC 20,119 (66.96), Ind 9,307 (30.98), Ind 458 (1.58), Ind 162 (0.54). 2) Kagwad INC 19,302 (66.33), SWA** 7,317 (25.33), RPI 2,249 (7.73), Ind 177 (0.61). 3) Raybag (SC) INC 26,049 (89.29), RPI 3,125 (10.71). 4) Chikodi Ind 17,994 (57.52), INC 13,287 (42.48). 5) Sadalga INC 23,092 (62.31), Ind 10,195 (27.51), PSP 3,773 (10.18). 6) Nipani MES 27,280 (74.63), INC 9,274 (25.37). 7) Sankeshwar (SC) INC 14,273 (60.09), RPI 9,478 (39.91). 8) Hukeri INC 16,161 (69.36), PSP 7,139 (30.64). 9) Belgaum City MES 27,643 (67.00), INC 13,614 (33.00). 10) Belgaum I MES 17,778 (57.18), INC 13,312 (42.82). 11) Belgaum II MES 18,505 (51.26), INC 17,592 (48.74). 12) Gokak I INC 19,245 (69.69), Ind 8,366 (30.31). 13) Gokak II INC 18,420 (82.39), Ind 2,754 (12.32), LSS*** 1,182 (5.29). 14) Ramdurg INC 19,287 (51.94), LSS 17,849 (48.06). 15) Parasgad

*Caused by the death of BN Datar.

**SWA—The Swatantra Party.

***LSS—Lok Sevak Sangh

INC 17,811 (53.89), Ind 15,242 (46.11). 16) Sampgaon I INC 19,370 (66.71), PSP 9,665 (33.29). 17) Sampgaon II INC 21,856 (57.79), Ind 14,592 (38.58), Ind 764 (2.02), SWA 466 (1.23), Ind 143 (0.38). 18) Khanapur MES 25,162 (63.26), INC 14,614 (36.74).

General Elections 1967

Lok Sabha: Among the two seats allotted to the district, INC retained the Belgaum and the Chikodi (reserved) seats. Below are given the details of General Election of 1967 to Lok Sabha. 1) Belgaum INC 1,92,046 (61.37) elected, RPI 69,729 (22.28), Ind 30,509 (9.75), SWA 14,097 (4.51) and Ind 6,528 (2.09). 2) Chikodi (SC) INC 1,92,986 (67.85) elected, RPI 91,444 (32.15).

Legislative Assembly: In 1967, General Elections, Chikodi and Kagwad continued as reserved constituencies for Scheduled Castes, while Gokak was reserved for Scheduled Tribes. In this contest, the Indian National Congress swept the polls by winning 14 seats and four seats went to Independents. Their constituency-wise details are shown hereunder: 1) Ramdurg INC 26,386 (66.51), Ind 11,768 (29.66), BJS 908 (2.28), Ind 613 (1.55). 2) Parasgad INC 21,916 (51.80), Ind 20,396 (48.20). 3) Bailhongal INC 27,656 (80.70), Ind 6,614 (19.30). 4) Kittur INC 31,281 (86.93), Ind-2: 4,357 (12.11) and 346 (0.96). 5) Khanapur Ind 21,281 (48.27), INC 14,490 (32.87), Ind 8,313 (18.86). 6) Belgaum Ind 27,818 (52.64), INC 24,224 (45.84), Ind 582 (1.10), Ind 173 (0.33). 7) Uchagaon Ind 28,066 (72.69), INC 10,543 (27.31). 8) Bagewadi INC 26,092 (62.41), Ind-3, 15,005 (35.89), 481 (1.15) and 229 (0.55). 9) Gokak (ST) INC 17,522 (56.02), Ind-3: 7,144 (22.84), 5,990 (19.16) and 620 (1.98). 10) Arabhavi INC 18,594 (63.34), Ind 5,708 (19.46) BJS 5,087 (17.20). 11) Hukeri INC 15,933 (51.82), Ind-2: 13,345 (43.40) and 1,469 (4.78). 12) Sankeshwar INC 19,828 (60.08), Ind 6,063 (18.37), SWA 3,915 (11.86), RPI 3,894 (9.69). 13) Nipani Ind 29,041 (61.67), INC 17,575 (37.32), Ind 474 (1.01). 14) Sadalga 25,518 (60.19), Ind 14,713 (34.70), SWA 2,167 (5.11). 15) Chikodi (SC) INC 21,455 (78.54), RPI 4,273 (15.64), Ind 1,589 (5.82). 16) Raybag INC 51,732 (81.97), Ind 6,981 (18.03). 17) Kagwad (SC) INC 18,544 (79.68), RPI 3,451 (14.83), Ind-2: 1,018 (4.37) and 260 (1.12). 18) Athani INC 26,018 (70.68), Ind 7,908 (21.48), PSP 2,883 (7.84).

Mid-term Poll to Lok Sabha 1971

The Lok Sabha was dissolved in 1971, one year prior to its

completion of full term. Consequently in March 1971, a mid-term poll was conducted for the Parliamentary Constituencies. In the election contest, the Indian National Congress (Jagjivanram Group) won both the seats. The names of the Constituencies, the territorial extent and the election results of the mid-term poll are as follows: 1) Belgaum INC (J R) 1,64,979 (61.57) elected, INC (NCO)* 87,803 (32.75), Ind-4: 8,077 (3.01), 3,746 (1.29), 2,181 (0.81) and 1,598 (0.59). 2) Chikodi INC (JR) 1,77,967 (65.83) elected, INC (NCO) 80,224 (29.67), Ind-3: 4,236 (1.57), 3,990 (1.48) and 3,916 (1.45).

Legislative Assembly 1972

In 1972, the general elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held and the Indian National Congress secured 12 seats. Out of the remaining six seats, the Indian National Congress (Nijalingappa Group or NCO) got three seats and Independents three. Their Constituency-wise details are as follows: 1) Ramdurg INC 23,968 (57.93), NCO 14,409 (34.83), BJS 789 (1.91), Ind-3: 1,139 (2.75), 674 (1.63) and 394 (0.59). 2) Paragad INC 31,810 (64.51), NCO 17,001 (34.48), Ind 497 (1.01). 3) Bailhongal NCO 23,655 (52.07), INC 21,775 (47.93). 4) Kittur NCO 27,299 (54.68), INC 22,625 (45.32). 5) Khanapur Ind 23,081 (55.50), NCO 10,674 (25.67), INC 7,829 (18.83). 6) Belgaum Ind 24,814 (45.11), NCO 13,783 (25.06), CPI 12,646 (22.99), Ind-2: 1,995 (3.63) and 1,409 (2.56), SWA 356 (0.65). 7) Uchagaon Ind-2: 13,916 (38.09) and 10,727 (29.36), INC 8,628 (23.61), NCO 3,267 (8.94). 8) Bagewadi INC 15,621 (43.92), NCO 10,362 (29.13), Ind-2: 8,693 (24.44) and 890 (2.51). 9) Gokak (ST) INC 28,005 (66.26), NCO 11,144 (26.37), BJS 1,647 (3.90), Ind 1,472 (3.47). 10) Arabhavi INC 21,363 (61.85), NCO 8,934 (25.87), Ind 2,360 (6.83), BJS 1,026 (2.97), Ind 854 (2.48). 11) Hukeri NCO 19,079 (48.22), INC 17,629 (44.55), SWA 1,243 (3.14), Ind 889 (2.25), BJS 729 (1.84). 12) Sankeshwar INC 23,756 (55.23), NCO 19,253 (44.77). 13) Nipani INC 28,494 (58.56), Ind 18,950 (38.95), NCO 1,214 (2.49). 14) Sadalga INC 35,857 (82.37), BJS 6,842 (15.72), Ind 832 (1.91). 15) Chikodi INC 22,005 (64.67), NCO 9,530 (28.01), BJS 1,409 (4.14), Ind 1,084 (3.18). 16) Raybag INC 36,372 (70.08), NCO 15,526 (29.92). 17) Kagwad (SC) INC 19,643 (66.80), NCO 8,718 (29.65), Ind-2: 756 (2.57) and 289 (0.98). 18) Athani INC 25,532 (60.93), NCO 15,556 (37.12), Ind 819 (1.95).

A bye-election was held on 24th February 1974 to the Sankeshwar Constituency. The Indian National Congress (Nijalingappa

*NCO : Nijalingappa Group National Congress (Organisation).

Group Congress O) came out successful. Again, a second bye-election to the same constituency was held on 27th April 1975 and the Indian National Congress became the successful party. The 1974-Bye-election : 1) Sankeshwar NCO 25,920 (53.51), INC 19,384 (40.02), Ind-3 : 1,862 (3.84), 603 (1.25) and 340 (0.70), BJS 329 (0.68). It was held on 24th February 1974 due to the death of KB Patil. The 1975-Bye-election : 1) Sankeshwar INC 26,079 (52.82), NCO 21,289 (43.12), Ind 2,003 (4.06). This was held on 27th April 1975 due to the death of SS Patil.

Lok Sabha Elections 1977

Lok Sabha : Certain territorial changes were made in delimiting the two Parliamentary Constituencies of Belgaum district according to the Delimitation Order of 1974. In the general elections conducted in 1977, the Indian National Congress swept the polls by winning both the seats. The details are as follows. 1) Belgaum INC 1,78,331 (55.95) elected, BLD* 1,14,329 (35.87), Ind-3 : 14,706 (4.62), 9,366 (2.94) and 1,991 (0.62). 2) Chikodi (SC) INC 1,73,166 (53.74) elected, BLD 1,27,666 (39.62), RPI (K)** 21,391 (6.64).

Assembly Elections 1978

Though the names of the Assembly Constituencies were retained, some constituencies were redrawn as per the 1974 Delimitation Order. Raybag was made reserved constituency instead of Kagwad. In the general elections held in February 1978, the Indian National Congress I (Smt Indira Gandhi Group) got ten seats, the Janata Party (JNP) which was formed by the merger of some national parties two seats, the Indian National Congress one seat and five seats went to the Independents. The constituency-wise details are as follows: 1) Ramdurg INC (I) 33,010 (56.06), JNP 20,355 (34.57), INC 3,825 (6.50), Ind-2 : 1,386 (2.35) and 309 (0.52). 2) Parasgad INC (I) 23,475 (40.10), JNP 21,698 (37.06), Ind 9,487 (16.20), INC 2,733 (4.67), Ind 612 (1.05), Ind 540 (0.92). 3) Bailhongal INC*** 22,110 (40.51), INC (I) 20,764 (38.05), JNP 10,219 (18.72), Ind-2 : 850 (1.56), and 634 (1.16). 4) Kittur JNP 28,575 (51.00), INC(1) 27,449 (49.00). 5) Khanapur 16,610 (29.87), JNP 13,595 (24.45), INC (I) 12,439 (22.37), Ind-2 : 12,436 (22.36) and 533 (0.95). 6) Belgaum Ind-6 : 39,736

*BLD—Bharatiya Lok Dal (Janata Party)

**RPI—Republican Party of India, Kamble group.

***Congress headed by Brahmanand Reddy.

(56.96), 27,720 (39.74), 942 (135), 865 (1.24), 330 (0.47), and 160 (0.23). 7) Uchagaon Ind-2: 24,377 (40.13) and 17,207 (28.32), JNP 8,031 (13.22), INC(I) 6,359 (10.47), Ind 3,999 (6.58), INC 430 (0.71), Ind-2: 189 (0.31) and 159 (0.26). 8) Bagewadi Ind 18,507 (35.27), INC(I) 14,915 (28.43), JNP 11,449 (21.82), INC 6,162 (11.74), Ind-2: 997 (1.90) and 438 (0.84). 9) Gokak (ST) INC (I) 31,447 (61.60), JNP 13,980 (27.38), INC 6,625 (11.02). 10) Arabhavi INC (I) 31,462 (55.41), INC 13,964 (24.59), JNP 10,213 (17.99), Ind 766 (1.35), Ind 372 (0.66). 11) Hukeri INC (I) 25,471 (52.82), JNP 19,547 (40.54), INC 2,559 (5.31), Ind 643 (1.33). 12) Sankeshwar INC (I) 31,839 (56.28), JNP 22,452 (39.69) INC 1,989 (3.52), Ind 291 (0.51). 13) Nipani Ind-3: 35,548 (64.27), 11,904 (21.52) and 1,036 (1.87), JNP 6,825 (12.34). 14) Sadalga INC(I) 33,598 (57.49), JNP 17,099 (29.26), INC 7,293 (12.48), Ind 448 (0.77). 15) Chikodi (SC) INC(I) 22,345 (55.17), JNP 13,104 (32.36), RPI (K) 4,682 (11.56), Ind 369 (0.91). 16) Raybag (SC) JNP 18,562 (37.50), INC 15,830 (31.98), INC (I) 14,875 (30.04), Ind 238 (0.48). 17) Kagwad INC (I) 27,892 (51.08), JNP 21,593 (39.54), INC 5,123 (9.38). 18) Athani INC(I) 27,214 (50.57), JNP 22,394 (41.62), INC 4,202 (7.81).

Lok Sabha Elections 1980

General elections were held to the Lok Sabha in 1980. No territorial changes were made in the two Parliamentary Constituencies. The main contestants for both the seats were, the Indian National Congress (I) (Smt Indira Gandhi Group), the Indian National Congress U (Sri Devaraj Urs Group) and Janata Party, besides Independents. In the polls, both the constituencies returned the candidates of Indian National Congress (I). The following are the results of 1980 elections. 1) Belgaum INC (I) 2,17,527 (52.29) elected, Ind 76,330 (18.35), INC (U) 62,805 (15.10), JNP 41,082 (9.88), Ind-8: 5,252 (1.26), 3,320 (0.80), 2,170 (0.52), 1,788 (0.43), 1,670 (0.40), 1,576 (0.38), 1,439 (0.35) and 1,033 (0.24). 2) Chikodi (SC) INC (I) 2,12,092 (61.95) elected, INC (U) 66,008 (19.28), JNP 60,337 (17.62) and Ind 3,933 (1.15).

Assembly Elections 1983

When the general elections to the State Legislative Assembly was held in 1983, the territorial extent of the existing constituencies remained unaffected. The Janata Party entered into alliance with Kranti Ranga and other parties and fielded its candidates in this election. It was winner in five constituencies, while the Indian

National Congress captured eight seats. The Independents who had entered the poll arena in large numbers could get only five seats. The election details are as follows. 1) Ramdurg INC 31,688 (64.78), JNP 11,877 (24.28), BJP* 4,640 (9.49), Ind 708 (1.45). 2) Paragad INC 28,126 (45.71), JNP 26,053 (42.34), Ind-6: 1,847 (3.00), 1,171 (1.90), 1,040 (1.69), 952 (1.55), 724 (1.18) and 542 (0.88). 3) Bailhongal INC 30,957 (56.44), JNP 23,159 (42.21), Ind-2: 531 (0.97) and 207 (0.38). 4) Kittur JNP 34,866 (56.06), INC 24,894 (40.03), Ind-2: 1,434 (2.31) and 997 (1.60). 5) Khanapur Ind 40,633 (61.60), INC 16,501 (25.02), JNP 8,826 (13.38). 6) Belgaum Ind 42,763 (54.06), INC 30,159 (38.12), JNP 4,183 (5.29), Ind 1,412 (1.78). 7) Uchagaon Ind 41,940 (56.94), INC 28,544 (38.75), JNP 2,748 (3.73). 8) Bagewadi Ind 21,333 (37.20), JNP 16,981 (29.62), Ind 15,955 (27.83), LKD** 2,000 (3.49), Ind 489 (0.85). 9) Gokak (ST) JNP 26,258 (49.72), INC 23,253 (44.03), BJP 2,082 (3.94), Ind 1,025 (1.94). 10) Arabhavi INC 32,974 (57.62), JNP 9,125 (15.94), Ind-2: 7,791 (13.61) and 2,606 (4.55), BJP 2,140 (3.74), ICS*** 308 (0.54). 11) Hukeri INC 20,855 (44.20), JNP 20,034 (42.56), Ind 1,992 (4.23), BJP 1,909 (4.05), ICS 1,417 (3.01). 12) Sankeshwar INC 27,335 (48.02), JNP 26,965 (47.38), Ind-2: 1,091 (1.92) and 386 (0.68). 13) Nipani Ind 21,658 (38.14), Ind 18,043 (31.76), INC 16,578 (29.18). 14) Sadalga INC 31,114 (53.64), Ind 25,076 (43.24), BJP 1,083 (1.87), Ind 633 (1.09). 15) Chikodi (SC) JNP 22,446 (46.47), INC 21,817 (45.17), BJP 2,128 (4.41), Ind-2: 783 (1.62), and 604 (1.25). 16) Raybag (SC) JNP 31,365 (50.73), INC 28,071 (45.40), BJP 1,032 (1.67), Ind 878 (1.42). 17) Kagwad INC 20,933 (37.22), JNP 35,007 (62.58). 18) Athani INC 24,336 (48.62), JNP 19,795 (30.54), BJP 3,428 (6.85), Ind-4: 978 (1.95), 918 (1.83), 456 (0.91) and 150 (0.30).

Mid-term Poll to Lok Sabha 1984

Consequent on the dissolution of Lok Sabha in 1984, mid-term election was held on 24th December 1984 to constitute new Lok Sabha. In the election, the Indian National Congress retained both the seats in the district. The election statistics of both the constituencies are furnished below: 1) Belgaum INC 2,02,506 (42.66) elected, JNP 1,66,966 (13.17). Seventeen Independent candidates secured votes in following order: 1) 60,010 (12.64), 2) 16,467 (3.46), 3) 5,513 (1.16), 4) 3,733 (0.78), 5) 2,753 (0.57), 6) 2,300 (0.48), 7) 2,108 (0.44), 8) 1,982 (0.41), 9) 1,936 (0.40), 10) 1,456 (0.30),

*BJP—Bharatiya Janata Party,

LKD—Lok Dal. *Indian Congress (Socialist).

11) 1,256 (0.26), 12) 1,211 (0.25), 13) 1,117 (0.23), 14) 1,105 (0.23), 15) 1,049 (0.22), 16) 747 (0.15), 17) 456 (0.09). 2) Chikodi (SC) INC 2,28,030 (47.77) elected, JNP 2,24,385 (46.01), eight Independent candidates secured votes in following order: 1) 7,602 (1.59), 2) 4,043 (0.84), 3) 3,282 (0.68), 4) 2,845 (0.59), 5) 2,345 (0.49), 6) 2,025 (0.42), 7) 1,375 (0.28) and 8) 1,360 (0.28).

Assembly Elections 1985

Mid-term election to Legislative Assembly, was held on 5-3-1985, two years before the completion of full term of the State Assembly. Out of 18 Assembly segments, Gokak (ST), Chikodi (SC) and Raybag (SC) were continued as reserved constituencies. This general election returned 12 JNP, two INC and four Independent candidates from the district to the State Assembly. An interesting feature of this election was the contest by record number of 301 candidates for the Belgaum seat. The seat was won by an Independent. The details of the election results are as follows: 1) Ramdurg JNP 38,425 (56.45), INC (41.67), BJP 344, Ind 942. 2) Parasgad Ind 41,095 (58.00), INC 27,793 (39.23), CPM 1,450 (1.05), Ind 513. 3) Bailhongal JNP 36,544 (58.65), INC 25,766 (41.35). 4) Kittur JNP 34,921 (51.26), INC 33,138 (45.71), Ind 2,063 (3.03). 5) Khanapur Ind 31,298 (53.82), INC 15,393 (24.47), JNP 7,815 (13.44), Ind-3: 2,617, 521 and 512. 6) Belgaum Ind 32,401 (49.31), INC 21,477 (32.69), JNP 5,770 (8.78), LKD 273. The remaining 297 candidates were Independents, who secured mostly negligible number of votes. 7) Uchagaon Ind 35,884 (57.20), INC 20,637 (32.90), JNP 5,368 (8.56), Ind-2: 615 and 230. 8) Bagewadi JNP 21,553 (35.94), Ind 20,319 (33.13), INC 18,603 (30.33), Ind 853. 9) Gokak (ST) JNP 33,806 (52.04), INC 29,537 (45.46), Ind 1,041, BJP 583. 10) Arabhavi JNP 27,503 (39.18), Ind 21,108 (30.07), INC 17,042 (24.28), Ind 1,049, BJP 229. 11) Hukeri JNP 32,713 (56.17), Ind 5,590 (9.60). 12) Sankeshwar INC 31,643 (50.65), JNP 28,627 (45.83), Ind 2,202 (3.52). 13) Nipani INC 46,242 (74.64), Ind 8,052 (12.99), Ind three persons: 6,284, 745 and 631. 14) Sadalga JNP 36,813 (52.88), INC 32,803 (47.12). 15) Chikodi (SC) JNP 32,257 (53.56), Ind 1,226 (2.04). 16) Raybag (SC) JNP 41,597 (51.80), INC 38,706 (48.20). 17) Kagwad JNP 33,707 (53.59), INC 26,099 (41.49), Ind 3,096 (4.92). 18) Athani JNP 36,983 (56.77), Ind 27,409 (42.08) and 750.

Zillaparishad Elections of 1987

For the first time, elections to the newly constituted Zilla

parishads and Mandal Panchayats were held in the State including Belgaum District on 2-1-1987 and 20-1-1987 respectively in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Zillaparishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayat Act, 1983. Accordingly, the Zillaparishad comprising of 73 members and 200 Mandal Panchayats comprising of 4,877 representatives were constituted for the first time. The District has a credit of having the largest number of Mandal Panchayats (200) and the largest number of members (73) for the Zillaparishad in the State. In the present election for Zillaparishad out of 73 seats, elections were held for 72 seats only and in respect of one seat, due to death of one candidate (Yaragatti reserve constituency), it was countermanded.

The party-wise performance is 36 seats for Janata, 20 Congress-I, 9 Independents and the remaining seven secured by MES.

The Party-wise performance in Mandal Panchayats is that out of 200, as many as 84 mandals (42%) were won by the ruling Janata with 2,149 candidates (being 44% of the total seats) and Congress-I has established the hold in 27 Mandals (13.5%) with 1,241 seats (being 25% of the total seats). The State percentage of winning of seats by these two parties is 50.3 and 38 respectively. The special feature of the mandal panchayat elections of the district is that as many as 56 mandals (28%), being highest in the State have come under the control of Independents by winning 1,412 seats (29% of the total seats), being higher than the Congress-I in the total performance. In respect of the remaining 33 Mandals with 75 members, who established control is not clear since the Independents hold the balancing position. (Further details are yet to be published officially).

JOURNALISM

Growth of Journalism was very slow in the first few decades after its inception. The circulation of individual newspapers or periodicals was not more than 300. Articles in Kannada, Marathi, English and Hindi were published in the local papers. Nationalist papers were prosecuted under the Press Law during the freedom struggle. Journalism rose to new heights after 1950 and the year 1985 alone saw the publication of as many as nine newspapers, magazines etc, in the district.

Subuddhi Prakash, a Kannada journal released in 1849 was a

maiden venture under private ownership in Belgaum. It was printed in litho press at Belgaum and has been regarded as the fourth earliest newspaper to be published in Karnataka. Jnana Prakash was published from Belgaum in 1855, for a brief period, but the name of its editor, its language etc, are not ascertainable. For widely popularising Kannada in the old Bombay Karnataka area, Kannada Jnana Bodhaka was started during November 1861 from Belgaum. The Canarese Vernacular Society was its publisher which had government officers and teachers as its members. Although Kannada Jnana Bodhaka was printed at Dharwad, Sardar High School, Belgaum was the centre for editorial and publishing work. The paper was carrying articles and advertisements in Marathi also and it stopped in 1863. Belgaum Samachar is one of the oldest and an important surviving newspaper of the district to-day. It has the longest publication record of more than twelve decades behind it, first published by Hari Bhikaji Samant, in the Samachar Press at Belgaum during April 1863. The present editor is Madhukar M Samant. The person responsible for the publication of Matha Patrike, an educational journal in November 1865, was Deputy Channabasappa who strived his best for the development of Kannada in this part of Karnataka. It assumed the name Shala Patrike or Matha Patrike in April 1867 and again its name was changed as Kannada Shala Patrike in 1871 which was in circulation till 1929. Even to-day it is in circulation under the title Jeevana Shikshana and celebrated its centenary. In 1874, Karnataka Jnana Manjari containing stories, biographies etc, was published from Belgaum. This paper was a Kannada monthly and had Hari Bhikaji Samant as its editor. Another Kannada journal printed in litho press in 1875, was Shodhaka, which survived for only two years. Vani Vilas a monthly from Belgaum ran for a year in 1879-80. The weekly Karnataka Mitra (Belgaum) also came out during 1880-81. Karnatak Hitecchu and Dakshina Mitra were published in 1885-86 from Belgaum. These papers were in circulation for one year. Marathi weekly paper Chikitsak, rolled out from the Ramatatva Prakash Press in 1885-86 with A Sawant and later A P Jadhav as editors and it was in circulation till 1924. The paper was revived in 1948 by Hanumanthrao Sawant and continued till 1952. The weekly journal, Swadesh Bandhu was printed at Swadesh Bandhu Press in Belgaum during 1886-87. It was discontinued in 1892-93.

Nipani Vaibhav was a weekly published on 31-3-1893 and it was in circulation for six years till 1899. Two weekly papers Chandrakant

and Shikshaka were published from Chikodi in 1893-94 and these papers were printed in Chandrakant and Jnyanprasarak presses respectively. The weekly Lokmitra was started in 1896-97, being printed in Dhananjaya Press, Khanapur; it became a monthly in 1897-98. It was in circulation upto 1899-1900. Jnyan Prakash Press, Chikodi, printed two monthly periodicals Grantharatnakar and Jnyana Vilasa in the year 1898-99. Grantharatnakar was closed down in 1899-1900. Chintamani weekly newspaper was started during 1899-1900 and it was printed in the Chintamani Press at Nipani. The name of its editor, language etc, are not known. When Jinavijaya, Marathi Paper was launched under the editorship of Anna Babaji Latthe in 1902 at Belgaum, its first few issues were printed in Belgaum and Kurundwad (Maharashtra). From 1907 onwards this paper rolled out from Mahavir Press, Belgaum, and in 1912 its name was changed as Pragati Jina Vijaya. After 1950, this paper was shifted to Sangli. Under the editorship of A P Chougule, a monthly Kannada paper Jinavijaya was started in 1905, being printed at Mahavir press Belgaum, brought out as the organ of the Southern Maharashtra Jaina Sabha. The Journal was in circulation till the middle of 1932. It again resumed publication in 1933 and ceased in the year 1934. Vokkaligaroo Vokkalatanavoo was a Kannada monthly from Belgaum (1911) under the editorship of Malhar Lingo Kulakarni and was in circulation till 1924. The weekly paper Vibhakara (1915) was being published in Kannada and English from Belgaum with P R Chikodi as editor, and this paper toed the line of the Brahmanetara Parishat. Vibhakara was discontinued for some time and again started publication in June 1921 and was in circulation upto 1924. A monthly Journal Jnananjana was started in 1919 by S S Petkar who later became the member of Bombay Council. In the year 1919, Gosevak was published from Belgaum as a monthly in Kannada and Marathi with Deshpande Gopalrao as the editor. Karnataka Mitra in Kannada and Marathi was published in 1919 from Belgaum. This daily was started by Savanur Hanumantha Rao and had H Narayana Rao as its editor.

Another Kannada monthly journal Navaneetha was started from Belgaum in 1920 under the editorship of K T Betgeri and J T Kulkarni. Sensing the mood of the public at the height of Non-Co-operation Movement, it was renamed as Mathribhumi in 1920 when it became daily and propagated nationalist views. Marathi weekly paper Rashtraveer was launched on 9th May 1921, from

Belgaum (by Shamrao Santaji Bhonsle. R Y Patil is its editor. Mudakaviya Mahadeva Naik was the editor of Gramasevaka published from Ramdurg (1925-29). Veerashaiva Samrajya was published from Sankeshwar in 1926, under the editorship of R L Hiremath. During 1927 Mudavidu Krishna Rao shifted his Karnataka Vritta and Dhananjaya from Dharwad to Belgaum from where it was published for some time. In Yelihadaligi village of Athani taluk was started Gramadhipathiyu in 1927. The editor of this paper was G S Patel. Tarun Bharat weekly was brought out in 1928, from Belgaum with Baburao Thakur as the founder editor. In the beginning it was a bilingual paper in Marathi and Kannada. This publication played a key role in moulding public opinion in this part of Karnataka during the freedom struggle. Later it became an exclusive Marathi paper and has been converted into daily since 1966 and now Kiran Thakur is the editor. The tri-lingual fortnightly paper Prarthane was started by Deshpande Venkatarao, from Belgaum in 1928. With L S Patil as editor was started Taruna Karnataka, Kannada weekly from Bailhongal in 1928. After some time this paper was shifted to Hubli where it continued as a daily for some years. On behalf of the Belgaum District School Board, a quarterly Gazette in English was published in 1928 from Belgaum. The person who was responsible for starting this paper was R K Naik, the then administrative officer and M Ramachandran was the editor. It continued publication till 1931.

An important paper launched from Belgaum in 1929 was Samyuktha Karnataka as a weekly. During freedom struggle, this paper took active part in mobilising public opinion in favour of nationalism. This invited the wrath of the rulers and the axe of draconian Press Law stopped Samyuktha Karnataka in 1932. It reappeared as a daily from 27th April 1933 and in the month of August 1937, it was shifted to Hubli. Its editors from time to time were Balavantha Rao Datar, Krishnaji Govind Gejji, Sesho Giriyacharya Katti, Mohare Hanamantha Rao, etc. Pro-Government views were reflected in Kannada weekly Prajadhvani which was published in 1930 by Aralikatti and it stopped in 1932. During 1934-36, Kannada periodical Kathakunja was in circulation and Pyati Shamrao was its editor. Halliya Alu or Gramasevak in Kannada and Marathi was published by the Co-operative Union during 1935-36, with D S Paramaj and S V Addanagi as editors. The Kannada monthly Arunodaya was started in 1936 by P Venkatesh

S Pandit and it became a weekly later. Dharmapurushartha was a monthly started in 1936 with P Tatacharya and R M Munavalli as editors. In 1938 Gopalrao Deshpande started the nationalist Kannada Weekly Sandesha from Belgaum. The paper has been converted into a bi-weekly (17-3-1943) and Arvinda Deshpande is the present editor. Marathi weekly Warta was started in 1938, with Dr A G Tendulkar as editor. It was in circulation upto 1939. Arvindarao Joshi started Shikhsaka Mitra in 1939, from Belgaum which was meant for highlighting educational problems. Lakshmanrao Limaye was the founder editor of Swatantra, Marathi weekly in 1941, and it ceased in 1942. Lingayat Vidyabhivridi Samithi in Belgaum started a Kannada monthly Lingayat in 1942. In 1944, Ananthrao Chikodi published his weekly Karnataka and it was in circulation till 1948. Jana Jeevala was started in 1948 from Belgaum with B M Elukoti as its editor. Dr Jaidevrao Kulkarni was the editor of weekly paper. Sarvodaya which was started in 1948 and was circulated upto 1951. Gramabandhu was a Kannada weekly which was published from Bailhongal in 1951. It was edited by B S Patil and it stopped publication in 1974. Smt Prema started a monthly paper Jeevan Prakash in 1953 from Belgaum, and it had a very short life. In 1953, Marathi weekly Lokmat was published from Belgaum with Vamanrao Savant as editor and it is in circulation even now.

Another Kannada Marathi bilingual paper which made its appearance in 1955, was Bhishagvara. This periodical was edited by R K Kulkarni and continued till 1962. The fortnightly Bhoodan Sarvodaya Sandesha was published simultaneously from Kadoli and Hichkad (in U K) in 1955, with Vaman A Hodke and Shankara Variar as editors and it stopped in 1974. Jeevana Shikshana is yet another monthly publication started from Belgaum in 1956. Its editors were B D Mugi and Hiremath. M B Desai was the editor of Kannada weekly Darshana which was started on 5-12-1956. The founder editor of Samadarshi Kannada weekly in 1957 was B N Dharwadkar. This newspaper from Gokak is now being edited by S B Dharwadkar, and the weekly became a daily since 1979. A Periodical Journal under the tittle Punyaranya (1960-1975) emanated from Arabhavimatha in Gokak taluk. Prior to 1960, with the name Hindu Kesari the periodical was in circulation for more than two decades. Both the papers were edited and published by Sri Shivanandaswamiji. A periodical Jawahir (Hindi), was in circulation between 1961-62. S P Kamat and Ashok Yalgi were the editors of Mandavi started

in 1962. Loka Darshana, a Kannada daily with M B Desai as editor was started on 24-6-63. A Marathi daily appeared between 1966 to 1970 from Belgaum, with the name Vishal Maharashtra with V K Chavan Patil as its editor. On 15-8-1966, Marathi weekly paper Kaifiyat was started from Belgaum and it is being published under the editorship of J N Powar. The editor of Samyavadi, Marathi weekly is K P Mense. It was launched from Belgaum on 15-8-1969. Ashok Yalgi was the editor of Marathi weekly Venugrama Times (1971) and it continued for two years. Nadoja is a leading Kannada daily and it was first published on 6-10-1973 in Belgaum, by Arvinda Joshi. Raghavendra Joshi is its present editor and it became daily since 8-12-1974. Shivashankar Aralimatti is the editor of monthly paper Kreedangan (Belgaum, 1973). Kannadamma is another important daily published from Belgaum, from 21-2-1974, with M S Topannavar as the editor. Prachalita was brought out from Belgaum on 26-1-1976, as an evening Kannada daily edited by Veeraiah Hosamath and Bhimsen Toragal. It has ceased presently. Gomukha Vyghra is a Kannada weekly, started from a relatively rural place like Hattargi on 6-12-1976, with S S Haladevarmath as editor. Pragati Mattu Jina Vijaya is a Kannada weekly of Dakshina Bharat Jaina Sabha and the paper was started on 16-5-1977 edited by D P Chougule and Anantharao Bhosaghe. The Marathi daily news paper Satyajit, began its publication in Belgaum on 9-3-1977, edited by J N Powar. Veeravani, Marathi weekly was started by G B Gadgil on 25-4-1977, and he held the editorship of this paper till 1980 and G G Rajadhyaksh, the present editor succeeded him. Belgaum Warta, Marathi daily which made its debut as a weekly in Belgaum, on 14-5-1978, is edited by Krishna Muchandi. In the year 1978, the Marathi daily Ranzunzar was founded by Shankarrao R Kalkundrikar. This Belgaum-based paper has now Manohar R Kalkundrikar as its editor. Janakalyan a Kannada weekly from Gokak was published on 26-1-1979, with Dr Panchakshari Hosmath as the editor. He is also a member of Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi. Apart from Ayurveda, the paper covers different subjects like politics, religion, etc. The Urdu daily Johar-E-Guftar was started on 24-12-1979, in Belgaum. The editor of this paper is Farooq Hannan. This was a weekly at the outset and was converted into bi-weekly in 1981 which later became a daily in April 1982. Samatola is an evening daily and it was published on 10-10-1980, from Belgaum. Bhimsen Toragal is the editor of this Kannada newspaper.

Yogesh is a Kannada weekly from Gokak and it was started in

1981. Siddaram Jagadal is the editor of this newspaper. Premalahari is a trilingual quarterly from Pant Balekundri and articles relating to the preachings of Pant Maharaj are also covered in this religious journal. It was started in October 1981 with Prof H B Kulkarni as the editor. A Kannada weekly published in Gokak is Simhaswapna which came out on 17-12-1982 under the editorship of Malharrao Kulkarni Jaganurkar. The Kannada paper Ginirama has been started on 29-4-1982, from Ghataprabha with S B Khanagoudar as the editor. Rajaka Prakasha (1982) is a Kannada fortnightly from Belgaum with Maruti L Bhosale as the editor. In 1982, G M Attar published an Urdu paper Sahar-Been, in Kannada script from Chikodi.

P Vijayakumar started his Kannada rural weekly, Halliya Sandesha from Belgaum on 6-9-1982 and it is still published. Yet another medical journal, Grameena Homoeo Vaidya Mitra was started on 12-6-1984 from Gokak, edited by Dr S B Hiremath. Urdu weekly, Belgaum Sun, appeared on 1-7-1984 from Belgaum and it is edited by S R Bukhari. Rural place like Pachapur, saw the birth of Kannada weekly Rohidas Patrike on 26-7-1984 under the editorship of Rohidas Mathad and after sometime it is continuing publication from Ramdurg with Veerendra Padaki as the editor. The Department of Information and Publicity is bringing out Karnataka Munnade, fortnightly since 1984 under the editorship of P S Patil. Record number of nine papers and periodicals were published from the district during 1985. Their details are as follows: Daily Dainandini Marathi (30-3-1985) from Belgaum under the editorship of Mallesh K Javekar; Marathi daily Manchester (1-5-1985) from Chikodi with Vasant Krishnaji Dattawade as the editor; Suresh Bikanalkar's Kranti Prakasha (13-5-1985), Kannada weekly from Saundatti; Hasirukranti, Kannada weekly (7-6-1985) of Kalyanrao Muchalambi from Ghataprabha; Fortnightly Kannada paper Snehavani (2-10-1985) edited by Ashok Patil; the weekly Karnataka Netha (23-12-1985), published at Hattargi by the founder editor S S Haladevaramath; Mallappa Gurappa Chougule's Kannada weekly Yuddha (1985) periodical from Athani. Rajendra L Bogar's Praja Desha, Kannada weekly from Belgaum and lastly, the Hoomale (1985) weekly from Hukeri with P B Ravadi as the editor. On 11-1-1986, Lokvritya Marathi fortnightly was published from Belgaum by Manohar Kangle. L L Mallapur started his Satya Prakasha, Kannada weekly from Dhoopdal on 27-8-1986.

List of Journals

<i>Name, periodicity and language</i>	<i>Date of starting</i>	<i>Place of publication</i>	<i>Name of the editor</i>
1	2	3	4
Subuddhi Prakasha, K, W	1849	Belgaum	Beeru Seshu
Jnana Prakash	1855	Belgaum	NA
Kannada Jnana Bodhaka, M	Nov 1861	Belgaum	NA
Belgaum Samachar Ma*, W	Apr 1863	Belgaum	H B Samant, now M M Samant
Matha Patrike (Kannada Shala Patrike) K, M	1865	Belgaum	NA
Karnataka Jnana Manjari, M	1874	Belgaum	H B Samant
Shodhaka (Litho) M	1875	Belgaum	NA
Vani Vilas, M	1879-80	Belgaum	NA
Karnataka Mitra, K, W	1880-81	Belgaum	NA
Jnana Bodhaka, W	1880-81	Belgaum	NA
Rasik Ranjan, W	1883-84	Belgaum	NA
Karnataka Hitecchu	1885-86	Belgaum	NA
Dakshina Mitra	1885-86	Belgaum	NA
Chikitsak, Ma, W	1885-86	Belgaum	A Savant, A P Jadhav, H R Sawant
Swadesh Bandhu, W	1886-87	Belgaum	NA
Ketaki, K, W	1886-87	Belganm	NA
Vanapriya	1888-89	Belgaum	NA
Vidyasagar	1888-89	Belgaum	NA
Nipani Vaibhav, W	31-3-1893	Pr in Nipani	NA
Chandrakant, W	1893-94	Pr in Chikodi	NA
Shikshaka, W	1893-94	Pr in Chikodi	NA

W—Weekly, BW—Biweekly, M—Monthly, Q—Quarterly, FN—Fortnightly, D—Daily, K—Kannada, Ma—Marathi, U—Urdu, E—English. *Being published now.

1	2	3	4
Lokamitra	1893-94	Belgaum	NA
Khandesh Mitra	1893-94	Belgaum	NA
Bharat Mitra	1893-94	Belgaum	NA
Poornakalendu Shekara, M	1894-95	Belgaum	NA
Arya Vaidyaka Darsha	1894-95	Belgaum	NA
Madhumakshika	1895-96	Belgaum	NA
Kalahans, M	1895-96	Belgaum	NA
Deshmitra	1896-97	Belgaum	NA
Nana Lahari	1896-97	Belgaum	NA
Lokmitra, W	1896-97	Pr at Khanapur	NA
Dhurin, W	June 1897	Belgaum	Gangadharpant Deshpande
Bharatkhand, M	1897-98	Belgaum	NA
Grantharatnakara	1898-99	Pr at Chikodi	NA
Jnyana Vilasa	1898-99	Pr at Chikodi	NA
Chintamani, W	1899-1900	Pr at Nipani	NA
Jinavijaya, Ma, M	1902	Belgaum	Anna Babaji Latthe
Jinavijaya, K, M	1905	Belgaum	A P Chougule
Vakkaligaroo Vokkalatanavoo, K, M	1911	Belgaum	Malhar Lingo Kulkarni
Vibhakar (K & E), W	1915	Belgaum	P R Chikodi
Hithachintaka, M	1917	Dodwad, Sampgaon tq	NA
Prabodha, K, M	1918	Belgaum	B B Mamadapur
Jnananjana, M	1919	Belgaum	S S Petkar
Cosevak (K & Ma), M	1919	Belgaum	Deshapande Gopalarao
Karnataka Mitra (K & Ma), D	1919-20	Belgaum	Dr Savanur Hanumantharao & H Narayanarao

1	2	3	4
Navaneetha, K, M later Mathrubhumi and became daily	1920	Belgaum	K T Betgeri & R B Kulkarni
Rashtraveer, Ma*, W	9-5-1921	Belgaum	Shamrao Santaji Bhonsale, now R Y Patil
Sudharaka, K, Q	1923	Belgaum	R K Nayak
Lokapaksh, Ma, W	In circula- tion in 1924	Belgaum	NA
Parikshaka, Ma, W	„	Belgaum	NA
Dharmatarangini, K, M	„	Belgaum	NA
Gramasevaka	1925	Ramdurg	Mudukaviya Mahadeva Naik
Veerashaiva Samrajya, M	1926	Sankeshwar	R L Hiremath
Karnataka Vritta & Dhananjaya, K W	1927	Published in Belgaum for sometime	M Krishnarao
Gramadhipathiyu	1927	Yelihadalgi	G S Patil
Tarun Bharat (K & Ma)*, W now Marathi daily	1928	Belgaum	Baburao Thakur, now Kiran Thakur
Prarthane (K, E, Ma), FN	1928	Belgaum	Deshapande Venkatarao
Taruna Karnataka, K, W	1928	Bailhongal	Patil L S
Belgaum District School Board Gazette, E, Q	1928	Belgaum	M Ramachandran
Samyuktha Karnataka, K, W/D	1929	Belgaum	B N Datar, Gejji, S G Katti, Mohare
Prajadhvani, K, W	1930	Belgaum	G Aralikatte
Katha Kunja, K, M	1934	Belgaum	Pyati Shamarao
Kavita, Q	—	Belgaum	S M Desai, Rudrapur
Halliya Aalu or Gramasevak (K & Ma), Q	1935-36	Belgaum	D S Paramaj & S V Addanagi
Arunodaya, K, M	1936	Belgaum	P Venkatesh, S Pandit
Dharma Purushartha, M	1936	Belgaum	B Tathacharya R M Munavalli

1	2	3	4
Sandheshadivya, W	1937	Belgaum	NA
Sandeha, K*, W now BW	1938	Belgaum	G Deshpande, now A Deshpande
Warta, Ma, W	1938	Belgaum	Dr A G Tendulkar
Shikshaka Mitra, M	1939	Belgaum	Aravindarao Joshi
Swatantra, Ma, W	1941	Belgaum	Lakshmanrao Limaye
Lingayat, K, M	1942	Belgaum	NA
Karnataka, K, W	1944	—	Anantharao Chikodi
Janajeevala, K*, W	1948	Belgaum	B M Elukoti
Sarvodaya, Ma, W	1948	Belgaum	Dr Jaidevrao Kulkarni
Prakasha, M	1949	Belgaum	R K Menasi R R Halemani
Prerana, Ma, W	1950	Belgaum	Balwantrao Dixit
Janata, Ma, W	1951	Belgaum	Lakshmanrao Ajgaonkar
Navajeevan, Ma, W	1951	Belgaum	R L Topajiche
Gramabandhu, K, W	1951	Bailhongal	B S Patil
Jeevan Prakash, M	1953	Belgaum	Smt Prema
Lokmat, Ma, W	1953	Belgaum	Vamanrao Savant
Varta Vihar, Ma, W	1954	Belgaum	G M Kanitkar
Bhishagvara (K & Ma), W	1955	Belgaum	R K Kulkarni
Bhoodan Sarvodaya Sandhesh, K, FN	1955	Kadoli & Hichkad (UK)	V A Hodke & Shankara Variar
Jeevana Shikshana, M	1956	Belgaum	B D Mugi & Hiremath
Darshana, K, W	5-12-1956	Belgaum	M ■ Desai
Mulki Mitra, M	1956	Belgaum	R L Patil
Samadarshi, K*, W	1957	Gokak	B N Dharwadkar, now
now D	1979	Gokak	S B Dharwadkar
Sharada, M	1959	Belgaum	Prabhakar Anigol
Punyaranya (formerly Hindu Kesari)	1960	Arabhavi- math, Gokak taluk	Sri Shivanandaswamiji

1	2	3	4
Jawahir (Hindi), W	In circula- tion 1961-62	Belgaum	NA
School World	1961-62	Belgaum	NA
Vyapari Mitra, M	1961-62	Belgaum	NA
Vidya	1961-62	Belgaum	NA
Mandavi, Ma, M	1962	Belgaum	S P Kamat & Ashok Yalgi
Loka Darshana, K*, D	24-6-1963	Belgaum	M B Desai
Kannadi, K, W	1-7-1963	Athani	S S Anneppanavar
Vishal Maharashtra, Ma, D	1966	Belgaum	V K Chavan Patil
Kaifiyat, Ma*, W	15-8-1966	Belgaum	J N Powar
Samyavadi, Ma*, W	15-8-1969	Belgaum	K P Mense
Venugrama Times, Ma, W	1971	Belgaum	Ashoka Yalgi
Nirvana, W	1973	Gokak	G M Nirvani
Nadoja, K*, W D	6-10-1973 since 8-12-1974	Belgaum	Aravinda Joshi now Raghavendra Joshi
Kreedangana, K*, M	January 1973	Belgaum	Shivashankar Aralimatti
Kannadamma, K*, D	21-2-1974	Belgaum	M S Topannanavar
Christa Agamana, K, M	1974	Belgaum	J C Bellikatti
Prachalita, K, Evening Daily	26-1-1976	Belgaum	Veeraiah Hosamath & Bhimsen Toragal
Gomukha Vyaghra, K*, W	6-12-1976	Hattargi Hukeri tq	S S Haladevaramath
Satyajit, Ma*, D	9-3-1977	Belgaum	J N Powar
Veeravani*, Ma, W	25-4-1977	Belgaum	G B Gadgil now G G Rajadhyaksha
Pragati Mattu Jinavijaya K*, W	16-5-1977	Belgaum	J B Punajagouda, now D P Chougule
Vartha Vihar, K	1977	Belgaum	V G Karaguppi
Shikshana Samachar	1977	Belgaum	T N Sanekoppa
Belgaum Warta, Ma*, D	14-5-1978	Belgaum	Krishna Muchandi

1	2	3	4
Ranazunzar, Ma*, D	1978	Belgaum	S R Kalkundrikar, now M R Kalkundrikar
Dhyandeepa, K	1978	Belgaum	Shantagol
Janakalyan (Ayurvedic) K*W	26-1-1979	Gokak	Dr Hosamath
Johar-e-Guftar U*, W now Daily	24-12-1979	Belgaum	Farooq Hannan & Shafeeq Moulvi
Simhagarjane, K*, W	1979-80	Ramdurg shifted to Mahalingapur	Bhokare
Samatola, K*, Evening daily	10-10-1980	Belgaum	Bhimsen Torgal
Yogesh, K*, W	1981	Gokak	Siddharam Jagadal
Premalahari*, Q	Oct 1981	Pant Balekundri	H B Kulkarni
Horata, K*, W	26-1-1982	Athani	L N Ballolli
Giniram, K*, W	29-4-1982	Ghataprabha	S ■ Khanagoudar
Simhaswapna, K*, W	17-12-1982	Gokak	Malharrao, Kulkarni Jaganurkar
Rajaka Prakasha, K*, FN	1982	Belgaum	Maruti L, Bhosale
Sahar-Been, U, W (Kannada script)	1982	Chikodi	G M Attar
Halliya Sandhesha, K*, W	6-9-1982	Belgaum	P Vijaya Kumar
Belgaum Times, E, D	1983	Belgaum	Bagali Patil
Grameena Homoeo Vaidyamitra, K*, M	12-6-1984	Gokak	Dr ■ B Hiremath
Belgaum Sun, U*, W	1-7-1984	Belgaum	S R Bukhari
Rohidas Patrike, K*, W	26-7-1984	Pachapur now Ramdurg	Rohidas Mathad Veerendra Padaki is the present editor
Karnataka Munnade, K*, FN	1984	Belgaum	P S Patil
Daily Dainandini, Ma*, D	30-3-1985	Belgaum	Mallesh K Javekar
Manchester, Ma*, D	1-5-1985	Chikodi	V K Dattawade
Kranti Prakasha, K*, W	13-5-1985	Saundatti	Suresh Bekanalkar
Hasirukranti, K*, W	7-6-1985	Ghataprabha	Kalyanrao Muchalambi
Snehavani, K*, FN	2-10-1985	Belgaum	Ashok Patil

1	2	3	4
Karnataka Netha, K*, W	23-12-1985	Hattargi	S S Haladevaramath
Yuddha, K*, W	6-7-1985	Athani	M G Chougule
Praja Desha, K*, W	1985	Belgaum	R L Bogar
Hoomale, K*, W	1985	Hukeri	P B Ravadi
Lokvritya, Ma*, FN	11-1-1986	Belgaum	Manohar Kangle
Satya Prakash, K*, W	27-8-1986	Dhoopdal	L L Mallapur
Arogya Bhagya, K*, Q	Nov 1986	Saundatti	Dr G A Hiremath
Hosa Hejje, K*, W	14-11-1986	Ramdurg	V V Hiremath

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The voluntary social service organisations undertake a considerable segment of social work by private or non-governmental initiative. Some of the organisations like the Rotary Club, Lions Club, etc, have been sponsored locally by their respective international bodies.

Karnataka Liberal Education Society: The Karnataka Liberal Education Society, Belgaum is one of the leading educational societies in Karnataka. It came into existence (1916) when a private school was started (G A Vernacular School) by its founder life members, late Prof M R Sakhare, Prof P R Chikodi, H F Kattimani, Prof S S Basavanal, B S Hanchinal, B B Mamadapur and Veeranagouda Patil, who endeared themselves to the public as 'Saptarshis'. Originally known as Lingayat Education Society, it had the object of educating the backward communities, specially Lingayats and was registered during 1917. Since then, it has expanded its activities by starting a chain of institutions from Kindergarten to the post-graduate level in and outside the district as well as in Maharashtra. The Lingaraj College of Belgaum was founded by the Society with the liberal donation from Lingaraj Desai of Shirsangi and the Science College with the donation from Raja Lakhamgauda Sardesai of Wantmuri. Prestigious J N Medical College located at Belgaum is one among the 45 educational institutions managed by it. In 1986, it has established one hospital with medical research centre at Belgaum. The Diamond Jubilee of the society was held in 1979 (see also Chapter XV).

Karnataka Law Society: The Karnataka Law Society is a premier educational society in Belgaum which was established in 1939 with late Justice N S Lokur as its President. In the beginning it had the object of starting law college and promoting legal education in this part of Karnataka. Eminent persons like B N Datar, D P Karmarkar, former Union Ministers, U A Mujumdar, Y N Lele, N G Joshi, former Deputy Speaker of Bombay Legislative Assembly were also the members of the governing body of this Society. The first college to be started by it in 1939 was the law college at Belgaum and it was later named after its patron Raja Lakhmagouda Sardesai of Vantmuri. Students from Madras, Kerala, Old Mysore and Maharashtra got their legal education in this college. The Society spread its activities to other branches of education by opening a commerce college in 1954, a school of business management in 1977 and an engineering college (Gogte Institute of Technology) in 1979 (see Chapter XV).

Belgaum Education Society: The B K (Bandopant Kanabargi) Model High School is one of the oldest schools started in 1925 at Belgaum by the Belgaum Education Society, Belgaum. Till 1934, it was called Model English School. By the efforts of B N Datar, a spacious site was leased to the society by the Defence Department and on this extensive plot, now stands the imposing school building. A separate girls high school was started in 1967 by the Society, now called Ushatai Gogte Girls High School. The Belgaum Education Society and the B K Model High School, celebrated their golden jubilee in 1975.

The Maratha Mandal: The Maratha Mandal is one of the oldest educational societies to be started in the district. It was founded in 1931 at Belgaum but registered during 1952. Some important educational institutions started by it in the district are polytechnic, homoeopathic, pharmacy and women's degree colleges.

South Konkan Education Society: The South Konkan Education Society was started in 1944 at Bombay. Due to the pioneering efforts of this Society, the present Rani Parvathi Devi College was shifted to Belgaum in 1948 from Savantwadi (1945). The educational institutions run by it are Thalakwadi High School (1939), Rani Parvathi Devi College and a science college (G S S College, Belgaum 1978), Belgaum Swadhyaya Vidya Mandira High School and Baburao Thakur

Memoria. Institute. B M Gogte is the present president of the Society.

Sikshana Prasarak Mandal's Karnataka Area Committee: The Shikshana Prasarak Mandal led by Vasanta Rao Patil of Raybag, played a prominent part for the growth of education particularly in Raybag and Athani taluks. Having established initially an high school and a free boarding home at Raybag in 1949, the Mandal was able to set up many institutions in the next three decades. Now the Shikshana Prasarak Mandal's Karnataka Area Committee has under its control two high schools, four Junior Colleges and S P Mandals Arts and Commerce College, Raybag. In addition to it, the committee is running three boarding homes, one girls hostel and one gymnasium.

Sri Duradundeeshvar Vidya Samvardhak Sangha: The S D V S Sangha came into being at Sankeshwar when it took control of Sri Duradundeeshvar Lajapatray Anglo-Vernacular School from the Arya Samaj of Kolhapur in 1946. In the beginning, the Sangha was managing only S D High School at Sankeshwar. Now, it is running one arts and science college, a commerce college, two junior colleges, high schools and pre-primary schools in Sankeshwar and round about villages. In 1972, the Sangha celebrated its Silver Jubilee. The Swamiji of Nidasoshi Siddha Samsthana Matha is the President of this association.

Nandgad Rural Education Society: The Nandgad Rural Education Society was established on 1-8-1945 by its founder president Aragavi Basappa. In the same year, Mahatma Gandhi High School was started at Nandgad which was converted into Junior College in 1972. The Society has another high school at Halshi and proposes to open a polytechnic in the near future.

Jadhavji Education Society: In 1918, Jadhavji Education Society was established at Athani and in that year itself, Jadhavji Anandji High School was opened at Athani. It became junior college in 1972. The society has a girls high school, a Sanskrit school and one Shishuvihar.

Dr Shirgaonkar Educational Trust: Under the auspices of Dr Shirgaonkar Educational Trust, Ugar-Khurd, Harividyalaya

Primary School (1945) and Hari Vidyalaya Composite School (1948) are being run. For the development of education, the trust is giving incentives like cash prize, loans without interest etc, to the children of workers for higher studies. Well planned sports and gymnastic activities are also undertaken.

The New English School Society: Lack of schooling facility in and around Hukeri town prompted some prominent citizens for starting "The New English School Society" at Hukeri in the year 1939. At the outset, S K High School was started and during 1971, S K Junior College was started. Another landmark in the history of this Society was the opening of Sri Shiva Basava Swamiji Naganur Arts and Commerce College in 1982 at Hukeri.

Methodist Church Educational Institutions: The first school of the Methodist Church was the Vanitha Vidyalaya for Girls in 1926. Other institutions run by it through the management of local committees are the Sherman Kannada Primary School, Beynon-Smith High School, a junior college, one basic teachers training college and one physical education college. A medical hospital is also run by the Methodist Church.

Belgaum Diocese Board of Education: The Belgaum Diocese Board of Education (of the Catholics) is running eleven primary schools, eight high schools and one teachers training institute, the last named at Belgaum. Besides the board is managing three orphanages, one destitute home and six medical institutions in Belgaum district.

Female Education Society: In 1937 Female Education Society was founded at Belgaum. Under its management is functioning a girls high school (Balika Adarsha Vidyalaya). It is an old educational institution in Belgaum.

The Female Education Society: During the year 1945 Female Education Society was set up at Nipani. It is running a girls high school (S B S Kanyashala) at Nipani which was started as back as in 1938. The Society is striving for the betterment and upliftment of women of this area.

Bharateeya Grameena Shikshana Prasarak Sangha: In order to encourage education, culture, art, music, Hindi, Sanskrit, etc, among

the rural specially the Scheduled Castes people was started Bharateeya Grameena Shikshana Prasarak Sangha, at Manoli in 1984. Accordingly a music school called "Gandharva Sangeeth Sarovar" was opened in 1984. A Sanskrit school and a high school (Dr Ambedkar Gurukula) is being run by it. In collaboration with the Ajantha Art School, the Society envisages to start an art school shortly. The Panchalingeshwara hostel is also being run.

Latthe Shikshana Samsthe: Latthe Shikshana Samsthe was established in 1951-52 at Bedkihal-Shamanewadi in Chikodi taluk. In 1952, the first venture of this institution was opening a high school at this place which was later converted into composite Junior College in 1972. Now it is running a high school at Bhoj and Arts and Commerce College besides some educational institutions in Maharashtra. Spiritual discourses by saints and scholars are arranged by this institution every year.

Chikodi Taluka Education Society: The Chikodi Taluka Education Society which founded the R D High School in 1917, is a major educational society in Chikodi taluk. This society of late has started one Junior College in Chikodi.

Vidya Prasarak Samiti: Some prominent persons of Ramdurg have formed Vidya Prasarak Samiti in 1965 to provide college education facility to the pupils of this area. The Samiti started Bembalgi Arts College in 1966, subsequently science and commerce wings were added to the college, in 1968 and 1980 respectively.

Vishwa Bharat Seva Samiti: The founder of Vishwa Bharat Seva Samiti in 1957 was Parashurambhau Nandihalli. Rajput Bandhu High School started in the year 1947 is one of the 17 educational institutions managed by the Samiti which include Pandit Nehru High School and Girls High School at Shahapur and high schools at Yallur and Belagundi.

Sri Siddharameshwara Education Trust of Rudrakshimath: Under the aegis of Siddarameshwar Education Trust, several primary schools, an Industrial Training Institute and a college are being run. For the benefit of students of all castes boarding homes (Prasada Nilayas) have been set up for girls and boys separately. There is also a working women's hostel at Belgaum run by this trust.

The following educational societies, Mathas and associations

have started schools and colleges in the District: 1) Sri Kadasiddheshwara Shikshana Samiti, Maradimath, Gokak taluk: One Junior college and one high school. 2) Sri Duradundeeshwar Matha Trust, Arabhavimath, Gokak taluk: One high school, one junior college, one hostel, one free boarding home (Prasada Nilaya). 3) Mahatma Gandhi Vidya Vardhak Sangh, Hirekumbi, Parasgad taluk: One composite junior college, one free boarding home. 4) Rural Education Society, Ghataprabha, Gokak taluk: 11 bala-wadis and one creche at Ammangi village. 5) Kittur Nad Vidya-var dhak Sangh, Kittur, Sampgaon taluk: One Shishuvihar, one high school and Arts and Commerce college. 6) Co-operative Education Society Limited, Yamakanmardi: Two high schools (Yamakanmardi and Hidkal dam). 7) The Tanjeem Education Society, Gokak: One composite junior college at Gokak. 8) Model Education Society, Koujalgi, Gokak taluk: one high school at Koujalgi. 9) Sanmathi Shikshana Sahakari Samiti, Shedbal: Two high schools, one commerce college. 10) 108 Sri Acharya Ratna Deshbhushan Muni Digambar Jain Ashram Trust, Kothali-Kuppan-wadi, Chikodi taluk: Two nursery schools, one high school. 11) Sri Neelakantheshwar Vidyavardhak Samsthe of Moorusavira-math, Bailhongal: One Sanskrit school, one high school, one hostel, one industrial training institute. 12) Sri Balayyaswami Vidya Vardhaka Sangh, Thavaga Matha, Gokak taluk: Two high schools. 13) Sri Phalahareshwara Shikshana Samiti, Awaradi, Ramdurg taluk: One Junior college, one high school, two boarding homes (Prasada Nilaya). 14) Sri Revanasiddheshwara Vidya Vardhaka Sangh, Hoskoti, Ramdurg taluk: One composite junior college. 15) Vidya Samvardhak Mandal, Nipani: One composite junior college. 16) Sri Shivananda Bharathi Shikshana Samsthe, Inchal, Parasgad taluk: One Sanskrit School, one junior college, one hostel. 17) Janatha Shikshana Prasara Samiti, Itagi, Khanapur taluk: One composite junior college. 18) The Karnataka Rural Education Society, Ainapur, Athani taluk: One composite junior college. 19) Mudalgi Shikshana Samsthe, Mudalgi, Gokak taluk: One composite junior college. 20) The Belgaum Janatha Shikshana Samiti, Belgaum: Bharatesh Homoeopathic Medical College. 21) The People's Education Society: A M Shaikh Homoeopathic Medical College. 22) Karadga Education Society, Karadga: One composite junior college. 23) Modern Education Society, Belgaum: One high school. 24) Khadaklat Education Society, Khadaklat, Chikodi taluk: One high school. 25) Sri Kadasiddheshwara Shikshana Prasarak

Mandal, Benadi : One high school. 26) B V V Sangha, Bagalkot : Two high schools (one for girls) and one junior college at Ramdurg. 27) B V V Sangha, Telsang : One composite junior college. 28) The Rayat Shikshan Samstha (Satara, Maharashtra) is running two Secondary schools in Karnataka State at Kurli and Saundalaga in Chikodi taluk. 29) Siddhasamsthana Matha, Nidasoshi: Two high schools, one Sanskrit school and boarding home. 30) Shikshan Seva Mandal, Nipani: One pre-primary school, one primary school and a composite high school.

Lions Club

The Lions Club of Tilakwadi (22-2-1947) in Belgaum was sponsored by Lions Club of Belgaum. It has adopted Khadarwadi Village and Hindmata High School situated in Shahapur. Conducting eye examination and mass eye operation camps, immunization of children against polio, immunising industrial workers against tetanus, health check-up camps, etc, are some of its activities. The Lions Club, Athani was inaugurated in February 1982 and sponsored by Lions Club of Jamkhandi. It has undertaken several welfare programmes like triple and polio vaccine to poor, mass eye camps, mass medical check-ups in the adopted village as well as in other places. It is also helping the widows and others in procuring pensions. The Lions Club, Gokak was started on 1-2-1979 and it was sponsored by the Lions Club of Ramdurg. The club has donated one traffic umbrella to the police and constructed one bus shelter. Textile machineries were donated to the Government Junior College. Foodgrains and medicines were provided to the leprosy patients of Leprosy Centre at Khanagaon. A blood bank is being run by it under the name Smt Gangabai Babulalji Rathod Memorial Blood Bank. It has organised inter-State tournaments, debates, and drawing and singing competitions. Lions Club of Kittur (30-10-1976) was sponsored by the Lions Club of Hubli. Annually, the club is holding free eye operation camps. One public library building was constructed by this club. The Lions Club of Nipani was started on 25-1-1985 and was sponsored by the Lions Club of (Tilakwadi), Belgaum. Its social service activities are holding eye camps, medical chek-up camps, ENT and blood donation camps. Uniforms and books were supplied to the needy and poor students. Lions Club, Ramdurg was founded in July 1972. Its social service activities include construction of three bus shelters, two water tanks, organising eye camps etc. School children are encouraged in sports. Lions Club of M K Hubli (19-6-1982) was

sponsored by the Lions Club of Hubli. Its public welfare activities are supply of books to poor students, organising debates, felicitation of teachers, construction of one room for the school at a cost of Rs 18,000, eye check-up and operation camps, tree planting, conducting mass marriages, etc. The places where Lions Clubs engaged in similar activities are at Mudalgi, Nesargi and Raybag. The Lioness Club of Kittur was formed on 30-10-1976 and it was jointly sponsored by the Lions and Lioness Clubs of Hubli. Every month, it is conducting health check-up camps for primary school children. Milk and bread are being supplied to the in-patients of Primary Health Centres of Kittur every month. *Lion Lady Auxiliary*: Since its inception in 1985 at M K Hubli, the lion lady auxiliary has rendered services such as tree planting, conducting mass marriages, distribution of fruits to the patients, assisting eye camps and family welfare programmes. By the efforts of this club 12 poor women obtained sewing machines from the bank on low interest.

Rotary Clubs

The Rotary Club of Chikodi was started on 14-4-1974 and it is organising eye-camps, free medical and dental check-up and detection of cancer camps. It is also arranging blood donation camps and talks on health education in colleges and schools. The Rotary Club, Ramdurg was started on 28th July 1978. The club has constructed a wing to the Vidya Chetan School at a cost of Rs 65,000 a bus shelter near Godachi cross at Chandargi village and helped in the construction of veterinary hospital in the adopted village of K Chandargi. Eye camps and Leproscopic camps were conducted by it. The Rotary Club of Saundatti was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Dharwad in 1972. It had distributed 100 blankets to the displaced persons in the Malaprabha Project. This club constructed a school building for Shishuvihar at a cost of Rs 3,600. For the benefit of students and pilgrims it constructed one water tank. Organising medical check-up and eye camps are its routine activities. In places like Belgaum, Gokak, Ainapur, Nipani and Sankeshwar, Rotary clubs are functioning.

Jaycees Clubs

The Jaycees Clubs are functioning at Ainapur, Athani, Belgaum, Gokak, Harugeri, Hoskoti, Yadwad and Kudachi in the district. The Belgaum Jaycees Club was established on 5-4-1981, at camp area in Belgaum. It is conducting courses in public speaking, public health,

child care etc, for the individual development. One family welfare centre under UNICEF, has been started by the Jaycees, in which free leproscopic operations are conducted. A bus shelter at camp area in Belgaum has been constructed by it.

Other Associations

The Belgaum Women's Welfare Society: Ladies Club was opened in 1931, at Belgaum camp area. Social service activities conducted by this club for women are, imparting training in woollen knitting, tailoring, making incense sticks, papad and other crafts. A working women's hostel is under the management of this club. The club has facility for women for playing indoor games. It celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1954 and Golden Jubilee in 1984.

Karnataka Bhagini Mandal was founded in 1930 in Belgaum to mobilise women for the freedom struggle. The Mandal organised Karnataka Women's Conference in 1946 at Belgaum and on this occasion, it was renamed as Karnataka Bhagini Mandal. It was registered in 1963 and affiliated to the All India Women's Conference. The Mandal has distributed books to the rural students and foodgrains and clothes in the drought-affected areas of the district. It is conducting cultural programmes and arranging lectures by eminent men. It is campaigning against dowry, casteism and other social evils. Various national festivals and competitions are also organised for ladies and girls.

Mahila Mandal, Khasbagh was started in 1969 in Belgaum as a public trust. The Mahila Mandal has taken up several welfare programmes relating to women and children. It has conducted two years condensed course for 25 women and they appeared for SSLC Examination in 1982. It is also providing vocational training for women in slums. About 100 women, involved in dress making, vegetable vending, etc were helped to obtain loans from the nationalised banks. The Mahila Mandal organised first-aid training camp. A creche is run by it since 1981. They are fed with nutritious food and free medicines are given in deserving cases. A pre-primary school is being run in Belgaum since 1973. It conducts annually, educational tours.

Sharadotsava Mahila Samiti was started in Belgaum city in 1971 by a group of lady social workers. This Samiti constitutes representatives

of twenty Marathi Mahila Mandals of Belgaum. It organises programmes for ladies for five days during Dasara festival and one day during Vasantostava pertaining to dramatics, folk arts, exhibition of fine arts and handicrafts and such others. *Sadhana Mahila Sangha* has been set up at Sankeshwar by some enterprising lady social workers. The Sangha is organising lectures on the problems of women from time to time. *Sri Akkamahadevi Balaga* is a religious institution and it was started in 1948 at Belgaum. In the beginning, Hindi teaching classes were held for some time. Some charakhas have been distributed free of cost to the poor and needy women. In 1974, Akkana Balaga constructed the Akkamahadevi shrine. Religious discourses and lectures are arranged regularly in the shrine. The *Akkana Balaga* at *Nipani* is also a very major organisation engaged in welfare activities of women and socio-religious activities on a large scale. *Keshav Smriti Trust* was founded in 1979 at Chikodi. The trust has its own building and started a students' hostel. It is running one Bala Vikas Kendra (kindergarten) for the all round development of the children. Reputed scholars are invited to deliver lectures during its annual Jnyana Satra. *The Rural Development Society* has been established at Murgod on 1982. The Society has undertaken several welfare schemes for the development of socially and economically weaker sections. It has started a *kambli* weaving centre in which 10 weavers and 20 spinners are working. One child care centre has been started at Bekawadi; 25 destitute women and widows were imparted training in garment making for four months.

The Indian Red Cross Society branch is functioning at Belgaum city. The society has rendered monetary aid for relief in the following cases: to the welfare of the families of military personnel; to the cyclone victims of Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu; to the victims in the flood-affected areas of Bihar. In this district, the Society has distributed milk powder to the children and nutritious food to the pregnant women in the drought affected parts. Blood donation camps have been organised at Belgaum and other taluk places.

Lokayana: A voluntary body called Lokayana was started in 1983 at Hukeri, to propagate and implement the teachings of the late Jayaprakash Narayan. Several welfare activities of this institution are celebrating Devadasi marriages, conducting meetings in villages against drinking and promoting other rural development activities. *The Students Information and Guidance Bureau* is a vocational guidance centre, functioning since 1970. It is helping students and youth,

in getting timely information on courses of education, employment opportunities, competitive examinations, avenues of self-employment, etc for which nominal fee is charged. Its membership runs into thousands.

Under the aegis of District Youth Services and Sports Office, Youth Clubs, Yuvati Mandals, Hobby Groups and teenage clubs have been formed in all the taluks. Many of them have received grant-in-aid from Youth Services Dept for promotion of sports and youth welfare activities. Apart from it, this office is conducting district and taluk level sports and youth rallies, with the aim of forging amity among the members of the clubs and to encourage folk arts. Taluk-wise number of these clubs in June 1985 is as follows. 1) Belgaum YC 101, YM 8, HG 41; 2) Athani YC 102, YM 14, HG 12, TC 1; 3) Raybag YC 66, YM 3, HG 4, TC 1; 4) Sampgaon YC 43, YM 4, HG 15; 5) Gokak YC 101, YM 12, HG 5, TC 1; 6) Ramdurg YC 63, YM 1, HG 3; 7) Hukeri YC 111, YM 10, HG 10, TC 2; 8) Parasgad YC 50, YM 6; 9) Chikodi YC 91, YM 16, HG 14; 10) Khanapur YC 72, YM 4, HG 8. (YC-Youth Clubs, YM-Yuvati Mandals, HG-Hobby Groups, TC-Teenage Clubs.

Mahila Mandals: Functions of the Mahila Mandals throughout the district are more or less the same. They are maintaining bala-wadis, conducting tailoring classes, holding exhibitions, participating in national festivals, extending co-operation for the family welfare programmes, etc. The Social Welfare Department has been assisting some of them with monetary aid.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Belgaum district offers to the visitors fascinating river valleys, enchanting hill-ranges and deep rugged rocky valleys and some parts covered by evergreen forests. Forests here have animal sanctuaries too. Several ancient places in the district like Saundatti, Godachi, Sogal, Konnur, Raybag, Yedur, Shabarikolla, etc, have been referred to in several religious and traditional works. Foreign travellers like Tavernier, Mandeslo, Gamelli Careri, Captain Moor James Burgess and others have left a graphic picture of the district especially the river valleys and towns. Places of pilgrimage like Saundatti, Tavadi, Godachi, Mangsuli, Chinchali, Kudachi, Appachiwadi, Yedur, Hirebagewadi, etc, are visited by devotees from far off places. Some places are noted for their archaeological remains like forts, *wadas*, temples, *mathas*, *bastis*, mosques, churches and monuments of antiquity. Some places are noted for the industrial units, power projects, forests and other natural scenery. Some other places are of sentimental value as they are associated with historical figures like kings, heroes, poets, saints or other noble personalities. No district in Karnataka may boast of so many forts as Belgaum, some of them in picturesque surroundings. In this chapter an effort is made to cover places of importance from different view points.

Adhalli (Athani tq, P: 1,689) which is at a distance of 18 km from Athani situated on a left deviation road from the Athani-Bijapur road, appears to be an old place. The place has temples of Hanumanta, Shankarlinga, etc. The Hanumanta temple, a stone

P=population of 1981 ; tq=taluk ; tq hq=taluk headquarters. For municipal towns see Chapter XIV also.

structure built recently has its *garbhagriha* in a slight depression. Outside the temple is a Saptamatrika panel built in the wall. To the left, is an unpublished inscription slab built into the wall in Later Chalukyan characters dated Saka 1119. A herostone is also kept to the left corner of the main entrance. The Shankarlinga temple (tiled) is surrounded with temple remains and broken antiquities. A mound there can be excavated to unearth many more antiquities, and a bust image of a lady is at the surface. Near the village towards the south-east, there is a small hillock atop which is a fallen Shiva temple covered with earth. Facing this is a broken Nandi and a mound with many antiquities. A little away from this temple is a *dargah*, ascribed to one Peer Pachcha. The village proper has a mosque built recently by using some antiquities of a temple. *Kohalli*, (P 4,061), 20 km from Athani (near Adhalli) has an old temple locally called Sangameshwara, on the bank of the confluence of Hirehalla and Sindhurahalla, described as Kudala Sangama. The temple, a *trikutachala*, is totally renovated and in the *garbhagriha* one Chalukyan pillar and one unpublished inscription slab are seen. Nearby, is a new Shivalaya, built completely in stone in Maratha style. The other temples of the place are Beerappa, Durgavva and Basavanna. There is also an Appayya Swamy Matha. The place has a mosque. The annual *jatra* in honour of Sangameshwara is held during Deepavali when about 3,000 people assemble. Sharana Kohura Bommayya is described as from this place.

Ainapur (Athani tq; P 12,381), at 24 km from Athani is an ancient place located on the bank of the river Krishna. The earliest reference to the place was in 1639 when the German Traveller Mandelslo notices it as 'Eynatour'. In 1791 Captain Moor sent to help the Marathas against Tipu describes Ainapur as having good buildings both in the Hindu and Muslim styles. In 1842 it lapsed to the British on the death of Gopalrao Patvardhan of Miraj. Some believe that Ainapur must have originated from Jainapur. But Ainapura sounds more like Ayyanapura or an old *agrahara*. The place has temples dedicated to Brahmadeva, Vishwanatha, Siddheshwara (Gramadevata), Venkataramana, Hanumanta, Ramalinga etc. The Vishwanatha temple is a typical Later Chalukyan building with a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* is star shaped, and has a Kadambanagara *shikhara* now plastered. The *navaranga* pillars have both circular and octogonal cross sections and walls have pierced windows. The Brahmadeva, a few yards from this is a fine Post-Vijayanagara structure with a Ganapati

on the lintel of the *garbhagriha*. The temple premises also have two herostones and other broken antiquities. On the outskirts of the village, in an elevated place is a partially dilapidated temple (empty) presently called *gumpha*. This temple has a *garbhagriha* which is star shaped and has a finely engraved exterior and there are beautiful line carvings of Natyasaraswati, Madanikas etc. The doorway of the *garbhagriha* is profusely decorated. It must have been a Vishnu temple. Outside the temple, below a banyan tree is a broken Chalukyan Vishnu image and other pieces of sculptures. The Ramalinga temple atop a small hillock in the outskirts of the village is built in Post-Vijayanagara style. It has a *garbhagriha* and a *mukhamantapa* with an arched opening at front. A separate four-pillared small Nandi Mantapa outside the temple is partially damaged. On another small hill nearby is a newly built Yellamma temple. The Siddheshwara temple also outside the village is a totally renovated structure in the Post-Vijayanagara style. The annual *jatra* of Siddheshwar takes place in January when the car festival and a cattle fair are also held which attract nearly 50,000 people. The Adinatha and Parshwanatha *bastis* are built in Later Chalukyan style. The Adinatha *basti* facing east has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The image of Adinatha is believed to have been brought from a village near Bijapur. Inside the *navaranga* to the right of the entrance of the *ardhamantapa* is a recently installed standing image of Gommateshwara. The Parshwanatha *basti* also in the Later Chalukyan style has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga*, and a *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has a bronze image of Parshwanatha installed later. To the right corner of the *navaranga* is an old Parshwanatha statue and to the left is a meditating Mahaveera statue, both of Later Chalukyan times and have inscriptions on their pedestal. In the right corner of the *navaranga* is a small opening in the floor leading to an under-ground chamber. One Acharya Kuntusagarji, a Jaina *guru* is said to have lived at this place about hundred years ago. In the *mukhamantapa* is placed a small pillar engraved with Sahasra Jinabimba. Facing the temple is a very old Manasthambha, measuring about 12 metres in height. Atop the *garbhagriha* is the conical *shikhara* (recent addition) which has a *mantapa* inside where a marble image of Neminatha is installed. The Venkataramana temple in the Brahmin street has many Chalukyan antiquities like a broken Narasimha, a Vishnu, etc. There is a Sati stone with inscription built into the wall of the Hirematha, dated Saka 1414 which states that when Yaloji son of Nagoji died, his two

wives Chinnambika and Nagaji entered fire and became Mahasatis. The place has a mosque (renovated) and a *dargah* ascribed to Sayed Ummer Quadri. The *urus* is held three days following Bakrid when nearly 1,000 people assemble.

Akkol (Chikodi tq, P: 7,462; ten km from Nipani), with the suffix *kol* standing for *kola* or a tank, has temples dedicated to Mahadeva, (Balekundri) Panth Mandira, Maruti, Bhairoba, Beeroba, Yellamma, Lakshmi Narayana (old), Margubai and Padmavati. The Mahadeva temple is an old stone structure. An inscription on the pedestal of the Lakshminarayana image in the same temple is dated Saka 1514 and its purport is not clear. The Bhairoba is also called Bhairavanath belonging to the Natha Pantha. The temple has fine glass paintings serving as *torana*. It has two Dwarapalakas at the entrance. The annual *jatra* is held in honour of Bhairoba during Chaitra when nearly 5,000 people assemble. The Parshwanatha *basti* is a new structure with the image of Parshwanatha (seated) carved in black stone.

Ammangi (Hukeri tq, P: 4,762, 10 km from Hukeri) is a place of considerable antiquity. The placename is mentioned as Ammanika in the Bhoj plates of Kadamba Shantivarman. A very beautiful monument of the place is the Parshwanatha *basti* with a *garbhagriha* and open *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has the image of Parshwanatha, but its pedestal has a lion indicating that originally it must have had an Adinatha image. Inside the *navaranga* are placed one inscription slab and one Vishnu statue (half completed) in Chalukyan style. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is in Kadambanagara style. The inscription inside the *basti* dated Saka 1179 is damaged and records a gift of land to a Goddess. In the Madar lane is an Ishwara temple locally called as the Joningappa temple, now totally damaged. It has some herostones and other antiquities. Nearby is an old Hanuman temple in which are placed one broken herostone, and other antiquities like Ganapati, Nandi, etc. The Mallikarjuna temple (huge and modern) outside the village is the *gramadevata*. The *jatra* is held during Makara Sankranti for five days which attracts about 10,000 people. The *garbhagriha* has fine brass designs depicting several mythological themes. Within its compound are small shrines of Veerabhadra and Bhramaramba. Opposite the temple in a *mantapa* are placed several sculptures like Shringi, Nandi, Bhringi and a slab with inscription. The inscription which is worn out, records in characters of the 12th century repairing of a holy pond. The place has a

mosque and a *dargah* ascribed to Madarsab Bavasab and the *urus* is held annually when about 1,000 people assemble.

Ananthapur (Athani tq, P: 5,844; 27 km from Athani) is located on the highway leading to Khilegaon. The place name is ascribed to the Maratha commander Anandrao Raste, and also the mud fort at this place. The place has temples dedicated to Jagadamba, Vishnu (inside the fort), Mallikarjuna, Veerabhadra, Vithoba, Yallamma and Mahadeva. The place has a mosque (recent one) and a *dargha* ascribed to Peer Daam Sab whose *urus* is held in the month of Moharrum. There are five herostones and two of them have inscriptions completely worn out. An inscription stone found during excavation near a bridge on the Athani road states that one Bommanna became the subject of praise on account of his renovating the Jaina temple called Ratnatraya and it further states that the temple was affiliated to the Samantana *basti* of the Moolasangha etc. This is in characters of 12th century.

Ankalgi (Gokak tq, P: 6,655; 30 km from Gokak), a place located on the bank of the Markandeya is a celebrated Veerashaiva Centre. The placename appears to be connected with the *flora*, *ankali* (*Cleidion spiciflorum*). The place has temples dedicated to Lakshmi, Basaveshwara (recent) and Maruti. The Adavisiddheshwara Matha is named after the famous Veerashaiva saint Adavisiddheshwara who lived here about two hundred years ago. The Matha has the *gadduge* of Sri Adaviswami and behind it is that of Siddheshwara Swami (the *guru* of the former). The Matha has shrines of Veerabhadra, Akkamahadevi and Ishwara. The Matha has a fine lecture hall and well designed balconies with walls adorned with modern paintings and has fine wood work. Annual *jatra* of the Matha is held during Shivaratri for five days when a huge cattle fair is also held, which attracts nearly 20,000 people. The place has a mosque and one Dargah (*chilla*) ascribed to Mahaboob Subhani Baghdadi and another atop a small hillock. The *urus* is held simultaneously at both the places in the month of Rabi-ul-Akhr when about 500 people assemble.

Appachiwadi (Chikodi tq, P: 1,729) located at two km from Kurli and 16 km from Nipani, is a pilgrimage centre for the Nath Panthis as it has the *samadhi* of Halasiddhanatha of the Nath Panth. This Samadhi built in Indo-Islamic style has a central dome and two other small domes with minars in the front. Halasiddhanatha is believed to have expired in Saka 1734 (c 1812 AD). There is another

tomb of Bhimabai Shintre, a devotee of the saint. A little away from this tomb is a secluded but peaceful place where there is a huge temple like structure, described locally as the place which Halasiddhanatha used for meditation. The annual *jatra* is held in honour of Halasiddhanatha for five days after Dasara when more than one lakh people assemble. An oracle is also expressed during the *jatra*. Appachiwadi has a Mahavira *basti* also. Kurli (14 km from Nipani) is a place of considerable antiquity. There are temples dedicated to Mahadeva, Lakshmi, Halasiddhanatha (huge), Narasoba, Masoba, Vithoba, Datta, Yellamma and Mahadeva. The Halasiddhanatha temple here sponsors a Dollina Kunita troupe of the Kurubas, locally called *gaje*. The Mahadeva temple which is about 200 years old has stylistic images of Durga, Ganapati, etc. There are two hero stones in front of the Maruti temple and one more near Narsoba temple. At a forest nearby called Adavimala is another small temple of Halasiddhanatha. On the way to Appachiwadi is the Agate Maharaja Balabhadra Ashrama. Here is the *samadhi* of the saint, hailing from Dandi near Hrishikesh (Uttara Pradesh). Adi, 14 km from Nipani, is named after Adavi Mallayya or Mailara Martanda temple on a hill. To reach this, one has to climb 400 steps. This hill is two km from Adi proper. Adi village has the Mallikarjuna Matha below the hill, where a *jatra* is held on *Shravana Somavaras* when 10,000 people assemble. The place has a Siddheswara Matha, a branch of the Ankalagi Matha founded in 1937. A *jatra* held here on Kartika Poornima when 4,000 people assemble. Adi has also temples of Vithoba, Maruti and Lakshmi.

Arabhavi (Gokak tq, P : 8,640; six km from Gokak) is a celebrated Veerashaiva centre. In 1791, Captain Moor identifies it as Aarbyengh and describes that the place was having beautiful mango groves around a stupendous building which is ornamented with sculptures. The chief attraction of the place is the Durdundeeshwara Matha built in red sand stone. This colossal stone structure with massive pillars and sloaped *chajjas* decorated with stone chains, etc is a fine monument. It has a *garbhagriha*, and an open *mantapa*. The *pradakshinapatha* is above the *jagati*, created mainly to facilitate the witnessing of the beautiful carvings on the outer wall (all recent ones). The *garbhagriha* has the *gadduge* of Swami Durdundeeshwara, who is said to have entered the *samadhi* alive. Outside, there are corridors having Dravidian pillars both hexagonal and square shaped and their abacus have stone chains. Behind the Matha, the right-back is a cave opening leading to a dark chamber described as the place where

Durdundeeshwara Yogi used to meditate. In the backyard of the temple is the Akalugudi, which has a tomb of the cow and it is locally believed that milk was oozing out of the tomb and it is revered as Kamadhenu. According to tradition, it is believed that Swami Durdundeeshwara (perhaps originally a Natha Panthi), hailed from Uttar Pradesh and settled down at this place about 600 years ago. The annual *jatra* is held during Ugadi for three days when nearly 20,000 people assemble, accompanied by a cattle fair. Within the precincts of the Matha is another old artistic temple built in Post-Vijayanagara style, locally called the Basavanna.

Arjunwada (Hukeri tq, P: 1,919; five km from Hukeri), has recent temples of Lakshmi, Shankaralinga, Vithoba, Dattatreya and Venkatesha. This village is believed to be the creation of a Maratha officer called Arjuna, and all these temples are recent. The Venkatesha temple was built by one lady of the Shirgaonkar family, former Maratha officials. The Inamdarwada built by the Arjunwadkar is still there in a bad shape. Outside the village is the Shankaralinga temple, though renovated, appears to be old. It has a *garbhagriha* and an open *mantapa*. Saptamatrikas, Ganapati and Gajalakshmi images are placed inside the *garbhagriha*. In front of this temple, there is another temple, renovated in RCC and painted. There is a mound with some antiquities in front of this temple. There was also a very important inscription slab near this temple which is dated 1260 of Yadava Kannara and it records that during his rule two officers Chavunda Setti and Nagarasa made grant of the village Kavilasapura to one Hala Basavideva of the family of Sangana Basava. Much importance is attached to this record by Fleet and subsequent scholars as there is a mention of Basava, the protagonist of Veerashaivism during the days of Bijjala. Basava is mentioned as the son of Madiraja, the chief of Bagewadi in the Tardavadi-1000. The district Nulenadu mentioned in the inscription is clustered round the village Nulegrama (25 km west of Hukeri) and it also mentions some places around Arjunwada like Kochcharige (Kochari), Masaragutti (Mosaraguppi), etc. This famous Arjunwada Inscription and another boundary stone with writings like "Basavana *kei*" etc, found here, have been exhibited at the Karnatak University campus at Dharwad. With the help of the 1260 record, the temples here are identified as of the Halashankara and Mosarashankara. The area requires to be excavated.

Asoga (Khanapur tq, P: 811; five km from Khanapur) located on

the left bank of the Malaprabha river is a fine picnic spot with picturesque surroundings. The placename is mentioned as 'Asoke' in an inscription on a herostone (broken) which is in 12th century characters found near the Ramalinga at the same place. The Asoge plates of Kadamba Jayakeshi dated 1113 AD record a grant by the king of the village Kupattoggarika (modern Kuppatageri) to one Shivasakti, for the worship of God Galageshwara and other charities. At Baloge (Khanapur tq), there is a Galageshwara temple which might be the same as mentioned in the record. Asoga has a Ramalinga temple, a tiled structure (completely renovated) on the bank of the Malaprabha. The temple has a *mukhamantapa*, a spacious hall and a *garbhagriha*. There is no *navaranga*. Beside the temple was another Shiva shrine (in laterite) now in ruins. There are many herostones and Mahasati stones of which a few have inscriptions on them. Remains of the earlier structure are strewn all over the place. The annual *jatra* takes place during Shivaratri when about 5,000 people assemble. The place is noted for floriculture.

Athani (tq hq; P 27,549) an important gateway to Karnataka, 148 km from Belgaum is situated at the borders of the Maharashtra State. The earliest mention of Athani is by the German traveller Mandelslo in 1639, who notices 'Atteny' city as one of the chief markets between Bijapur and Goa. In about 1670, the English Geographer Ogliby notices Attany as a greatest trading town. In 1675, Fryer, the English traveller also notices Hattany as a mart town in Bijapur. In 1679, 'Huttaney' was wrested from Shivaji by the Mughul general Dilir Khan who sacked it (see p 102). During this time, the English factory at Karwar had large dealings with Athani. There was a residence built by Dilir Khan here. In 1720, Athani was taken by Nizam-ul-Mulk. He soon after made it over to his ally the Kolhapur chief, who in 1730, transferred it to Shahu of Satara. In 1788, Rennell calls it Atoni or Huttany with an English factory. In 1792, Captain Moor calls it Atni, a large town well populated and thriving and it was a place of much trade, importing merchandise from Surat, Bombay, Raichur and Narayanpeth in the Nizam's country.

The place has temples dedicated to Amritalingeshwara, Ramalinga, Kalmeshwara, Narasimha, Siddeshwara, Hanumanta, Ganapati, etc. The finest among them is the Amritalingeshwara temple, a monument of Later Chalukyan style with profuse carvings and highly artistic pillars in the *navaranga*. The temple has a

garbhagriha, a *navaranga* and a fallen (renovated) *mukhamantapa*. The entrance of the *navaranga* has pierced windows. The perspective of this beautiful building is lost due to indiscriminate encroachments around, and the exterior of the *garbhagriha* has fine figures and designs in high relief. The Nandi *mantapa* is across a modern road. Atop the entrance of the *mukhamantapa* is a recently built stucco *shikhara* with many stucco sculptures. The Siddheshwara temple on the Bijapur road is the *gramadevata* and the domed temple is completely renovated by the Adilshahis. The remains of an earlier structure like Chalukyan pillars are built into the wall. Annual *jatra* and a cattle fair is held in January when about 50,000 people assemble. The place has a Raghavendra Matha built in 1953. But, it is locally described that it was earlier founded in about 1948 at the instance of one Bhimdas Hoogar, who has also composed *kirtanas* ending with Guru Vithala. The earliest of the Mathas is the Gachchina Matha founded by a Veerashaiva saint, Murughendra Shivayogi (see p 191). Within the premises of the Matha is the *gadduge* of the Swamiji. The Matha is housed in a very old building. The annual *jatra* of Shivayogi is held during January/February when more than 50,000 people assemble. Besides this, there are Moti Matha and Gotkhindi Matha described locally as the branches of the Jagadguru Peetha of Chitradurga. The Rama Mandira at Athani was founded by saint Samartha Ramdas. Besides the *garbhagriha* (tiled), there is a passage leading to a secret chamber after descending nearly eight metres and in an attached *garbhagriha* a crude Maruti image is installed. The place was a centre of under-ground activities during freedom movement.

The place has ten mosques such as Jamia Mosque (Mullah lane), Khazi Lane Mosque, Choudhury Mosque, Bazar Mosque, Market-yard Mosque, Kali Mosque, a mosque in a private field, Sath Bade Mosque, Mukeri Mosque and Nalbandh Mosque. The Jamia Mosque described as the earliest, is a fine building of Ali Adil Shah's period. There is a *dargah* ascribed to Mian Quadri Shah at the Kagzi Galli and the *urus* is held in the month of Safar. There is another *dargah* near the local tank and the *chilla* of Mahboob Subhani Baghdadi in the Mulla lane. The *urus* is held in the month after Moharrum. In the outskirts of the town, there is yet another *dargah* of Diwan Shah of Adil Shahi times and the *urus* here is held in the month of Moharrum.

Avaradi (Sampgaon tq; P 2,004) is on the outskirts of Kittur is a place with rich antiquity. The placename is mentioned as

Avaravadi in an inscription dated 1123 AD of Goa Kadamba Jayakeshhideva found at the same place. The place has an ancient Kalmeshwara temple on the bank of a tank. But the inscription (now kept in Kittur Museum) mentions the temple as Chatteshwara-deva. It states that Jayakeshhidevarasa and his queen Mailala Mahadevi made land grants to the temple. Another inscription of the Kalyana Chalukyan king Jagadekamalla is of his 12th year of rule mentioning Mailaladevi as administering Avaravadi. The Kalmeshwara or Chatteshwara temple has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a *nandimantapa* closed at the other end. The *garbhagriha* and the *ardhamantapa* have short square shaped Chalukyan pillars. The partially damaged *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* has a *shukanasa* with beautiful *keertimukha* projecting. The entrance of the *garbhagriha* has decorative sculptures in high relief. Inside the *ardhamantapa* are placed impressive sculptures of Saraswati and Durga inside the two niches on either side. The entrance to the *navaranga* is at present the main entrance of the temple as its front portion is half covered with earth. Inside the *navaranga* are placed some loose sculptures of Daksha Brahma, Bhairava, a huge Saraswati and a slab of Saptamatrikas. To the left side of the Nandimantapa is another extension *mantapa* which has two images of Vishnu and Surya (broken). Beside the consorts of Surya are carved two persons with animal heads. The Nandi facing the *garbhagriha* is about 1.3 metres in height. Other antiquities and the inscriptions found here are now preserved in the Kittur Archaeological Museum. Other temples of the place are Bhairava (locally called Padiyappa) atop a small hillock now in a dilapidated condition, Dyamavva, Durgavva, Hanumanta, etc. There is also a branch of the Kadarolli Adrishyappa Matha where annual *jatra* takes place during Shivaratri.

Awaradi (Ramdurg tq, P: 3,079) is situated at a distance of about 12 km south-east of Ramdurg and about 2 km from Sureban on Ramdurg-Ron road. A Veerashaiva Matha here known as Sri Phalahareshwara founded by a mystic Sharana Shivamurthyswamy in about 1810 is held in high reverence (see p 192). There is the *samadhi* of this Swamy here and he was a contemporary of Chidambara Dikshit of Murgod. The rulers of Ramdurg, Nargund and Torgal were devotees of the Peetha. Other antiquities of the place are temples dedicated to Kalmeshwara, a Later Chalukyan temple, Ramalingeswara (outside the village) and temples dedicated to Basavanna, Maruti, etc. A big annual *jatra* of Phalahareswara is held in December.

Badagi (Athani tq. P 2,018; 24 km from Athani), ancient 'Badige' of a Kokatnur record has temples of Kalmeshwara, Durgavva and Dyamavva, Hanumanta and Mahalingaraya. There are two *mathas*, Appayyaswamy Matha and Sadhu Matha. The Kalmeshwara temple is in Later Chalukyan style with a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The temple appears to be once a *trikutachala* as the *navaranga* has three entrances. The lintel of the *garbhagriha* has a Ganapati indicating that the temple must have been a Shivalaya. Above the lintel is a fine carving depicting the story of Kiratarjuneeya and other sculptures. Above the main entrance to the temple, a Saptamatrika slab is fixed. On the outer walls of the *garbhagriha* are fine sculptures of Umamaheshwara, Chouri-bearers, Ganapati, dancing Madanikas, drum-beaters and some erotic sculptures. An unpublished inscription outside the temple is covered in a platform and only the top portion is visible.

Bailhongal (tq hq; P 26,465; 43 km from Belgaum) is one of the oldest towns in the district with a hoary past. The place appears to have derived its name from the fact it stands on a raising ground in the middle of a large plain or *bayalu* to the east of a large pond. Hongal appears to stand for the tree *hunagalu* or *kindal* (*Terminalia paniculata*, Roth). Bailhongal is the headquarters of the Sampgaon tq. The place has temples dedicated to Mardi Basaveshwara, Hanumanta, Veerabhadreshwara, Ramalingeshwara, etc. The Ramalingeshwara temple or Karigudi is a Later Chalukyan monument with a *garbhagriha*, a *shukanasa* and a *navaranga*. The Chalukyan pillars are painted at the time of renovation (1972) and four *devakoshtas* have recent paintings. There is no *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha*. The *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga though one of the two inscriptions near the temple have Jaina Tirthankaras in their top portion. The one makes a mention of Trailokyamalla of the Western Chalukyas and the inscription is mostly worn out. The other record is dated Saka 1086 and is of Ratta Kartavirya, partly damaged. But, it registers a gift of land to a Jaina *basti* and also mentions Bahubali Siddhantadeva and Rajigavunda. A record found near the Tahsildar's office dated 1070 A D speaks of one Mahasamanta Gandamarasa. Another found behind the house of one local Jangama is of Ratta Anka, recording a grant to Jaina *basti*. The place also has Tippe Matha (a branch of the Murusavira Matha), Rudrakshi Matha and Gombigudi (a Shiva temple). There is another small temple on a small hillock near the town dedicated to Basavanna locally called Maradi Basavanna said to have been founded by Channabasavanna

on his way to Ulavi. The place also has a *dargah* ascribed to Hafizbasi in addition to a mosque. This region is closely associated with the history of Kittur State. It was in Bailhongal fort that Rani Chennamma of Kittur was kept under detention from 1824 till her death in 1829. The local Kalmatha (now in ruins) has the tomb of Chennamma, on which a small seated statue is installed. It has a park around. The place has a Catholic church (more than 100 year old) and a chapel of the London Mission. During the Quit India Movement, there was firing at Bailhongal killing seven freedom fighters on 17-8-1942 (see p 152).

Balligeri (Athani tq, P: 2,709; 18 km from Athani) is a place with considerable antiquity. The place name is found mentioned in a record as 'Balamgeri'. The name *bali* or *bale* indicates the origin of the place name from banana gardens it once had. At the outskirts of the village, there is a small hillock atop which is a Basavanna temple. There are four herostones, two inscription slabs of Chalukyan times and one Surya image, all fixed into the wall. The temple is a *trikutachala* with Shivalingas in all the three *garbhagrihas* (star-shaped). Perhaps, this must have been the Narasihma temple as mentioned in the inscription, fixed on the wall of the verandah of the temple. The record speaks of Tribhuvanamalla Bijjala and gives an account of Kalachuri family and mentions a grant of village Umbaravani (Umrani) as gift to God Narasimha (1156). Reference to this temple is said to be found in the Kohalli (Athani tq) record. The second slab fixed in the outer wall also of the same king is damaged and states that Bijjala's younger brother Mailugi was administering Belvola-300 with his wife Lakshmadevi at Mulgunda, and announces a series of grants to Parshwanatha Tirthankara when the temple was constructed by the king's Minister Kalidasa Chamupa. Nearby, the Basavanna temple is another *trikutachala* in later Chalukyan style, now called the Veerabhadra. The central hall of the temple has Chalukyan lathe-turned pillars and a Sapatmatrikas slab is fixed in the wall. Outside the temple, beneath a tree is the broken statue of a Chalukyan Lakshmi Narasimha perhaps of the Basavanna temple originally. A little away from these temples is a big tank. On the opposite bank of it are temples of Banashankari, Yellamma, Parashurama, Ramalingeshwara and Maruti. The Ramalingeshwara temple has a Jaina Tirthankara in the *lalata* of the *garbhagriha* and this perhaps is the one referred in the above inscription. Near the local mosque at the gateway, there are antiquities like an elephant and a huge Ganapati (measuring about one metre in height).

Basidoni (Parasgad tq, P : 1,774; 22 km from Saundatti) is a place of considerable antiquity. The place name is referred to as *agrahara* Basidone in a record from Gorebal of Harihara II of Vijayanagara. The place has temples dedicated to Ramalingeshwara, Maruti, Dyamavva and Basavanna (atop a small hillock). An inscription found in the compound of the Dyamavva temple dated 1554 is damaged and broken at the bottom. It refers to a Vodeya probably a Vijayanagara officer and further details are lost. The *jatra* of goddess Dyamavva takes place in Vaishakha Shuddha Poornima once in three years (last one in 1985), which will attract nearly 1,000 people. A car festival is also held on the occasion. The place has a Shivananda Matha (a branch of the main Matha at Gadag) and this appears to be an old Matha now being renovated. Behind the village, beside a hill is the Ramalinga, a small rough cavern from which water trickles into a small pit and in the cavern are a small Shivalinga and Nandi. The place must have secured its name from this tank (*done*) getting water from tricklings (*basi*). Nearby is a thatched Kalmeshwara temple with a Shivalinga and a Nandi.

Bedkihal (Chikodi tq, P : 7,771; 22 km from Chikodi) is a place in the tobacco belt, located on the bank of a stream called Bedkihalla. The place has temples dedicated to Siddharayi, Vitthala, Maruti, etc. The Siddharayi temple is a huge Nathapantha monument of considerable interest and is perhaps in memory of Saint Halasiddhanatha. There is a Parshwanatha *basti* (recent) but the image is Chalukyan with a *makaratorana* in the *prabhavali*. The Bedkihal plates of the Chalukyan period dated Saka 921 states that one Revana took the oath in presence of 12 *bidus*, the sixteen of the eight Nadus and the 500 Ayyavole to kill one Samananaka who had killed an itinerant trader, etc. The place has a mosque and remains of an old fort. It was a centre of indigenous sugar manufacture during previous centuries.

Belavi (Hukeri tq, P : 3,238) or ancient Bellambi, eight km from Hukeri is a place of considerable antiquity. Another record in Nagari of Yadava Krishna dated Saka 1169 mentions the place name as 'Bellubi'. The place has more interesting epigraphical records than monuments. The one inscription in a private compound is a grant made for a feeding house to Brahmanas by Mahasamanta Ankayyarasa of Belluvabbe in Saka 973. Another in Marathi is of Yadava Krishna, as already noted, also mentions Dalvai Bhogadevayadeva. The

place has a new shrine of Kallappa and near that is placed an old Parshwanatha image with Yaksha and Yakshi. Not far away from this are two herostones and one Saptamatrika panel and other antiquities.

Belwadi (Sampgaon tq; P 6,487; 13 km from Bailhongal), once the centre of a Desagati under Bijapur has pre-historic remains outside the town at a place called Dundappana Gudi. This temple itself indicates Early Chalukyan origin, now renovated, and is a Shivalaya. The notable monument in the town is a temple of Veerabhadra, a Later Chalukyan monument renovated in Vijayanagar times. The temple was renovated in 1969 and a new image was installed in 1986. A small Sati stone is among other sculptures found near this temple. The *garbhagriha* is in Chalukyan style and the *shikhara* over it is in Kadambanagara style, a later creation. The old statue is deposited in a shrine near the Bharamadev temple, where there is an old *pitha*. This must have been originally a Shiva temple. The annual *jatra* takes place in Vaishakha for seven days when nearly 10,000 people assemble. The car festival is held on the full moon day and wrestling competitions are also held during the occasion. The place has Mathas like Virakta Matha, Hosa Matha Kenjede Matha, Bhadravvana Matha, Atithayyanavara Matha, Kottayyanavara Matha and Duradhundeeshwara (branch) Matha. On the wall of the remains of the fort is a Mallikarjuna Shrine with Later Chalukyan antiquities. The palace of the Belwadi Desagati now houses a high school. In the compound of the school is a broken Veerabhadra image. Of the four inscriptions found at the place, one dated 1075 AD of the days of Chalukya Someshwar II speaks of a Sahasrakuta Jinalaya of the place for which generous grants were made. The Jinalaya has vanished. Belawadi, was in an administrative unit called Polagunda-30 then and had 32 *mahajans* to look after its civic affairs. Another broken record is dated 1070 speaking of another grant to the same, now extinct Jinalaya. Belawadi Mallamma wife of Isha Prabhu Desai accepted the challenge faced by her husband in an encounter with Shivaji's army (see p 117). The place has a mosque and a *chilla* of Mahboob Subhani Bagdadi.

Belgaum (Dt hq, P: 3,00,372) the divisional as well as the district headquarters and Velugrama of inscriptions is one of the oldest towns in the State, lying at a distance of 502 km from Bangalore. The place is on NH 4 and directly approachable from Bangalore by rail as it is an important station between Bangalore and

Miraj. There is also an airport at Sambre about 12 km east of Belgaum. It was made the capital city under the Rattas during the 12th century. The earlier inscriptions and other sources mention it as Velugrama or Ikshugrama, the earliest mention of the latter being in the Nesri Plates of 805 AD (See p 84). It was called by name Azam Nagar and also Mustafabad during Muslim period. According to a local legend in about 225 BC it was ruled by one Jakkadeva who built a mud fort and it is even identified as the one, the remains of which are seen in the Vadgaon-Madhavapur area. Excavations at this place have revealed a prosperous town of the Shatavahana times. The present name is derived from Velugrama or Venugrama (village of bamboos), which was later termed as Belagugrama, Belugav and ultimately Belgavi or Belgaum. The Shatavahanas and Chalukyas administered the territory and the Nesri plates of the Rashtrakutas speak of a grant to a brahmin of the place. It came into eminence under the Goa Kadambas and the Rattas. Later Belgaum was administered by the Yadavas of Devagiri and the Vijayanagara rulers. In 1472, the Bahmanis conquered it and later it fell into the hands of Bijapur in 1489. Asad Khan, a noble of Bijapur who ruled from Belgaum for about 38 years (from 1511 to 1549) has left indelible impression of his great personality and benevolent rule over the area. He died at Belgaum and his tomb is in the city area. In about 1550, Sher Khan a Bijapur commander built the present town of Shahpur originally called Shahpet. In 1673 Shivaji plundered Belgaum. The Mughuls who possessed it after the fall of Bijapur gave it to Savanur Nawab. Later it was handed over to Chatrapati Shahu only to collect *chauth*, etc, but his hold on the city was only nominal. Though the Treaty of Warna recognised Kolhapur's right over Belgaum region, it was only nominal. Belgaum continued under Savanur to be acquired by the Marathas only between 1754-1756 from Ilachi Beg, Savanur commander. It continued under the Marathas till its occupation by the British in March-April 1818 and was the headquarters of a Sarkar (district) under them with 15 Paraganas (taluks). From 1802, it was under Sadashiv Pandit a Maratha officer. Foreign travellers who visited Belgaum in 17th century have left good impressions of this City. During 1857 mutiny, Belgaum was in considerable danger as the fort was put in a state of defence and its breaches were repaired to house Artillery. In 1858 the mutinous leader Baba Saheb of Nargund was sentenced to death in Belgaum. His *samadhi* and some other tombs are at the Military Dairy. Ralfe Fitch (1583) calls the place "the first town between Bijapur and Goa"

and a flourishing market for precious stones. Geographer Ogliby (1680) calls "Belgaum-Chapour" (Shahpur) as one of the four eminent castles in Konkan. Italian Careri (1695) calls it a populous city and a place of much trade with a large market. Belgaum was one of the five military stations that were established in the old Bombay Presidency. It is the headquarters of the Maratha Light Infantry Regiment. It was made the district headquarters in 1838 after separating it from the then Dharwad Collectorate in 1836. Later in 1878, it was made the headquarters of the Southern Division under the Bombay Presidency. After 1956, Belgaum continues to be the Divisional headquarters headed by a Divisional Commissioner.

The place has many interesting monuments of which those inside the Fort, originally Pre-Muslim, opposite the Circuit House are of importance. At the entrance there are two shrines, one of Ganapati and another of Durga, and a Mahishamardini and four Matrika statues are also seen. There are two *bastis* in Later Chalukyan style, one of them Kamala Basti, built in 1204 by one Bichana or Bichiraja, a minister of Kartavirya IV of the Ratta dynasty. The Kamala *basti* or Ratta Jinalaya of inscription has a *garbhagriha* (star shaped) an *ardhamantapa* and a vestibule leading to the frontal *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has the seated image of Neminatha carved in black stone. The *prabhavali* has *makaratoranas* and other floral carvings. The inscription refers to the Basti as Shantinatha, probably Neminatha image must have replaced it later as the former (damaged) is now seen in the *navaranga*. There is a Kadambanagara *shikhara* atop the *garbhagriha* with a *shukanasa* projecting from it. The lathe-turned pillars of the *navaranga* are beautifully engraved with floral and other geometrical designs. The *ardhamantapa* ceiling has intricate carvings with a pendant in the centre. The entrances to the *ardhamantapa* and *garbhagriha* have pierced windows. The *navaranga* wall niches have individual sculptures like Shantinatha and Padmavati. Just above the entrance to the *ardhamantapa* are fine carvings of dancers, drum beaters and other musicians. Inside the *ardhamantapa* are the fine image of Mahaveera and at the western wall is the Parshwanatha image. One of the striking features of this *basti* is the well executed *mukhamantapa*, which has hexagonal ground plan surrounded by the *kakshasana* with three entrances. The ceiling of the *mukhamantapa* has floral designs in high relief with a pendant of lotus projecting from the centre, a marvellous creation in stone. It is this which

has given the name Kamala to the monument. It has Ashtadikpalaka images on eight directions of the ceiling. Atop this is a hexagonal dome. Two inscriptions from here are now in London.

On the opposite side, to the right of the Kamala *basti* is another ruined Jaina temple without *garbhagriha* and *ardhamantapa*. It has a *navaranga* and an open *mukhamantapa*. The *navaranga* pillars are massive and have circular as well as square cross sections with fine finishing. The *mukhamantapa* and the *navaranga* are constructed on an elevated *jagati* which surrounds even the *pradakshina patha*. The doorway (Chalukyan) of the *navaranga* has intricate carvings of fine floral and geometrical designs. The parapet of the *kakshasana* in the *mukhamantapa* has rows of dancing figures, fine geometrical *motifs* in a row and other figures of animals like elephants. Other *bastis* of the town are Chikkabasti of Parshwanatha in Mathagalli, Dodda Basti of Neminatha in Basavana Galli, Chandraprabha Basti (Koregalli, Shahpur), Hosur basti and Anigol basti all recent ones. Pangul Galli has the Mahavira Basti of the Svetambara sect. In the present parade grounds (in the fort) a little away from the Safa Masjid is a temple (mostly Shaiva ie, Ishwaradeva of inscription) now with only a *navaranga*. Its *garbhagriha* and *ardhamantapa* are completely razed to the ground. The pillars of the *navaranga* are circular as well as square with well engraved floral and other geometrical designs. It has four entrances. Its lintel has fine sculptures of Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara in the company of other *parivara devathas*, indicating the temple being a *trikutachala*. There are pierced windows with well carved floral and other designs on them. The central circular dancing dias and the deep Bhuvaneshwari in the ceiling are very impressive. On the outer walls are fine sculptures in relief of *madanikas* in different poses.

The town proper has temples like the Kapileswara, Ananthashayana, Maruti (Marutigalli), Shiva, Vithoba, Dyamavva, Military Mahadeva, etc. The Ananthashayana in the Ananthashayana street is a small new temple with a fine image of Later Chalukyan times of reclining Vishnu on serpent with fine rows of miniature *shikharas* below the statue. It was renovated in Saka 1774. Beyond this, in the same street is the Veenapani Matha of the Vaishnavas. Here, is a fine Maruti statue playing *veena*, a Hayagriva image and Raghavendra *vrindavana*. The Kapileswara temple appears to be the oldest as the 1204 Kamala basti inscription makes a mention of this and is renovated now. The *garbhagriha* has flat Peetha with a Shivalinga. A

huge hall before it has modern paintings on Puranic themes on its walls. Within the precincts of the temple in a *mantapa* is an image of Kalabhairava holding *trishula*, *shankha*, *khadga* and *varadahasta*. A Ganapati shrine of the Peshwa times is also beside the *mantapa*. The annual *jatra* is held during Shivaratri when the palanquin procession is taken out. The Maruti temple has some antiquities of Later Chalukyan times, though the temple is a new one. To the right of the main temple is a shrine with two Shivalingas, one Nandi, crude images of Varaha and Narasimha and another image of Maruti with a fine metallic *prabhavali*. In another room in the compound are two herostones. There is also an Ishwara shrine with a Ganapati image of Maratha times and Maruti. Behind the temple in two niches are images of Lakshmi and Saraswati. There is also a Raghavendra Matha in the old town. There are many Veerashaiva Mathas and Kalmatha is the famous one among them. The Naganur Matha (branch), Karanji Matha, Ganachari Matha and the Gombi Matha at Shahpur are notable among them. Shahpur was in former Sangli State.

The city has more than 25 to 30 mosques; of them, mention may be made of Safa Masjid and Jami Masjid (both in fort), Jumma Masjid (Adilshahi times) in Darbargalli (which has Chalukyan pillars), Maligalli Mosque, Bagwangalli Mosque, Chandugalli Mosque, Khadargalli Mosque, Police Headquarters Mosques (two), Shivajinagar Mosque, Azamnagar (near JN College) Mosque, Mecca Masjid (recent), six mosques in cantonment area, one each at Mujavargalli, Bapatgalli (Adilshahi times) and Kasabagalli, six at Shahapur and two at Anigol. The Fort strengthened by the Adilshahs, has fine ramparts.

The Safa Masjid inside the fort is the earliest according to several inscriptions found there. The Masjid is built in typical combination of the Mughul and Deccan styles with *minars* domes and arches. It has two *minars* in the front with huge wooden doors decorated with profuse carvings depicting floral as well as vegetal designs. There is a staircase leading to the balcony and also to the open terrace. Outside the mosque, to the right is an underground passage believed to lead to Yellurgad. The mosque in all has three entrances to the Jamiahall with arches (painted) having floral and calligraphic designs. Inside the big Jamiahall are circular (plastered) pillars and two have Persian inscriptions engraved on already existing Nagari inscription in Kannada language. These pillars were of old temples. The inscription on one of the pillars in the Safa Masjid dated 1199 AD of Kartavirya IV states that at the

instance of the *mahajanas* of Ikshugrama, the *muligas* (original residents) and *gayundas* of several villages, he conferred gifts of money to God Isvaradeva. Further, Kartaveerya is said to have been protecting the 84 (Mahajanas) of Ikshugrama from his *nelevidu* at Venugrama (*KI*, Vol II p 115). Another Kannada inscription in Nagari letters is found on another pillar, dated 1261, and is of Sevuna Krishna, registering a grant to Brahmin scholars. The Persian inscriptions on the pillars of the Safa Masjid are in 16th century characters and contain mainly holy verses from the Quran and in one, the author's name is mentioned as by Abu Talib in the Majid-i-Safa. The Persian inscription to the right of the main entrance dated 1518 records the date of the laying of the foundation of the mosques by Asad Khan and the verse was composed by Quadri-Nizam-ud-Dawwani. Another above the main entrance dated 1519 also speaks of the same construction by Asad Khan. The Jamia Masjid in the fort was constructed in 1585-86 by one Sher Khan, an official of Ibrahim II of Bijapur, as per the Persian inscription in the mosque. Beside this mosque, is a *dargah* of Khanjar Wali on the tomb of whom is a calligraphic writing comprising the epitaph and a Quranic text but no date is given. The *urus* of the famous Bhashiban (Prophet's clan) *dargah* is held in the month Ramzan when nearly 25,000 people assemble. Qawali recitations are also held during the occasion. Other *dargahs* of the town are Khathal Wali (on the national highway), Murad Ali Shah, Asad Khna and Mahboob Subani (*chilla*) in Chandugalli. The *urus* is held in the Kathal Wali *dargah* during the month after Ramzan and nearly 20,000 people assemble. Another *dargah* near the present pool is called Kiswar Khan's (S/o Asad Khan). But he was not actually buried here, says, Stokes in his report on Belgaum.

Belgaum also has impressive churches built during the British rule or in the earlier period. St Mary's Church in the camp area was built in 1869 and one Rev Francis Gell designed the building. This imposing stone church of the Anglicans has fine piers in the prayer hall and gorgeous stained glasses at its doors and windows. The paintings on the inner walls have pleasant colour combinations and they are fine drawings on Biblical episodes. In front of the west porch almost at the meeting of the four chief Cantonment roads, stands a lofty memorial cross raised in memory of the 64th Regiment soldiers who fell in the 1857 mutiny. Near the garrison cells is a chapel belonging to the London Mission Society where Presbyterians used to worship. Of the Roman Catholics chapels, St Mary's of

Mount Carmel near in the camp (originally built in 1823), St Anthony's in the Sadar Bazar and a third near the Commissaria Cattle Lines are notable. St Anthony's Chapel in the Sadar Bazar was chiefly intended earlier for the prayers of the Madrasi 'Christians'. The Cathedral of our Lady was built in 1957 and is an imposing structure. The St Anthony's (1971) and the Immaculate Conception (1852) are the three major Catholic churches in the city. The Methodist (Protestant) Church (1947) opposite the district offices compound is a beautiful example of the Renaissance styles. Other churches of the town are Anglican Church of North India (Camp), Seventh Day Adventist Church and the Churches in Azamnagar and Vadgaon area.

Belgaum was the Centre of Freedom Movement. Tilak launched his Home Rule League from Belgaum in 1916. The town had the honour of hosting the All India Congress Session in 1924, that was the only session which was presided over by Mahatma Gandhiji, and the only session held in Karnataka. In Tilakwadi area a Congress well stands as a testimony to this. (See p 143). The town has some beautiful parks such as Sambhaji Udyan, Shivaji Udyan (Shahpur road), Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Park, Nath Pai Park and the Military Mahadev Park (Camp) with a modern temple in it. *Kanbargi* (seven km from Belgaum) in Corporation limits of the town has picnic spots. The place name is mentioned as Kanamburige in a record of Kartavirya IV dated 1204 found at Belgaum. It has a spot called Ramteertha in the middle of a rocky hill, and a Ramalinga Shrine with a pond nearby. In the outskirts of the village, in the middle of a rock opening is the Siddheshwar temple, considerably old. The village proper has a *basti*. On the pedestal of the Bahubali image in this Parshwanatha *basti* an inscription dated Saka 1785 records the installation of Bahubali image at Kanaburgi by one Upadhye. *Yamanapur* (five km from Belgaum), a Notified Area Committee has an old mosque and a *dargah*, both imposing structures beside the highway and the *dargah* ascribed to Peer Mir Shah Wali and Chatri Mohamood. The place also has a Maruti temple and Ramateertha of Kanabargi is approachable (two km) from here. *Sambre* (12 km from Belgaum) has an Airport and the Village proper has temples dedicated to Beeredevuru, Maruti, Yellamma, Dyamavva, Kalmeshwara and Vithoba. Near the Beeredevuru temple are two herostones built into the wall. The *jatra* in this temple is held during Shivaratri. *Vadgaon Madhavpur* (or old Belgaum) presently a part of the City is a pre-historic site. (Also see Chapter II

History). This had been the headquarters of the Junior Kurundwad State. *Basavana Kudachi* (six km from Belgaum) has a famous Basavanna temple, old, recently renovated, where *jatra* with fire walking ritual takes place on Phalguna Poornima. The place has a Shantinatha *basti*.

Bellad Bagewadi (Hukeri tq, P: 6,224; 18 km from Hukeri) has temples dedicated to Siddheshwara, Kalmeshwara, Dyamavva, Vithoba, etc. The Siddheshwara temple is locally described as 300 years old. The Siddheshwara *jatra* is held in the month of March which attracts more than 4,000 people, during which physical exercises, wrestling, horse-riding, cycle race, etc are held with great enthusiasm. There is a considerably old neatly designed well locally called Basavanna Bhavi where there is a small Ganapati shrine inside the ascending steps. The Jaina *basti* called the Chavvisa Tirthankara, is a fine Later Chalukyan monument with a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a spacious *navaranga*. It has a Manasthambha. Another image of (Chalukyan) Tirthankara has inscription on its pedestal which begins with the words 'Yapaneeya Sangha'. Another image of Tirthankara, placed in the *mantapa* of the *shikhara* (modern) is described as brought from Kargaon. The *basti* has been renovated in Saka 1277 (1355 AD). The place also has Mahantesha Matha and Jadesiddheshwara Matha (Ananda Ashrama). The Padi Basappa temple (a tomb) is on the Station road and old township must have been around this place as it has been identified as a pre-historic site. A recently built *basti* of Mahaveera is also seen near this temple. This *basti* is connected with Bharatesha Gurukula which runs a Junior college with hostel. The place has a mosque and a *dargah* ascribed to Peer Hazarat Bakr Hussain (renovated in 1986) and the *urus* is held in the month of Moharrum when nearly 4,000 people assemble. *Jaganur* (25 km from Chikodi), Chikodi tq is approachable from Bellad Bagewadi (three km) and had a big Maruti temple of the Uppars. The Nagarkhana in front is impressive. Annual *jatra* of Maruti is held in November when more than one lakh people gather. Other temples of the place are Lakshmi, Ramadeva, Vithoba and Beerappa. The temple has an inscription, mostly buried, said to have been brought from some nearby village (Vijayanagar, Chikodi tq), described as of Vikramaditya VI. The place has a fine Indo-Sarcenic building (mosque ?) of considerable antiquity, now highly damaged.

Bhairapur (Hukeri tq, P: 1,104; 23 km from Hukeri) located on the border of Maharashtra is a place of considerable antiquity. The

place has temples of Bhairoba (Natha Panthi), Mahadeva, Lakshmi and Maruti and another Bhairoba temple across a stream. The Bhairoba temple proper is in a deep valley amidst enchanting surroundings. The *jatra* in honour of Bhairoba is held in the month of Magha when nearly 4,000 people assemble. An inscription at the place found is of the Rattas dated Saka 1159 which registers a grant of land, house etc, by the Queen Lalitheyadevi (ARIE, 1942-43).

Bhimgad (Khanapur tq), a hill-fort at a distance of about 24 km from Khanapur, is on the Hemmadge-Talawade road and 10 km from Talawade. It is built on a detached spur of the Sahyadri and has steep sides and a flat top which is reached by rock-cut steps. Ascribed to Shivaji, the fort is about 1,380 ft from north to south and 825 ft broad from east to west. The fort has one gateway and the walls are in bad shape. The water supply is from a spring. Bhimgad occupies the summit of an extraordinary rock with sides about 100 mt in perpendicular height. Except on the south, where a pathway, broad enough to allow two or three men abreast, leads to the summit, the fort is inaccessible. In the upper fort are some guns.

Bhoj (Chikodi tq; P : 8,342; 24 km from Chikodi) is one of the ancient towns in the district with a hoary past called Bhoyija in old records. The place is noted for a copper plate inscription dated Saka 232 of Shantivarman Kadamba which registers a royal gift of some village to Duggamara Chaturveda Bhatta and Sridhara Chaturveda Bhatta, two scholars. This record has been termed as spurious, but still it is an old document. Another inscription slab in a private house is dated 1236 AD and refers to the land donated to the feeding house of Sarvadhikari Basavayya. The place has a Parshwanatha Basti (renovated) and the main image is of Chalukyan times. There is also a Mahavira (recent) Basti. Other temples of the place are Maruti, Kadasiddheshwara and Mahadeva. Near the Maruti temple is a Mahasati stone and a herostone. The place has a mosque.

Bidi (Khanapur tq; P 2,867; 19 km from Khanapur) a Hobli centre now, was earlier a taluk headquarters till 1868-69, when it was shifted to Khanapur. It is a place of considerable antiquity and it was a part of the site of an ancient capital Kirusampagadi (Goli-halli) of inscriptions under the Gove Kadambas. The placename Bidi is always expressed with its adjacent village called Adi. Earlier,

by about 1690, Bidi with Sampgaon was held by the Desai of Kittur. In 1779, Bidi was given as a gift to the Sayanur Nawab by Haider Ali, but later it once again came under Kittur Desai. In 1829, Sangolli Rayanna revolting against the British, burnt the Mamlatdar's office at Bidi. In 1844, a party of 800 troops was stationed at Bidi to guard against the insurgents who threatened the Belgaum district during the Gadkari Revolt. The place has temples dedicated to Veerabhadra, Bharmadeva, Bhavakeshwari, Kotilingeshwara, Dattatreya, Maruti, Vithoba, Lakshmi, etc. The Veerabhadra temple is a stone structure built in later Chalukyan style with a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* (renovated) has a standing statue of Veerabhadra measuring nearly one metre in height. There is a big tank to the left of the temple. This temple at the entrance of the village also houses two well engraved herostones. The Bhavakeshwari temple or Bakavva as it is locally called is perhaps the Kalikadevi temple mentioned in an inscription. This temple on the bank of the local tank has a thatched roof. Near the tank are two herostones which have inscriptions. Though the initial part of one of the records is lost, it records the death of one Hanumanna Sureya Nayaka, who had obtained the favour of Brahmayadeva and Goddess Kalikadevi. This inscription is in 12th century characters. Another herostone built into the tank-bund near the temple is of Kadamba Jayakeshi's period belonging to the 13th year of his rule and mentions one Kamaya Dannayaka and refers to the capture of cattle by one Habbeya Nayaka. The Bharmadeva temple as locally called, might have been the Brahmayadeva temple mentioned in the above inscription. But, now this is a small thatched structure. Lakshmi or Dyamavva shrine is also a small tiled structure. The image in the Maruti temple (tiled) is believed to have been installed by Sri Vyasaraaya Swamiji. The Kotilingeshwara is another tiled structure, right on the steps leading to the tank. There is a *dargah* ascribed to Peer Dhari Naik. The place also has a Catholic church. *Adi* (P: 781) adjacent to the Bidi village is a separate revenue village, has a temple dedicated to Kalmeshwara, which is a recent structure partially renovated with brick and mortar and has tiled roofing. It has a *garbhagriha* of earlier times with a Chalukyan doorway. To the left side of the *garbhagriha* is a fine Vishnu image in Later Chalukyan style. There are pierced windows at the entrance of the *garbhagriha*. The place has a Jamia Mosque built in 1938 and a *dargah* ascribed to Peer Lotenshah Baba and *urus* is held in the month of Rajjab when nearly 1,000 people assemble.

Chachadi (Parasgad tq, P: 4,138), is a place of rich antiquity and is 18 km from Bailhongal. The placename is found mentioned as Chachchaki *mahaagrahara* in a record dated Saka 1124 of Ratta Kartaveerya found at the same place. The place has a huge temple of Sangameshwara in Later Chalukyan style with a *garbhagriha*, a *navaranga* and a *nandimantapa* after it. The *navaranga* has a wooden door leading to the *nandimantapa*. Inside the *navaranga* is one herostone. There is a *nakakshasa* surrounding the *navaranga* and the outer parapets have small images of divinities like Vamana, Rama, etc. The repaired walls of the *navaranga* have images of Vishnu, Durga, Shiva, placed in niches. Backside wall has sculptures like Surya and Saptamatrika slab fixed into it. In the back-yard of the temple are two broken herostones having inscriptions. The one is in characters of 13th C and mostly damaged but describes the valour of two warriors who died in the fight for the recovery of cows from the enemies in a cattle raid led by one Basavagaunda. Another inscription dated 1124 of Ratta Kartavirya ruling from Venugrama records a land grant to God Sangameshwara by *Urodeya* Vamarasa and others of the Maha Agra-hara Chachchaki. The gift was made to one Nagarasideva. The *jatra* of the Sangameshwara is held on the last Monday of Shravana day when nearly 5,000 people assemble when the car festival of the God is held. Opposite the Sangameshwara temple is a huge Shivalinga of a fallen temple locally described as Ramalinga. Outside the precincts of the Desai *wada*, enclosed by the fortification is another temple, of Narayana which is a *trikutachala*. The central *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga, and Vishnu and Shanmukha are installed in the left and right *garbhagrihas* respectively. The *navaranga* is quite spacious and its front portion has an inscription (now buried) in characters of about 12th century, which records the gift of the village Nagarapala to the God Bhogishwara of Mudagade by Mahamandaleshwara Kannakairarasa and Kongajarasa. Another inscription slab built into the pedestal of the image of Narayana at the same place is in characters of about 18th century AD, seems to record the renovation undertaken by Mudeya the son of Chapa of Thavati. Other temples of the place are Dyamavva, Yellamma, Basavanna, *basti* (only the image) and Durgavva. There is a Matha of Adivappaswamy and shrines of Lakshnavva and Banashankari. In front of the Dyamavva temple is an image of Chalukya Bhairava (one metre in height), and two images Ganapati, one Veerabhadra and one herostone. In the bazar road is a fallen *basti*. Its *garbhagriha* has a Parshwanatha image with *makaratorana* in the *prabhavali* and a

loose Mahishamardini image is also placed, and another broken big Tirthankara image with attendants is lying on the road side in Kumbar street. The place also has two mosques (recent) and two *dargahs*. The one is ascribed to Dilar Peer and the *urus* is held in the month before Bakr-id when about 3,000 people assemble. The *wada* of Chachadi Desais is in good condition with fortifications all round. The wood work depicting floral and geometrical patterns in it are elaborate and beautiful.

Chikodi (tq hq, P: 22,789; 72 km from Belgaum) is a place with considerable antiquity. It is a town on the bank of 'chikkakodi' meaning a small stream. (There is a neighbouring place called Hirekodi). The English Geographer Ogliby in 1680 notices 'Secoery' as a village of some note on the road from Goa to Bijapur. In 1720, Captain Moor described Chikodi as a large and respectable town with extensive market pleasingly situated on a rivulet. In 1827, Captain Clunes notices Checkorie as a town belonging to Kolhapur. The place passed hands so many times during the 18th and 19th centuries. It was made a taluk centre way back in 1836 itself when Belgaum Collectorate was created. It was a Pranth headquarters also till the other day and after integration, it continues to be the hq of a revenue Sub-division under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner.

The place has temples dedicated to Venkatesha, Datta, Mahadeva, Basavanna, Ganapati (Swayambhu in a small hillock nearby), Vithoba, Beereshwara, Yellamma, Margu Bai, Maruti, Kala Maruti and Banashankari (*wada*). The Datta temple has beautiful images of Narasimha and Saraswati. The Mahadeva temple in Mahadevagalli is a *trikutachala* built in Later Chalukyan style. The three *garbhagrihas* have Shivalingas. Below this is another temple in which are placed a portion of an inscription slab (in Later Chalukyan characters) and images of Saraswati and Mahishamardini. The temple pillars (Chalukyan) are found completely replaced in the days of Peshwa. The Parshwanatha basti in the Kumbargalli (completely renovated) has two Chalukyan pillars. The Adinatha basti is described as 300 years old, has also a Suvrata Tirthankara statue in Chalukyan style. There is a loose inscriptional slab in Nagari script with engravings on both the sides. The place has a branch of the Nidsoshi Matha, one Charamurthy Matha and Prabhudevaragudi (in the Market yard). This Prabhudevaragudi is locally described the oldest; but it is evident that this

must have been recently renovated by using the Chalukyan pillars of an old monument. The *garbhagriha* is empty. The Parti Nagalinga shrine on the Sangli road has the bust of the Sadhu, described as a mendicant who was begging with a *parti* (coconut shell) in his hand. Patches of old fortifications with a huge doorway are still found in the town. The place has five mosques like Pool Masjid (150 year old), Jame Masjid (Zarigalli, biggest), Bhagwan Masjid, Syedgalli new Mosque and Hospet Mosque (Masabigalli). The Kulkarni Wada in the town is a beautiful stone structure and its interior has wood carvings and coloured glasses. A great skill in wood work is exhibited. There are *dargahs* ascribed to Ashavali Shah (near Pool Mosque), Khaderde (no *urus*), Mahboob Subhani Baghdadi (*chilla*-Gauspak), Loten Shah Baba (Zarigalli), Arabshah Baba (at Hallatti), Maulali (*chilla* near Prabhudevaragudi), and Masab Bi (*chilla*). The *urus* is held in Ashavali Shah Dargah in the month of Ramzan when about 400 people assemble. The *urus* is held in Mahboob Subhani *dargah* in the month of Zilhaj which attracts about 5,000 people and Qawali programme is also held.

Chinchali (Raybag tq, P : 11,335; eight km from Raybag) is a celebrated pilgrim centre with considerable antiquity and is located on the bank of the Krishna. This is a pilgrim centre of Mayakkadevi visited by hundreds daily and the village proper has a very big temple dedicated to the Goddess. It has two *garbhagrihas* facing each other, diagonally. The main *sanctum* has the image of Mayakka and the other *garbhagriha* has the image of Hiridevi described as the sister of Mayakka. The *mukhamantapa* is built in wood which has many artistic designs. In front of the main entrance are two small shrines of Brahmappa to the right and Mahadeva (with Vishnu image). The outer niches on the top of the wall have images of many female deities. In the *prakara*, an exit to the left leads to a big banyan tree, having sculptures of Brahma, Narasimha, Ganapati, etc near it of Chalukyan times. There is a small platform with Chalukyan stone designs. Surrounding the adjacent wall in the *prakara* are corridors used for resting and in several small enclosures are placed images like Naga, Bramha, Beera, Ashtadikpalas, etc. Facing the temple is a tall *deepasthambha* and behind it is a very tall imposing Nagarkhane with a huge gate. This temple of Later Chalukyan times is fully renovated in Maratha style. The placename is mentioned as Chinchali in a Ratta record of 1201 at Raybag. A *kalyani* in the town is surrounded by small shrines of Mahadeva, Dattatreya and Venkoba or Venkatesha. The town has a recently built Mahaveera *basti* and

another small temple of Mahadeva. The annual *jatra* of Mayakka takes place during Magha Poornima for seven days, when about 60,000 people assemble, including many from Maharashtra. A big cattle fair is also held. Noted national worker R S Hukkerikar was born here.

Degaon (Sampgaon tq, P: 2,655; 24 km from Bailhongal and five km from Kittur) is a place of rich antiquity. The placename might have originated from its temple complex Devagrama meaning a village of God. The striking monument here is the magnificent Kamala Narayana temple which has three separate *garbhagrihas*, *ardhamantapas* and *navarangas* in a row and a common long *mukhamantapa*. The three *garbhagrihas* have the images of Narayana, Lakshmi Narayana and Lakshmi respectively. The Kamalanarayana temple was constructed in 1174 AD by Kamaladevi, the wife of the sixth Goa Kadamba chief Shivachitta Permadi (perhaps a Hangal Kadamba princess). The queen is said to have also founded an *agrahara* here. The *garbhagriha* of the central Kamalanarayana has a Kadambanagara *shikhara*. But, there is no *shukanasa*. There is a *kakshasana* at the *mukhamantapa* on which there are series of sculptures, at the exterior. The one inscription slab fixed to the wall of the Kamalanarayana is dated 1174 AD (*EI* Vol IX page 266) of Kadamba Shivachitta Permadi. One pilaster in the same temple states that the pilaster was made by the sculptor Nageya or Nagayya. The doorway of the *garbhagriha* has series of sculptures in relief, depicting dancing girls, one girl playing instrument, another girl writing on a leaflet, etc. There are also several secular themes. The scenes, Krishnaleela, Kaliyamardana, Govardhana, Bakamardana, Dhenukamardana, Dashavatara, etc, have also been depicted at the same place. The lower panels of the doorway have lines of lions and the pillars have floral and other geometrical designs. The Bhuvaneswaris in the *navaranga* ceiling are considerably deep with floral designs and intricately carved pendants projecting in high relief from the centre. The place also has a branch of the Shivananda Matha of Gadag and a recently built Jaina Mahavira *basti*. A herostone set up near the Basavanna temple (new) dated 1159 AD is much damaged but seems to record the death of a chief in a cattle raid. One Manneya Nagana set up the memorial stone. *Degalolli* a village (P 828) very close to Degaon is a place of considerable antiquity, the name being derived from Degulahalli. The place has a Jaina *basti* (1972), Madivalappana Matha (a branch of Garag) and a Shivalaya. The Shivalaya (locally called Ramalinga), of Later Chalukyan style

has a *garbhagriha*, a *navaranga* and an open *mukhamantapa*. The *navaranga* has profusely carved deep Bhuvaneshwari depicting fine floral designs. One of the pillars here has a later Kannada inscription very crudely carved. The *mukhamantapa* has a *kakshasana* and its outer parapets have beautiful carvings of Hindu mythology and other secular themes. Some loose sculptures of Surya, Vishnu (later date), etc, are placed inside the *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* has a Kadambanagara (partly fallen) *shikhara* with an impressive *shukanasa* having a well carved Nataraja projecting from it. Nearby is another shrine in which a Gajalakshmi panel is being worshipped.

Devarashigehalli (Sampgaon tq, P 2,519; 30 km from Bailhongal) has temples of Basavanna, Junjappa, Hanumanta, Yellavva, Kumareshwara and Karevva and two mosques. The Basavanna temple has a *garbhagriha* with Linga and another extension to the right which also has another Linga. The main temple has a *navaranga*, but no *mukhamantapa*. The *navaranga* has an inscription not legible. There is a herostone and a Mahasati stone in this temple. In front of this is a Surya shrine with a fine image of Later Chalukyan times. An inscription in this is of 1093 AD of the days of Vikrama VI recording some grants to Maheshanilaya. The Kumareshwara temple has an image of a hero seated on horse, an interesting antiquity.

Dhupdal (Gokak tq, P : 6,272; 18 km from Gokak), located on the bank of the Ghataprabha is a fine picnic spot. The place is the site where a dam had been constructed in 1883 across the Ghataprabha. Now on the other side of the dam a beautiful garden has been raised. In the background on an elevated place is an old Inspection Bungalow (1883). From here one can witness the dam site and the picturesque garden on the other side of the river. The park here has colourful illuminated fountains. The village proper has two *bastis*.

Dodwad (Sampgaon tq; P : 7,173; 19 km from Bailhongal) is a place with considerable antiquity. According to a record of Dodwad its *agrahara* was founded by Kadamba Permadi and it was under Navalgunda Kampana. The place is referred to by Captain Moor in 1790 as a pretty large place with good looking newly repaired fortifications. The place has a Veerabhadra temple immediately after the *agase* (entrance) of the village. The Veerabhadra image is about one metre tall flanked by Ganapati and a standing female deity. An inscription in front of the temple has a Jaina Tirthankara at the top

portion and is of Later Chalukyas dated in the c 1081 AD, badly damaged and seems to record a gift by a Mahasamanta. This temple has been renovated in 1962. Nearby is a herostone with a worn out inscription in 12th century characters. Other temples of the place are Dyamavva, Hanumantha, Ramalingeshwara, Basavanna, Karevva, Sangameshwara and Ganapati. The last named is of Maratha times with a 1.5 metre tall image. The Ramalingeshwara appears to be an Early Chalukyan monument with pillars of the time, renovated under Vijayanagara. Near the hospital one image of Mahishamardini and a Mahasati stone are found. The place also has a small shrine of Mahabaleshwara. One Vishnu statue on the wall behind the Linga, a small Hanumanta in the left wall facing the Linga are seen in the *sanctum*. This is an old temple with an under-ground cellar, now completely renovated. There is another Hanumanta shrine near panchayat office and also a small Vithoba shrine. The Sangameshwara temple also called Kalmatha has a tomb of a saint (name lost) from Kamsalapura. A herostone in front of it is damaged and worn out, but seems to record the death of Kallayasahani and also mentions Mahapradhana Sovarasa. Near this is a Brahmadevaragudi described in memory of a hero Brahmappa. The Basavanna temple is behind Sangameshwara. The place has a hill mud fort described as of Maratha times. A herostone lying in the fort of Kadamba Shivachitta Vajradeva is broken and worn out, but records the death in a great fight of Vijaya Sahani, son of Raya Sahani Sodapa who was a *dingariga* (servant) of Vajradeva, in the characters of about 12th century. Another herostone set up near Basavanna temple outside the village records the death of Lahada who was a *dingariga* of king Jayakeshi. On a stone set up in Yamoji lane, only a few expressions of the Early Chalukya *prashasti* are legible. One more herostone set up in the market place, not legible, is also in characters of 12th century. The place has a mosque and a *dargah* ascribed to Rajabaksh (*chilla*) of Yamanur and during Phalguna all the people of the Maratha community worship the tomb. The place had been in Sangli state before Independence.

Examba (Chikodi tq, P : 10,867; 11 km from Chikodi) is a place with considerable antiquity. Examba was in the Koravalli Kampana. The Adinatha Basti (built in 1155) in Later Chalukyan style has a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa* and a spacious *navaranga*. It has an inscription belonging to the rule of Kalachuri Bijjala and is dated 1165 AD. It refers to a Shilahara chief Vijayaditya as the subordinate of the king. A herostone here dated 1139 AD is also of Bijjala's

time and records the death of one Padevala Jinna. Other two *bastis* of the place are of Shantinatha and Neminatha (both fallen). The former was built by an officer of Shilahara Vijayaditya when they were administering from Valavada. A record dated 1235 AD from the same place states that Kesiya Mayya Dannayaka made a grant of land for a feeding house with the consent of Ratta Lakshmidēvarasa. Other monuments of the place are Adinatha and (Svetambara) Vasupūjya *bastis* and temples of Vithala, Ganapati, Yellamma, Mahadeva, Beeredēva (big one) and Dattatreya. The *jatra* of Beeredēva is held during Magha when nearly 30,000 people assemble. Hind Kesari (wrestler) Sri Pati Kanchinal belongs to this place. The place has a mosque and a *dargah* ascribed to Panand Peer (Adilshahi times) and *urus* is held in Chaitra annually when about 5,000 people assemble.

Ghodgeri (Hukeri tq, P : 3,665; 22 km from Hukeri) is very near to Gokak Road railway station and is a place of considerable antiquity. The place has temples dedicated to Ramalinga, Niravanappa, Gajalingeshwara, Neelakantheshwara, Lakshmi and Maruti. The Ramalingeshwara temple in Later Chalukyan style has a *garbhagriha* (star shaped), *shukanasa* and a *navaranga*. The *navaranga* pillars are in granite with both circular and square cross sections. There are some loose sculptures of the Saptamatrikas (slab), Surya, Ganapati, Umamaheshwara, Vishnu and Kartikeya are placed in the niches of the *navaranga*. Most of these images are in Later Chalukyan style. The Gajalingeshwara (old) temple is being renovated. The Neelakanteshwara temple also in Later Chalukyan style has Chalukyan pillars. The huge beams in the *navaranga* above the pillars in four corners here have eight relief sculptures of Varaha, Narasimha and other secular scenes. In front of this are two well engraved herostones and in the Lingayath cemetery two more herostones, crudely carved are seen. The place has the Shivananda Matha, Virakta Matha and Nirvaneshwara Matha of Yogikolla. Near the Virakta Matha are two more herostones. The Gajalingeshwara *jatra* is held annually when about 5,000 people assemble. Atop a hill is the Nirvaneshwara for whose *jatra* held in Shravana (Monday), about 5,000 people assemble including many from Kodagu. The place also has a mosque and a new Apostolic Church.

Godachi (Ramdurg tq; P 2,175; 14 km from Ramdurg) a celebrated pilgrim centre with temples like Veerabhadra, Kalamma and Maruti. The Veerabhadra temple in Vijayanagar style has a

garbhagriha (with Chalukyan doorway) and a spacious *mukhamantapa*. The Veerabhadra image is recent. Marriages are held in the temple in good number. People from places like Pune, Bangalore, Bombay, Bidar, Kalburgi, Kolhapur and other cities visit this place daily, and especially on Amavasya or Poornima days. The temple has choultries all around. The annual *jatra* is held in honour of Veerabhadra in the month of December when more than 30,000 people assemble. The placename appears to have originated from the plant *kodachi* (*godachi*, *Zizypus xylopyrus*, Willd). The copper plates of Chalukya Kirtivarman I were found here. According to a legend, Shivasharanas on way to Ulvi fought a battle here. The former Jahgirdar of Torgal is the trustee of the Veerabhadra temple.

Godachinmalki Falls (Gokak tq; 16 km from Gokak) is at a fine spot located to the west of the Gokak-Konnur road in a deep green valley. The Godachinmalki or Markandeya Falls is actually located in a rugged valley, approachable from Godachinmalki village by walking through an irregular forest route for about 2.5 km. The Markandeya takes a first jump from a height of about 25 metres and flows into a rocky valley and after a short distance from here it takes a second jump from an height of about 18 metres. Later the river joins the Ghataprabha near Ghodgeri. Presently the water fall is not easily accessible. It can be also reached from Nirvaneshwara Matha near Yogikolla only by foot, or from Pachapur (six km) *via* Mawanur.

Gokak (tq, hq, P: 42,496: 65 km from Belgaum) is located in between the South bank of the Ghataprabha and an hill-fort locally called Mallikarjuna or Panchmigudda or Malliksaheb Gudda. The placename has been mentioned as 'Gokage' in an inscription dated 1149 AD at Kerur in Chikodi taluk and 'Gokave' in a record from Bijapur dt. *Goki* (*Schrebera swietenoides*, Roxb) trees are found in abundance in the area even now to indicate the origin of the placename. The Kerur inscription describes that one Hemmadi-devarasa, a feudatory of the Kalyana Chalukyas was administering Koravalli division from Gokage. It was a taluk centre as early as in 1836. The town being protected by a fort could be seen at the river bank. The place has temples dedicated to Siddheshwara (*garbhagriha* in a cave), Venkatesha (old), Varahanarasimha nearby (Vijayanagar image), Mahalingeshwara, Dattatreya, Shankaralinga (17th-18th century), Raghavendra Matha, Ambabai (Renuka), Maruti (three), Lakshmi (3 shrines) Yellamma etc. The oldest temple of the town, Mahalingeshwara, is built in the Later Chalukyan style and has a

garbhagriha an *ardhamantapa* and a *mukhamantapa*. The pillars of the *mukhamantapa* have *kalashas* with flowers hanging. This temple has been described as a Ghatikasthana of antiquity, a centre of learning. The *garbhagriha* has a Kadambanagara *shikhara* which is partially renovated. Its premises also have new shrines of Parvati and Dattatreya. Bothe Maharaj, a desciple of Chidambara Dikshit, was born here and a prayer hall is built here in his memory at his place of birth. The Parshwanatha Basti here, renovated in 1933 has an old Chalukyan image of Parshwanatha with inscription on pedestal, now replaced by a new image. There are also Adinatha and Yaksha images of this date. Mallappayyana Matha, Hire Matha, Durdundecshwara Matha, Charanti Matha, Sampadana Matha (Guruvarpeth) etc, are seen here. The place has in all ten mosques. The Jumma Masjid in the fort area is the earliest. It has been partly renovated recently in 1980. There is a Ganjikhane near this, situated on the banks of the Ghataprabha river, built in 1636. It had a well designed water supply arrangement where water was lifted by wind mill during the 19th century. The mosque is ascribed to a lady named Khush Nazra and her tomb is also seen nearby. The mosque was built in 1681. Other mosques of the place are Mulla Masjid, Hosapete Masjid, Bombay Chawl Masjid, etc. There are six *dargahs* ascribed to Mastan Sab, Ahamad Shah Baba in Lakkadigalli, Jangli Shah (Fort area), Sadhu Sab, Haider Shah etc. *Urus* is held at Ahamad Shah *dargah* in the month of Moharrum annually when nearly 2,000 people assemble. *Urus* is held at Jangli Sab *dargah* in the month of Rajjab when about 5,000 people assemble. The Malliksab *dargah* atop the hill is housed in an old building. The lintel of this had a figure, now erased. Nearby is another *dargah* of Madarsab, new one, without roof. The hill is fortified. The place also has a Catholic Church built recently. Gokak is renowned for its fine wooden handicrafts of Gokak toys, and also sweet meat *karadantu*. Nearby are fine picnic spots like Yogikolla, Bhairavikolla, Karevvanakolla and Yellavvanakolla all around Gokak.

Gokak Falls (Gokak tq, P: 11,517; six km from Gokak), located right on main road is a celebrated tourist centre in the district. The place is also approachable from Dhupdal village (three km) through a low level bridge which is closed during rainy season. The river Ghataprabha after a winding course of a long route takes a leap of 52 metres over the sand-stone cliff amidst a picturesque gorge of the rugged valley. "Except in width and colour of the water, the general features of the fall, its height, shape and rapidity above are

much like those of Niagara". The falls are horse-shoe shaped at the crest, with a flood breadth of 177 metres. During the rainy season, the thick reddish brown water sweeps far over the brink of the cliff with a dull roar which can be heard from some distance. July to September is the season to visit it. The place has industrial importance in the district because of the location of Gokak Mills from 1885. The place has the credit of generating electricity here for the first time in the country in about 1887. The generating station is down below the rocky gorge and there is a ropeway to reach this low lying spot. There is a hanging bridge across the river measuring about 201 metres and the height above the rock bed is 14 metres. One of the interesting features of this place are the beautiful monuments on the either banks of the rocky gorge. The earliest record here is the rock inscription of Damodara Nripa engraved on a rock to the right of the water falls. These two lines in box-headed characters may be assigned to the latter half of 6th C AD and it eulogises Damodara, a king of the Kadamba family. The place, formerly a part of Konnur revenue village, and now under a Notified Area Committee, has temples dedicated to Shanmukha, Mahalingeshwara, Basavanna, and an old structure near Mahalingeshwara. Across the river in the Dhupdal village are temples of Datta, Kadsiddheshwara, Mallikarjuna and another old structure (empty). The Shanmukha is a small shrine, slightly below the ground level in Rashtrakuta style with a small *garbhagriha* having a Linga and Nandi. At the entrance are two stone elephants serving as railings. Near Mahalingeshwara to its right is a beautiful Mahadeva shrine with Rashtrakuta pillars and its *garbhagriha* outer wall has rows of pilaster decorations with turrets atop and has some erotic sculptures. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is in Vesara style with a *shukanasa*. It is clear that this temple is older than the Mahalingeshwara as the sculptures are damaged by weathering. To the left of the Mahalingeshwara is an old temple now entirely covered with tile roof and it is a Later Chalukyan monument. It has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The *navaranga* pillars are in Later Chalukyan style and the *garbhagriha* is empty. There are *motifs* of Yaksha, Yogi, etc seated in a meditating posture on the walls and pillars. Now, it is occupied by a Matha. The Basavanna temple, as locally described, is a fine Shiva temple built in Later Chalukyan style. It has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and an open *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has a Kadambanagara *shikhara*. The *mukhamantapa* has a *kakshasana* and the entire temple is painted with fast oil colours

which has spoiled the beauty of the structure. The huge Mahalingeshwara temple, as it is locally described is called Tatakeshwara in a record of 1153 of Ratta Kartaveerya III found in the temple. It speaks of the grant of a village Kondanur (Konnur) in Kundaragi Kampana to the temple. The record also speaks of two more grants of Kalachuri times. This temple in Later Chalukyan style is a splendid monument of the place and has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a spacious open *mukhamantapa*. It faces the river (north) and is on its *tataka* (bank). It has no *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* has a stellar ground plan with a tall *shikhara* with intricate sculptures of Hindu mythology. Its *mukhamantapa* with *kakshasana* around is very spacious. Outside, to the right of the *pradakshina* is a beautiful tall image of Surya. Under the steps leading to the river is an underground cellar. Across the river, there is a small "Dattamandira" to the right of the hanging bridge. This beautiful monument is in Early Chalukyan style and can be identified as a Durga temple. There is a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa* and a small *mukhamantapa*. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is square shaped in Vesara style with a well defined *shukanasa*. On the backside of the *shikhara* is a seated Durga in high relief. Inside the *mukhamantapa* are fine Early Chalukyan pillars supporting the low ceiling. This ceiling has beautiful carvings of Saptamatrikas with a Kalika image in the centre. The *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga (not of this temple), Surya and a three-faced Mahesha (now called 'Dattatreya') images, all loosely placed over the *panipeetha*. Within the precincts of this temple is another flat roofed shrine with two Early Chalukyan pillars locally called Mallikarjuna. A little far away from this is the huge Kadasiddheshwara temple built perhaps by Early Chalukyas and expanded by later Chalukyas with three *garbhagrihas* (*trikutachala*), *ardhamantapas* (three) and a common *navaranga*. This temple faces the Mahalingeshwara on the northern bank, the central *garbhagriha* facing the south. The *garbhagriha* to the left has a Kadambanagara *shikhara* (partially fallen) and the other two *shikharas* have totally fallen. The *shikhara* has pilaster decorations and sculptures of Varaha, Ganapati, etc and a projecting *shukanasa* has a Nataraja. In the central *shukanasa*, there might have been a dancing Vishnu. These two *garbhagrihas* (one facing the south and the other, west) appear to be later additions made to the original Shivalaya. All the three *garbhagrihas* are having Shivalingas and the ceiling of the *ardhamantapas* have fine carvings of *astadikpalakas* in high relief. The *navaranga* pillars have square as well as rectan-

gular shafts with cushions at the top. The central shrine *pranala* at the exterior has a nude female figure with its vagina used as the outlet. This beautiful temple is not accessible to the public and is under unauthorised occupation. To its east, is another temple in Vijayanagara style, with square Dravidian pillars. It is being used as a godown by some private party. One Vishnu Shastri claims to have located some caves near Gokak Falls. By undertaking necessary conservation work to the temples and providing better tourist facilities, the Gokak Falls can be developed into a fine tourist centre.

Golihalli (Khanapur tq; P 873; 22 km from Khanapur) is a place of rich antiquity. Kirusampagadi, the secondary capital under the Goa Kadambas is identified as modern Golihalli as referred to in a local inscription dated 1160 AD. Hampadevi, queen of Vishnuchitta administered her territory from here. The place has three temples in a row beside the highway dedicated to Kalmeshwara, Rudreshwara and Kotilingeshwara. The Kalmeshwara temple as it is locally called has been mentioned as the Somesvara temple in an inscription dated 1160 AD found at the same temple. The temple has a *garbhagriha* (renovated), a fallen *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. There are pierced windows at the entrance of the *ardhamantapa*. The inscription is built into the wall of the *navaranga*, worn out, and is dated 1160 AD and is of Goa Kadamba Shivachitta. One Chavayya, the minister of the king, installed God Someshwara at Kirusampagadi and also made a land grant, house sites, etc, for the services of the deity. On the same slab is another record also of Shivachitta (dated 1163 AD) making a grant of money collected by way of taxes on various mercantile commodities, by different guilds from various villages, headed by five hundred *swamis* of Ayyavole. The Rudreshwara or Rudraswamy temple as locally called is also built in Later Chalukyan style with square as well as lathe-turned pillars. It has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* with the *navaranga* now fallen. There are pierced windows at the *ardhamantapa*. A beautiful loose sculpture of Shiva and Parvati is found in the *ardhamantapa*. The Kotilingeshwara or Siddhalinga temple as locally called, appears to be originally a Jaina *basti* according to the inscription found in the same temple. The temple has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a dilapidated *navaranga*. The left wall of the *navaranga* has an inscription slab, which states that Mailaladevi the queen of Jayakeshi II and her son Permadideva made a land grant to a Jaina *basti* constructed by one Mallisetti at Kirusamapagadi. To the left

side of the temple is a big tank which might contain many antiquities. The other temples of the village like Maruti, Dyamavva, Maravva, etc, are all recent constructions. The place had a mud fort, now in bad shape. Near the Maruti temple, an image of Kartikeya is seen. Beside the highway are Mahasati and herostones with figures in high relief. The place has a mosque and a *dargha*.

Gunji (Khanapur tq, P 1,672; 13 km from Khanapur) located on the Belgaum-Panaji highway has temples dedicated to Kalmeshwara, Ganapati, Ravalanatha, Mavulidevi (recent and tiled), etc. The Kalmeshwara temple with only a *garbhagriha* appear to be old, as the Shivalinga Pitha has Later Chalukyan features. It has been completely renovated and there is a mound and remains of an old temple are lying all around the area. The Ganapati temple is also recently renovated. It is locally described that this sculpture of Ganapati and that of a Vishnu and a Shivalinga were found beside the temple under a mound. The Shivalinga and Vishnu (of Later Chalukyan style) are placed inside the *garbhagriha* of the Ganapati temple. The Ravalanatha temple is a fine modern cement structure. In front of this temple are placed five herostones. Another tiled Shiva temple in the outskirts of the village has a huge Shivalinga. The *jatra* takes place both at this temple and the Ravalanatha temple during Dasara for five days and nearly 10,000 people assemble. The place has a mosque and a *dargah* ascribed to Gaji Peer and no *urus* is held. *Kiravale* (five km from Gunji) is an important Natha Panthi Centre. It has a Gorakhnatha Matha described as one of the oldest, where Kalabhairava is worshipped by a Natha Pantha Swamiji, hailing from Uttara Pradesh. Another place called *Dongargaon* (seven km from Gunji) has a Matsyendranatha Matha, also described as an old Matha where again Kalabhairava is worshipped by a Swamy who is also from Uttar Pradesh. At *Balewadi* (two km from Dongargaon) there is another Natha Pantha Matha and the place is located near Watra on the Londa-Belgaum road.

Halshi (Khanapur tq, P 3,596; 14 km south-west of Khanapur) called Palasika, Palashi and Halasige in inscriptions, is a place with rich antiquity. The name appears to have been derived from *palasha* in Sanskrit (*Butea frondosa*, Koen; *muttuga* in Kannada). It was the secondary capital of the Early Kadambas (seven copper plates of theirs were located here) and a minor capital under the Goa Kadambas who ruled between 980-1250 AD. It is one of the oldest towns in the district with many monuments. During the days of

Early Kadambas it was a centre of confluence of Jainism, Vaishnavism and Shaivism. It was the headquarters of a very big province called in inscriptions as Halasige-12,000, constituting parts of present Dharwad and Belgaum districts. The place has temples dedicated to Bhuvaraha Narasimha, Kapileswara, Suvarneshwara, Kalmeshwara, Hatakeshwara (Gramadevata), Gokarneshwara and a Jaina *basti*. The Bhuvaraha Narasimha temple is a huge complex built in the Later Chalukyan style, with two *garbhagrihas* facing each other. The temple was originally single shrined, but during later periods another *garbhagriha* was added. The original *garbhagriha* had a two-handed crude image of Narasimha which is placed to the left corner of the *garbhagriha*. A new huge image of seated Narayana is installed in its place. The temple has an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The *ardhamantapa* doorway has fine pierced windows on either sides. The *navaranga* has massive octagonal granite pillars and a circular dancing dias in the centre and the ceiling has an inverted lotus motif. The temple has two entrances, one to the north and the other to the south and the *garbhagriha* is facing east. Though there are two *garbhagrihas* only the main *garbhagriha* of Narayana has a *shikhara* built in Kadambanagara style and is later renovated. Facing the Narayana image is another *garbhagriha* (a later creation) with a standing image of Varaha installed in 1186-87 by Vijayaditya III. A beautiful Surya image is seen to the left of Varaha. There is a fine statue of Narayana (perhaps a later creation) to the right wall of the *ardhamantapa*. The entire temple is on a Jagati which is star-shaped around the *garbhagriha*. Inside the *navaranga* there is a stone inscription in the Nagari script, leaning to the right wall. This record in Sanskrit is dated 1169 AD, and registers a gift of the village Sindavalli. The record mentions that the temple was built by Shivachitta and one Matayogi installed the image of Ananta-Viravikrama Narasimha in 1169 AD at the instance of the King's mother. In the same slab, there is another inscription of Vishnuchitta Vijayaditya 1172 AD recording the gift of a village Bhalika to the deity. To the right wall of the Narasimha temple is another inscription in the 14th century characters (also in Nagari, Kannada language) registering a gift of land to the same God.

The Shankara Narayana temple to the south-east corner of the main temple facing east is a small shrine with a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa*, ceiling of the latter having a beautiful Bhuvaneshwari. The pierced windows on either sides of the *ardhamantapa* have beautiful carvings depicting mythological themes. Adjacent to this

temple are small shrines of Maruti and Garuda. A lone beautiful statue of Lakshminarayana is seen inside the Garuda shrine. Surrounding the main Bhavaraha Narasimha temple, inside the *prakara* are small shrines of *parivara devatas* like Ganapati, Ashtadikpalakas, Mahishamardini, Subramanya, Dakshinamurti, Rati-Manmatha, Vithoba and Yakshi. Within the precincts of the temple is a Matha ascribed to a Shaiva *yogi* (name lost) who is supposed to have lived here a few centuries ago. The annual car festival is held during Ashwayuja Shuddha Poornima (Shige Hunnime) when nearly 10,000 people assemble. The image is carried in a wooden car which has fine carvings.

The Kapileshwara temple built in the Later Chalukyan style on the Nagargali road amidst fields has a fallen *garbhagriha* and the remains of a ruined *navaranga*. Inside the *garbhagriha* is a huge Shivalinga and loose sculptures of Mahishamardini and a *dwarapalaka*. Facing the temple is a small tank on the bank of which are two mounds with antiquities. One of the mounds has a sculpture of Adishesha, half-visible above the ground. The Suvarneshwara temple (at the outskirts of the village) also of the same style has a *navaranga*, *ardhamantapa* and a *garbhagriha*. The roof of the *navaranga* is completely fallen, but pillars are intact. The pillars are huge and have square as well as circular cross sections. The *navaranga* has three entrances and there are stone elephants on either sides of the main entrance. The surroundings of the temple have many mounds with antiquities. Within the precincts of this temple is a stone building (locally described as a *matha*) which is below the ground level and the roof portion is visible. The Kalmeshwara temple inside the mud fort is facing the east and built in the Later Chalukyan style. It has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a fallen *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* has a huge Shivalinga and there is no *shikhara*. A loose Saptamatrika panel is kept leaning to the left wall of the *ardhamantapa*, the ceiling of which has a Bhuvaneshwari. Facing the *garbhagriha* is a huge Nandi. Inside the *navaranga* (no ceiling) which has massive pillars, is one image of Ganapati (of later times). There are three entrances to the *navaranga* with stone elephants at the main entrance serving as railings. Many antiquities are strewn all over the area and there are many mounds in the front yard of the temple. The *kakshasana* parapets have many floral carvings on them. The ground plan of the *garbhagriha* is star shaped. The area is believed to have housed the palace.

The Hatakeshwara temple in the Harijangalli has only a fallen *garbhagriha* without *shikhara* and an *ardhamantapa*, whose entrance has pierced windows. There are remains of a fallen *navaranga* and a spacious *mukhamantapa*. The *kakshasana* around the *mukhamantapa* is in good condition. The pillar remains and many other antiquities are hidden beneath a big mound in front of the temple. One of the earliest monuments in the place is the Jaina *basti*, which is referred to in inscriptions as Jinalaya. According to the Halshi plates of Mrigesha Varman (Early Kadamba ruler) this *basti* was built by him during the 5th century AD to herald the victory over the family of Tunga-Ganga which finally lead to the decline of the Pallavas of Kanchi. Another copper plate of Kadamba Ravi Varma also gives further grants to the Jinalaya at Halshi. It registers a gift of land called Kardamapati at Palasika for the anointment of God Jina. Yet another copper plate of the same king also registers a land grant to Jinendra for having obtained the favour at the feet of the mother of Damakirti. But, at present the Jinalaya is in a highly dilapidated condition. The *garbhagriha* is empty. The place has a mosque (tiled structure) locally called Jamia Masjid and to the left side of the mosque is a *dargah* ascribed to Peer Syed Nuruddin-Quadri. There is also Roman Catholic Church built recently. *Ramateertha* (four km from Halshi) located atop a small hillock is a fine picnic spot. One has to walk the distance and climb the hillock through an irregular rocky route in order to reach this place. Atop the hillock are the two temples of Rameshwara and Veerabhadra, which are built in the Later Chalukyan style. Both these temples are built on the banks of a rocky stream locally described as Ramateertha. The Rameshwara temple, facing east has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and an open *mukhamantapa*. The *shukanasa* has a *simhalalata motif*. There is a *kakshasana* surrounding the *mukhamantapa* covered with parapets which are covered by slanting *chajjas* as the extension of the ceiling. Inside the *ardhamantapa* are kept fine sculptures of Mahishamardini, Adishesha, Ganapati (later times) and Shanmukha. In front of this temple to the right is the small shrine of Suryanarayana (locally described as Veerabhadra) facing north. The temple has a small *garbhagriha* (with a fine Surya sculpture), an *ardhamantapa* with a broken sculpture of Saptamatrikas. On the opposite bank of the stream (Ramteertha) are the remains of a temple, where broken images of Veerabhadra, Saptamatrikas and others are placed. Behind this temple in between several huge rocks is a natural cave opening. One has to slowly crawl through a narrow passage for about three to five metres and

afterwards the cave widens so as to allow one to stand up to witness a spacious hall measuring about 6 metres×8 metres. The corner of the hall has a *peetha* (brick and mud) described as the place [where a *yogi* used to meditate. One more cave opening here is not easily accessible. From this tall hill one can witness the captivating aerial scenes of the Sahyadri ranges. Given necessary amenities Halshi and its surroundings can become a fine tourist complex.

Handibadagnatha (Khanapur tq, 24 km from Khanapur) a celebrated Nathapanthi centre is situated atop a huge hill which is more than about 650 metres high. To reach this beautiful spot one has to travel on the Khanapur-Londa road upto Kumbarda and take deviation to the left to walk in an irregular forest route for about five km in a serpentine fashion. The Matha, founded by the Nathapanthis about 900 years ago at this place is called the Handibadagnatha Matha. There is a wooden structure with a profusely carved doorway said to have been renovated by Rani Chennamma of Kittur. The *garbaagriha* has the statue of Handibadaganatha, seated on a horse, resembling Revantha. It is said that the statue was installed by Parashurama. The temple has a *garbhagriha*, a *navaranga* with two sun windows in the ceiling and a *mukhamantapa* with enclosures all round. Opposite the *navaranga* facing Handibadagnatha image is the statue of Kalabhairava. To the right passage of the *pradakshina* (outside) is a natural cave opening below a huge rock and one has to crawl for a distance of about ten feet to reach a small hall with limited height. In its centre is an earthen pot with a lid, placed over a heap of clay and the belief is that water in this pot never dries up and is said to have been there from 600 years ago. Perhaps, this pot gave the name 'Handi' as the prefix to the God 'Badaganatha'. According to tradition Badaga(North)natha Swamiji is said to have come from Babak Bukara near Kabul along with other Nathapanthis on their way to Kadri (Mangalore, DK).

The belief is that once in 12 years several Nathapantha Sanyasis come walking (traditionally called Jundi Yatra) from Haridwar to Kadri (DK), each carrying a pot of holy water of the Ganga; in case the pot brakes at any place the Swamiji should stay there. Badaganatha had to stay at this place near Kumbarda as the holy pot broke here. Sangolli Rayanna, while on revolt had taken shelter at this secluded place in hilly forests. During the annual *jatra* held at Shivaratri nearly 10,000 people of all communities assemble. The Matha houses one or two Nathapanthi *swamis* hailing from Uttar

Pradesh. Viewing from the top of this hillock one can witness the enchanting ever-green hill ranges and the natural landscape.

Hattargi (Hukeri tq, 12 km from Hukeri) on the Pune-Bangalore highway has temples dedicated to Shikhareshwara, Kalmeshwara, Lakshmi, Parameshwara, Hanumanta, Brahmadeva and Siddheshwara. The Shikhareshwara temple is a beautiful Later Chalukyan monument and has a *trikutachala* but only two *garbhagrihas* remain and the one to the left of the central *garbhagriha* is totally fallen. The *garbhagriha* has a *rekhanagara shikhara*, the only *shikhara* of the kind in the district. The main *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga and the other one is empty. An unpublished inscription slab in this temple is reported to be moved to Hukeri, but could not be traced. The Kalmeshwara temple is another Later Chalukyan monument with a *garbhagriha*, *ardhamantapa*, and a *navaranga* (with no ceiling). In front of this temple is a herostone and an image of Surya and within the precincts of this temple is a small Ramalingeshwara shrine below the ground level. The Veerabhadra temple has remains of a fallen Later Chalukyan temple. The Parameshwara temple has two herostones built into the wall. Inside the *navaranga* are placed a Saptamatrika slab and an image of Shiva-Parvati (recent statue). The temple is recently renovated. The Brahmadeva temple is an ordinary stone structure. Near the Veerabhadra is a broken Linga with a Chalukyan *panipeetha*. The annual *jatra* in honour of Veerabhadra (*gramadevata*) is held after Yugadi Padya when about 5,000 people assemble. In the cemetery are small shrines of a Shiva and Brahma. The former temple is below the ground and latter has a Chalukyan Surya statue measuring about 1.5 metre in height. The place has a mosque.

Hirebagewadi (Belgaum tq, P 8,398 ; 19 km from Belgaum) has temples dedicated to Prabhudevaru, Veerabhadra (old), Belli Basavanna and Gramadevate. The Prabhudevaragudi is described as built in memory of Allama Prabhu's visit to the place. Now it is under repair. The Hirebagewadi plates of Yadava Kannaradeva dated 1249 AD (Nagari) records the confirmation of the King at the request of his Minister Chaudisetti of the grant of a village Tamrapuri in Venugrama Desha to 110 brahmanas which had been made by the Mahamatya Malliseṭṭy in the presence of God Vishnu at Pundarika Kshetra (Pandharpur, Sholapur district). In the Harijan Keri are small shrines of Durgevva and Marevva. The place has a Nijagunappana Matha. A small *gadduge* of Desai has near that two herostones. Near the Maruti shrine is a Mahasati stone. The

Veerabhadra is an old Chalukyan shrine now renovated. The place also has Nagendraswamy Shivayogi Matha who hailed from Tarihal and is described as died here in 1960. He has authored *kalajnana* texts. Many herostones of the place are said to have been taken to Kittur Museum. The *jatra* of Belli Basavanna is held during Yugadi which attracts about 10,000 people. The place has two mosques and a *dargah* ascribed to Sharif Sayed Mohamed Gouse Khadri (hailed from Arkad); and the *urus* is held after fifteen days of the *jatra* when about 25,000 people assemble. The *peer* is described as a desciple of Hazarath Shah Khadri. The followers of the *peer* are drawn from different parts of the country (mostly Hindus) from places like Konkan, Maharashtra, etc. The land for the *dargah* was granted by Desai of Hire Bagewadi.

Hooli (Parasgad tq, P: 4,913; nine km from Saundatti), a place with rich antiquity and is perhaps one of the oldest towns in the district. This ancient *agrahara* town has a number of Later Chalukyan temples. The placename has been mentioned as Puli in a record dated 1181 AD found in the Panchalinga temple of the same place. It has also been mentioned variedly as Poovalli, Pooligrama, Poolipura, Puli Agrahara, Mahagrahara Puli, Chudamani Puli, etc. It had 1,000 scholarly *mahajanas*, perhaps 100 each in its various streets like Ghaisasageri, Kalasavalligeri, Shiveyageri, Raviyanageri, Kokkulageri, Kattiyageri, Yerandageri, etc. The earliest record of the place are the copper plates of Badami Chalukya period which states that at the behest of the king Sendraka Ravisakti, Mangalesha made grants to the temple of Shantinatha in the village Kiruvattakere which was under his authority. The celebrated poet Chikkananjasha belonged to this place who authored *Raghavanka Kavya* and mentions the place as Puvali. Hooli was a celebrated Kalamukha centre as a record in Madaneshwara temple gives its *guru parampara* from Pulidevaru. These saints excelled in grammar, *vyakarna*, *tarka* and imparted learning. One of the striking monuments of the place is the huge Panchalingeshwara temple. The temple has four inscriptions ie, two slabs in the *navaranga* and two outside, of which one is broken (illegible). The slab set up in the *navaranga* is dated 1181 AD of Ahavamalladeva, son of Bijjala and is partially damaged. It records a gift of land for the water shed (Aravattige). It also records gifts of lands to the God Tiguleshwara and for the renovation of the town hall. A second slab set up in the same temple of Tribhuvana-malladeva (Vikramaditya VI) is dated Saka 1084 (*EI XVIII* p 208). A third slab set up outside the temple is of the same prince and

is damaged. The temple has a large outer *mukhamantapa* an inner *mukhamantapa* with a *trikutachala* (in a row) at the back and one *garbhagriha* each on the other two sides, making a total of five. This was originally a Jaina *basti* as the lintels of the *garbhagrihas* have partially erased Tirthankaras. The Badami Chalukya record had referred perhaps to this. The central *garbhagriha* to its right has small Mantapas where images of Ganapati and Vishnu are enshrined. Two pillars of the outer *mukhamantapa* have Kannada inscriptions. Some of the ceilings have inverted lotus in the centre, but a few of them are also plain. The *navaranga* has a Saptamatrika slab and images of Bhairava, Vishnu, a Tirthankara, Ranganatha and Varaha, etc. The outer *mukhamantapa* has *kakshasana* and the *shikharas* over *garbhagrihas* are in Kadambanagara style, renovated.

The other temples of the place are Andhakeshwara, Tarakeshwara, Banashankari, Madaneshwara, Dakshina Kashi Vishveshwara, Rameshwara, Narayana, Veerabhadra, Kalmeshwara, Kere Siddheshwara and Agastyeshwara. The Andhakeshwara temple on the bank of the local tank (Nagarabhavi) is a fine *dwikutachalas* in Later Chalukyan style. Its doorway has intricate carvings of floral designs and a Gajalakshmi on its lintel. There are two *ardhamantapas* in front of the *garbhagrihas* of which one has a *kadambanagara shikhara*. The *navaranga* pillars are polished and lathe turned. The premises of the temples has four inscriptions one of Chalukya Tribhuvamalla, another of Kalachuri Tribhuvanamalla and two others of Chalukya Someshwara. Behind this is the temple of Tarakeshwara, which has a *mukhamantapa* with a *kakshasana* (fallen), a close *navaranga* and a *garbhagriha*. The *garbhagriha* has a *Kadambanagara shikhara* with a *shukanasa*. Entrance of the *navaranga* has fine dancing couple and Nagakanya couple all in a series. Above the entrance of the *garbhagriha* are a series of players of musical instruments. Near the Tarakeshwara temple are three herostones of which one dated Saka 907 records the death in a fight of Pergade Padapayya and Pergade Vittappaiyya. Behind this is a renovated Banashankari temple with Vijayanagara image. Two inscription stones are below the ground. The Madaneshwara temple also called Karigudi has an open *mukhamantapa*, a *navaranga*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *garbhagriha*. Near the Hooligudda are some lathe turned pillars and a Yajnyakunda in front of it. The Dakshina Kashi Vishveshwara temple on the bank of the tank is another Later Chalukyan monument. The pillars of the *navaranga* have peculiar shape with broad base and two of them have iron rings atop. Next to it is another small shrine of Kalme-

shwara in the same style. The Rameshwara temple nearby has a Vishnu image on the lintel of the *garbhagriha*. Two more shrines are seen on the tank opposite to Kashivishveshwara, the Kere Siddheshwara (a *trikutachala* in Vijayanagar style) and the Narayana (ordinary). The Agastyeshwara Gudi to the east of the tank bund is in Dravidian style with a *mukhamantapa*, *navaranga* and a *garbhagriha*. One inscription slab built into the wall is of Kalachuri Bijjala dated 1162. Above this are fine sculptures of Vishnu (*Sheshashayana*), Brahma, Lakshmi and Bhudevi. The drinking water for the village is pumped from this big tank. Nearby is the Veerabhadra temple, renovated and has three inscription slabs two having Tirthankaras at the top. One of them speaks of one Lacchiabbe building a *basti* in 1042 and granting land. Second of 1045 announces another grant to the *basti* by one Nemanna. Third dated 1097 speaks of the renovation of a Vishnu temple at Hooli. The place has the Sambayyana Matha, Hire Matha, Shila Matha (Rambhapuri), Siddhananjesha Matha and Bhrihan Matha. The Sambayyana Matha also called Hooli Ajjana Matha was founded by one Sri Umeshwara Shivacharya. It has branches at Enagi and Sutgatti. The Hirematha (oldest) was founded by Swami Neelakantha Shivacharya. There is also the Panchavannige Kashi Jangama Matha and Shivayogi Ashrama Matha. It also has holy ponds like Nirmala Tirtha (Hudeda Bhavi), Nagara Bhavi and Manikya Tirtha. The place has a fort built in 1674, ascribed to Shivaji. The Harimandira of the place, built by the Warkaris recently has the bust of one of the devotees, Venkareddi Hooli, a famous freedom fighter of the place.

Hukeri (tq hq, P 15,545 ; 48 km from Belgaum) is a place of considerable antiquity. Aetioloical studies indicate that the place name Hukeri is supposed to have been derived from 'Huvinakeri' (street of flowers). During Adilshahi times good quality roses grown here were taken to Bijapur. The recorded history of this place begins from the 14th century, but in and around Hukeri there are evidences to prove the existence of the place even earlier and influence of Jainism and Shaivism. In 1347 the name of the Amir of Hukeri occurs in the list of the new nobility. In about 1500 AD Hukeri and its neighbourhood were under the charge of one Fateh Bahadur, a captain of one thousand horses. In 1502 it came under Yusuf Adil Shah who administered it through one Ain-ul-mulk Gilani. During his rule (lasted for 40 years) he built the Hukeri Fort and the largest of the Hukeri tombs. He was succeeded by his brother Fateh-Mulk (1547-1568) in whose time a third tomb to the east was built. The

successors of Fateh Mulk were two Bijapur officers Ranadaula Khan and his son Rustam Zaman, notable figures. Rustam built the Chini Gumat and the fine Kadam Rasul mosque (near bus stand) in 1680. On Rustam's promotion to Miraj, Hukeri with (Ullagaddi) Khanapur was given to one Abdul Kharid. Kharid was dethroned by the Raja of Panhala. Later Raja of Panhala died in 1643 and an attempt to secure the succession for a surviving son failed. From 1668 to 1686 Hukeri is said to have been held by Mudhol Ghorpade. Shivaji tried to capture it. After the fall of Bijapur, the entire region was under the Marathas. Hukeri was under the Desais of Vantmuri. In 1763 Madhavarao Peshwa captured Hukeri and handed it over to Kolhapur, but soon withdrew it from Kolhapur and in 1770 appointed his own Mamlatdar. In 1804 Hukeri with Chikodi and Manoli sub-divisions (taluks) were given by the Peshwa to the Nipani Desai as reward for the help he had rendered to General Wellesly. Later it came under British as a Mahal till it was made a taluk in 1907.

The Muslim monuments of Hukeri are interesting to note. It has mosques like the Jamia (oldest), Janana, Kali, Kadam Rasul, Bagwan, Momeen, Taleban (new Gajabarwadi), Mokhasi and the Ganjul Bahar. The Jamia Masjid has fine wooden engraved Mihrab. The Kadam Rasul mosque was built in 1680, has *minars* (in front) and a big hemispherical dome in the centre. It has a stone on which the Prophet (Rasul) is believed to have stepped, and is built by Rustum Zaman. The Kali-Masjid in Saudagar Mohalla has a Persian inscription above the entrance which states that Mansur Khan, an officer under Ain-ul-Mulk demolished a temple and laid the foundation of this mosque in 1582 AD and completed it in 1585. Hukeri has *dargahs* ascribed to a lady Mansahib (with inscription of 1568), Hamidu'd-Din (near Gajabarwadi Ganjul Bahar Mosque), Alam Bukhari (in the precincts of Jamia Masjid), Karim Bhasha (near Mecca or Janana mosque) and of Ayesha Sultana (daughter of Feroze Shah Bahmani). The *urus* here is held at the Mansahib *dargah* in the month of Rabi-ul-Avval when about 1,000 people assemble. The *dargah* of Shah Hamidu'd-Din has an Arabic inscription to the south wall which contains throne verse and is in characters of about 15th century. The Kadam Rasul has an Arabic inscription on its sarcophagus which reads 'Ya Allah', 'Ya Muhammad' in very late characters. The Alam Bukhari Dargah near Jami Masjid also has an Arabic inscription which contains throne verse and is in characters of about the 15th century. A loose slab in the Munsiff's Court of

Ali Adil Shah I is dated 1561 in Persian is badly damaged, but tries to record the completion of some lofty structure. Another loose slab on the brink of a ruined step-well in Pir-Ka-Mala also in Persian records the text of Mahdar (decision by assembly) made by the *mahajanas* and *balotiyan* (Balutedars) of Hukeri to the effect that one *chawar* land of Jaisetti situated in the vicinity of Karanja (fountain providing drinking water to town) and the guest house (*mehman khana*) constructed for public use by Mansur Khan. A Marathi version of the record is also seen. The place has five more such fountains with tanks built around them. The larger tomb here was built by Ain-ul-Mulk in 1509, but he was not buried here. The small *gummat* was constructed by his brother Fateh-ul-Mulk in 1555. The fort was constructed by Ain-ul-Mulk in 1505. The other two *dargahs* (empty) are also used for Government purposes. Of these, Chini Gumat with glazed tiles was built by Rustam Zaman. At Gajabarwadi is the *dargah* of Gajbarsaheb, built in about 1498 by Ketagauda, Desai of Nanadi.

The place has Mathas like Shivamoggi Matha, Kundargi Matha, Gadduge Matha, Niluvangi Matha, Bagewadi Matha, Galatag Matha, Budihal Matha, Kallayyana Matha, Gundagi Matha, Bhandari Matha, Haveri Matha and Mallesha Matha. The *gramadevata* is Maruti whose image is one metre tall. Ishwara temple in Gajbarwadi is a recent reconstruction. There is an old temple of Someshwara and nearby is a small shrine of Kalabhairava in dilapidated condition. There is a Vithala Mandir of Vijayanagara times and a herostone near which there are some Later Chalukyan antiquities. There is another Maruti temple (near Post Office). There are three Jaina Bastis two in the town, and one outside which is built in 17th century. The Adinatha Basti and Parshwanatha Basti are side by side. Images of both the Bastis have *makaratorana* in their *prabhavalis* indicating their antiquity. A stone lying inside the fort (the old Munsiff office) mentions "Tri-kirti Yapanecya Sangha" and is in characters of 12th century. An unpublished Nagari inscription is found near the Vithala Mandira in about 15th-16th century characters.

Inchal (Parasgad tq, P: 5,080; 45 km from Saundatti and six km from Bailhongal) has temples called the Karigudi or Ramalinga, Durgavva, Veerabhadra, Dyamavva, Hanumanta, Kalmeshwara or Bhairaveshwara, Nagalingeshwara and Mallaiah. The Karigudi or Ramalinga temple in a field is a Chalukyan *trikutachala* with three

garbhagrihas and a *navaranga*, but there is no *mukhamantapa*. The central *garbhagriha* has an *ardhamantapa* but the Kadambanagara *shikhara* above the former is in bad shape. A 14th century inscription slab is lying near this temple, beginning with invocation of God Gavareshwara and referring to Sivasihmasana. The Bankanatha amidst fields is another Later Chalukyan temple with a *garbhagriha* an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. In front of the temple is a Nandi Mantapa (with inscription) but there is no *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has a later renovated octagonal stepped *shikhara*. The *navaranga* has three entrances. Outside the temple, in and around a small pond, are antiquities like Early Chalukyan and Vijayanagar pillars of a fallen temple. In the precincts of the temple is a small shrine of Ganapati, the standing image which is damaged but restored, in a standing posture, measuring about one metre. The *garbhagriha* of this temple is little lower than the ground level. Near the *deepsthambha* is a seated male life-size image whose head is lost but it is very beautiful. The Durgavva temple in the village proper is a double shrined monument and one of it has two images of Mahishamardini. Near the Veerabhadra temple are remains of a Bakavvangudi where sculptures of Bakavva, Ganapati, Uma Maheshwara and a herostone are found. The Dyamavva temple has a Jaina inscription (unpublished) in a very bad shape. Two wooden images are enshrined and many pieces of Later Chalukyan sculptures are found lying near it. The Hanumanta temple has many old images, of Vishnu, Ganapati, two Dwarapalakas (in Rashtrakuta style) and a herostone (opposite the temple). Nearby, on the road side is a broken Surya image. The Kalmeshwara or Bhairaveshwara is a small Later Chalukyan shrine with many antiquities like broken Ganapati, Mahasati stone and a *nishidhi* stone with inscription. Among the remains is a lintel of a fallen temple which has a Jaina Tirthankara with Chauri-bearers on it. The inscription here is of Tribhuvanamalla, begins with a homage to Trimurti and ends abruptly after giving the king's prefixes and refers to Vijayaditya. The Nagalingeshwara is just a huge Linga placed in an open ground in the premises of a fallen temple. The Mallaiiah temple has relief sculptures of Shiva-parvati in Vijayanagara style. The place has a Shivayogeswara Sadhu (Adwaita) Matha founded by saint Shivappa about 200 years ago and they run a Junior College and a high school. On the entrance of the Matha, a Kannada inscription slab is fixed beside the steps. The car festival in honour of Shivayogi is held for seven days during Ugadi when about 10,000 people assemble.

Itagi (Khanapur tq, P: 6,302; 22 km from Khanapur) is a place of considerable antiquity. A stone inscription set up in the Village Chavadi is very much damaged and is in characters of about 13th century AD. The place has temples dedicated to Narayana, Kalmeshwara, Ramalingeshwara, Hanumanta (two), Mallikarjuna, Durdundeeshwara, Lakshmidēvi, Veerabhadra, Akkamahadevi, Basavanna, a Virakta Matha etc. The Narayana temple which has fallen, is being completely renovated, appears to be a Later Chalukyan temple. The Narayana statue which is about 1.5 metre is a typical Later Chalukyan creation with *makaratoranas* in the *prabhavali*. This standing image is quite impressive. There are pillars and doorways of the old temple strewn all over. It also has an unpublished inscription slab fallen on the ground, broken into two. The Kalmeshwara temple is locally described as built by Mallasarja of Kittur. It has fine wooden pillars and profusely carved doorway depicting mythological scenes of *dashavatara* and an orchestra group with impressive dress and hair styles. The Ramalingeshwara temple is located on the other bank of the local tank, described as Talvarkoppa, appears to be considerably old. The place also has a mosque built recently.

Jamboti (Khanapur tq, P: 1,980; 17 km Khanapur) is a fine picnic spot situated atop an ever-green hilly forest surroundings. The traditional belief is that it was the birth place of Jambavati the daughter of Jambuvanta. Bears were once abundant in the forests surrounding the place. In 1820 Dr Marshall who visited the place noted that it was ruled by a Maratha *sardesai* named Venkata Rao. Nanasaheb, father of Venkat Rao has noted in his diary that Jamboti forest was full of tigers and every year he generally killed several of them. The place has a forest IB in enchanting surroundings, the new *peth* and the old village where the Desai's *wada* is seen. The Inspection Bungalow was built in 1914, and it is after this that the new *peth* of merchants called Rampurpeth came into existence. The *peth* area has a Rama Mandira, a recent structure with a spacious hall and marble images of Rama, Seeta and Lakshmana. Ramanavami is observed with a *jatra* here when nearly 1,000 people assemble. The place has a Roman Catholic Church and mosque (both recent). Jamboti is a midway to reach Kankumbi, Chorla and the Vajrapoha Falls. Another highway is being contemplated connecting Goa with Belgaum *via* Chorla, Jamboti etc. This was the transit point to collect customs between Goa and Belgaum

Jugal (Athani tq, P: 6,167; 45 km from Athani) is located on the bank of the Krishna. The place is associated with a temple called Yugaladevi, identified with Parvati. But the temple is not seen now. Some say that the Goddess is identified with Masabti. The place has now temples dedicated to Mallikarjuna and Hanumanta. There is an Adinatha Basti (recent). A branch of the Yadur Kadasiddeshwara Matha is also there. Two inscriptions were located in the place, one set up near a private house is of Shilahara Vijayaditya ruling from Valavada in characters of about 12th C. Another fragment, placed in the Village Panchayat Office, is of the same family. The place has a *dargah* of a lady, Masabti and the *urus* is held in the month of Rajjab when a huge gathering is seen. Masabti is described as the wife of the *peer* at the *dargah* of Miraj, and both hailed from Bidar. Across the river Krishna (two km from Jugal) towards north (in Maharashtra) is the celebrated pilgrim centre Khidrapur which has a huge and marvelous Later Chalukyan monument in honour of Kopeshwar (or Kopnath).

Kabbur (Chikodi tq, P: 9,271; 19 km from Chikodi) has been referred as Piriya Agrahara Karburu in a record of Ratta Kartavirya dated Saka 1126, found on a pillar in the Kalmeshwara temple of the same place. The placename might have originated from *karbu* (*kabbu*) sugarcane, which is even today grown in the area. The place has a huge Kalmeshwara temple in Later Chalukyan style with three *garbhagrihas* (*trikutachala*), a spacious *navaranga* and a separate spacious *mukhamantapa*. All the three *garbhagrihas* have Kadambanagara *shikharas* with *shukanasa* projecting from them. One of the pillars of the *navaranga* has an inscription dated Saka 1126 of Ratta Kartavirya ruling from Venugrama and records a gift of money derived from the levy on the sale of horses to God Svayambhudeva Chakravarti Kalidevaraswami of Piriya Agrahara Karburu. Other temples of the place are Siddheshwara (big), Bhutala, Vithala, Itraya and Lakshmi-gudi. The Siddheshwara *jatra* is held once in three years in Shravana when about 5,000 people assemble. In the outskirts of the village amidst fields is a Vishnu temple built in 1648 AD according to a *nagari* inscription found near the temple. The sculptor was one Krishna, belonging to Pandurangapura (Pandharpur). The village proper has an Adinatha Basti (recent). There is also a fine mosque (old) of Adilshahi times and a *dargah* (name lost).

Kadrolli (Sampgaon tq, P: 3,618; 19 km from Bailhongal) is a place with considerable antiquity. The placename is mentioned as

Kadaravalli in two records of the place dated Saka 1075 AD and 1098 AD of Chalukyan ruler Bhuvanaikamalla and Tribhuvanamalla respectively. The placename ascribed to a fight (*kadana*) between Chennabasavanna and Kalachuri army appears to be not correct as it was so named even earlier. The place has temples of Veerabhadra, Hanumantadeva, Dyamavva and Rudradeva. The Veerabhadra temple (completely renovated) has three inscriptions and some Chalukyan antiquities. The one slab set up in front of the Veerabhadra temple is dated 1075 AD of Chalukya Bhuvanaika Malla (Someshwara II) records the remittance annually for the *angabhoga* of the deity Sankaradeva of Kadaravalli by one Keshavaditya. Another slab at the same place dated 1098 of Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramaditya VI) states one Arikesarideva of the Ganga family was administering the Manneya of Kadaravalli-30. It also registers cash grants to the deity Rameshwaradeva by Tardavadi Indayya of Kadaravalli. There is one more inscription on a slab, not published, with its face hidden, near the temple. Another slab set up on the bank of the Malaprabha also of Chalukya Tribhuvanamalla (no date) is incomplete. The Parshwanatha image of the place is said to have been preserved in the Kittur Museum. The place has Adrishyananda Matha (Lingayat) also called Seema Matha and Khandoba Sadhu Matha (Sri Rama Mandira). The Veerabhadra *jatra* is held on the Basava Jayanti day. The place also has a mosque (recent).

Kagwad (Athani tq, P: 9,828; 30 km from Athani), approachable from Shedbal Railway Station is a place with considerable antiquity. Its placename is attributed to the local deity Kaggodaraya, a Jaina deity. But a village (*bada*) with red soil (*kaga* or *masari*) appears to be the origin of the placename. The place has temples dedicated to Kaggodaraya (Jaina), Ganapati, Maruti and Santubai. The Kaggodaraya temple (also *basti*) has a renovated *mukhamantapa* and a *garbhagriha*. The *garbhagriha* has images of Kaggodaraya along with his female companion Kalamma. (Some identify these with Brahmanatha and Padmavati). There are many Jaina images in bronze. Lingayats are priests here. To the left of the *garbhagriha* is a cave opening leading to a underground chamber. One has to slowly descend for nearly five metres to reach a small hall in front of another *garbhagriha* and it is the *navaranga* of another *basti*. There is an image of Parshwanatha placed above a renovated *panipeetha*. To the left of the image is another cave opening leading to another underground chamber. One has to descend slowly for another five metres to reach another small hall in front of which is another small passage leading

to a second *garbhagriha*. The *garbhagriha* has a seated image of Shantinatha, about one and half metre tall. The image is placed on a renovated *panipeetha*. The small *navaranga* in front has Chalukyan pillars. To the right wall of the *navaranga* is a small inscription (Nishidhi) slab, dated Saka 1314 (other details not clear). There are three more such chambers underground, the local people say, but the subsequent passage is closed. Near the Maruti temple is the newly constructed Panchayat building and while excavating its foundation a buried stone structure (a dwelling house) was noticed. It is not explored. The Santoobai (regarded as sister of Kaggodaraya) temple is a tiled structure with a *garbhagriha* which has a seated female deity. The Devi is worshipped especially by young mothers with their newly born child. Annual *jatra* here takes place during Magha (a cattle fair is also held) which attracts nearly 10,000 people. To the left side of the Santoobai temple is a small shrine of Kirkirappa. The image is in seated posture and the temple is also locally called Ayyappaswami. The place has a branch of Inchageri Matha and the *samadhi* of Brahmananda Maharaj. There are two mosques. In the *wada* of the Patwardhan family is a small shrine of Maruti. The Patwardhans were related to the Miraj family, and their *saranjam* lapsed to the British in 1857.

Kakati (Belgaum tq, P: 5,239; 10 km from Belgaum) situated on the Pune-Bangalore highway is the birth place of Rani Chennamma of Kittur. The place is mentioned as 'Kakatiyabada' in a record dated 1250 AD from Mamadapur (Gokak tq) of Yadava Kanharadeva. There is a view that the Warangal Kakatiyas hailed from this place. The place has an old *wada*, Chennamma's parental residence of the Kakati Desais. The place has temples dedicated to Siddheshwara (being renovated), Kalmeshwara, Lakshmi and Maruti. Off the highway there is a hill fort with a watch tower at an elevated place. The place has a mosque (recent).

Kakkeri (Khanapur tq, P 3,186; 30 km from Khanapur), situated on the Khanapur-Haliyal road and 10 km from Alnawar station is associated with famous Veerashaiva *sharana* Dohara Kakkayya, who is believed to have died here in a scuffle with Kalachuri army on his way to Ulvi from Kalyana in the company of Chennabasavanna. His *gadduge* (concrete structure) amidst the fields stands testimony to this. The *gadduge* has a small *garbhagriha* which has a considerably old seated stone image of Kakkayya with Chauri bearers on both the sides. He is engaged in Linga worship.

Outside this *gadduge* is a huge interesting herostone which has four stages. In the lower panel war scene and a fort are depicted. In the second panel, a person is carried in a planquin with a *chatra* in the background, indicating a prince being carried, accompanied by Chauri bearers. In the top panel is the Kailasa scene and the female hand of a Mahasati. Another herostone, a Ganapati statue and another small inscription, mostly worn out are all lying near the herostone. Annual *jatra* at the *samadhi* is held during Shivaratri for three days when nearly 5,000 people assemble and many marriages also take place. Near this *gadduge* is a huge Prajnodaya Ashrama (built recently), which is headed by a *virakte*. The place also has other temples like Veerabhadra, Basavanna, Maravva, Mookamma, Durgavva and the Adavi Siddheshwar Matha. The Veerabhadra temple has two Uma Maheshwara sculptures. There are two old temples, one is locally called Bishtadevi, built in Indo-Sarcenic style with a dome, where a herostone is worshipped and has many other sculptures all around. These are built at least three centuries ago. The other one is in a dilapidated condition with no deity and no roofing. The Bishtadevi *jatra* is held once in a year for two days when about 15,000 people assemble. The place has a Catholic church locally called St Anthony's Church. There is also a recently built mosque.

Kalabhavi (Sampgaon tq, P: 1,809; 18 km from Bailhongal) is a place with considerable antiquity. The placename must have been ancient Kummudavada as mentioned in a local record and identified by Dr Fleet. The place has a *basti* dedicated to Adinatha, now an ordinary structure. But the image, two meters high, of seated Adinatha in Later Chalukyan style has a *prabhavali* with Chouribearers and *mukkode*. In front of the *basti* is a partly broken inscription slab dated 814-15 AD which speaks of a grant made by Ganga Shivamara II in the days of Amoghavarsha I to the Kummudavada Jinalaya situated in Kadaravalli-30. Other temples of the place are of Ramalinga, Kalmeshwara, Dyamavva, Maruti and Vithala (modern). The Ramalinga temple, renovated with brick has many antiquities like a Saptamatrika panel, broken image parts and a broken inscription slab. The inscription slab badly damaged contains a grant of 300 *kamma* of land to some temple situated in Kummudavada. The Kalmeshwara temple, renovated in 1986 has a broken image of Shiva-Parvati. The Dyamavva temple has an eight-handed Mahishamardini image of Vijayanagara times. The newly built Maruti temple has on its walls many antiquities like

images of Surya, Daksha, Vishnu and a herostone. A slab set up near the steps at the entrance of the Maruti temple is badly damaged, but is an *umbali* grant to some *matha*, written in later characters. Another slab built into the floor in front of the image of Maruti, speaks of a similar grant. It mentions Maleyalapandita, his disciple Tejorasi Pandita, God Nageshwara and Annigere, in characters of about 12th century. There are four herostones set up in front of the same temple, and a fragmentary record mentions Chiknayaka, in characters of 14th century. The remaining herostones are also damaged and one mentions the wife of (name not clear) Millinayaka. The place has a small mosque near the entrance of the village and an inscription slab built into its platform is badly worn out and seems to register a gift of land to Viraktamurti by one Basappa.

Kallolli (Gokak tq, P 9,988; 11 km from Gokak) is called Kallole in a Ratta inscription. The place has the famous temple of Kallolappa (Maruti) which is mainly of the Vodda community. Other temples of the place are, the Ramalingeshwara, Kalmeshwara, Yellamma, Dyamavva, Durgavva, Beerappa, Siddharudha and the Sadashiva. The huge Kallolappa temple is an ordinary structure and in front of which in an enclosure is a queer statue of Katamuttappa, standing with folded hands. There is also the head of a Jinabimba, in a shrine near the temple. The Ramalingeshwara temple in Later Chalukyan style has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has a Kadambanagara *shikhara* which is partially renovated. The *navaranga* pillars have fine finishing and are lathe turned. The ceiling of the *navaranga* has a *shukanasa* slab with a seated Shiva in relief, perhaps wrongly placed there while renovating the temple. The *mukhamantapa* is a huge hall with *kakshasana* surrounding it. The Kalmeshwara temple in Vijayanagara style has a *garbhagriha* and a *navaranga*. The ceiling of the *navaranga* has partially fallen. The *jatra* of Maruti (Kallolappa) is held during *hostilu hunnime* for two weeks when about 50,000 people assemble. The striking monument of the place is a *trikutachala basti* which has *ardhamantapas* (three), a *navaranga* (common) and an open *mukhamantapa*. The central *garbhagriha* has a seated image of Shantinatha, the left *garbhagriha* has a seated image of Chandranatha and the right one an image of Suparshwanatha. All the three *garbhagrihas* have star shaped ground plan and the central one has a Kadambanagara *shikhara*. The *navaranga* pillars are lathe turned. The *navaranga* ceiling has an inverted lotus as pendant and other floral designs. There are loose sculptures of a Jaina Saraswati (small) and a seated

image of Neminatha. The *mukhamantapa* has a *kakshasana* with inclined outer parapets which have fine floral and other geometrical designs at the exterior. An inscription slab is also placed in the *mukhamantapa*. The inscription mentions the place as Sindhana Kallole in Kurumbettu Kampana and speaks of the construction of the Parshwa Jinalaya of the place by Rajarasa of Hagaratagenadu, who was the son of a brother of Chandrikadevi, the mother of Ratta rulers Kartaveerya IV and Lakshmidēva. (Hagaratage is in Gulbarga district). Kartaveerya made a grant of 2,000 *kammas* of land to this *basti* in 1204. The inscription was composed by famous poet Parshwa Pandita, the author of *Parshwa Purana* in Kannada. The inscription indicates the place to be a commercial centre.

Kankumbi (Khanapur tq, P: 1 279; 38 km from Khanapur) is located amidst thick forest and has a pleasant location. The origin of the place name is described traditionally that when Kullaka Muni was meditating here holy waters oozed out from his *kumbha* and this became 'Kulakumbhi'. The local people even today call the place Kulakumbi. The place has the origin of the Malaprabha outside the village. The place has temples of Mahadeva and Rameshwara near the place of origin of the river. The Mahadeva temple is built in laterite, has a *garbhagriha*, a spacious hall and a *mukhamantapa*. At the four corners of the *garbhagriha* are massive pillars of granite in Rashtrakuta style with *kalasha* motifs. The hall with a central columnade with long aisles on the sides has semi-circular roofings with rafter like engravings in laterite on the inner ceilings. The *navaranga* pillars are circular and of laterite. The plan of the temple resemble a *chaitya*. To the left side of the *garbhagriha* entrance are placed loose sculptures of Revanta or Khandoba (two) and Kalabhairava and a Ganapati. A bronze female image is kept behind the *garbhagriha* in a niche built in the *pradakshina patha*. Outside the *mukhamantapa* is an open tiled *mantapa* at the entrance of the temple near the tank. The Shanteri shrine (a new tiled structure) nearby has a Gajalakshmi image in the *sanctum*. There are relief sculptures of Mahishamardini, Durga and two herostones also in this *sanctum*. In front of the temple is a big laterite tank described as the source of the river Malaprabha and facing it is a small shrine of Ganapati. A little away from the temple is a spot locally called Tirtha where there is a small stream in which milky water (*tirtha*) is said to appear during the *muhurtha*, when planet Guru enters Makara, once in twelve years. During the occasion a *jatra* is also held. The water appearing here flows underground, near the structures of the

bathing *ghat* which is now mostly dilapidated. The Rameshwara temple situated a little away behind the Mahadeva amidst fields is another laterite structure with a *garbhagriha* and a spacious semi-circular roofed hall with arches in between two pillars. To the right of the *garbhagriha* is a Saptamatrika slab built into the wall. The *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga. There are two images of Revanta (seated on horse) and there is a built-in *pradakshinapatha*. To the left of the main structure is a raised hand in stone covered with bronze, enshrined in a small canopy, described as the place of origin of the Malaprabha. To the left side of its entrance are placed images of a Ganapati and a Mahasati stone. The Mahasati stone has its usual palm motif, and the one inside the small shrine may be in imitation of this. There is a vague legend of one Mallavva performing *sati* rites here. Behind this is a big pond built in laterite described as the origin of the waters of the Malaprabha. Malaprabha *teertha* first originating from here flows to the tank near the Mahadeva temple, and finally to the bathing *ghat* in a subterranean flow, is the belief. *Sada* (five km from Kankumbi) on the Chorla road is the top-most point in the surrounding peaks and a very secluded village. It has a well-built hill fort of laterite ascribed to Shivaji. An old cannon is also placed inside the fort. There is also a Bhagavati temple. It is locally described that the Maratha people who live here now have purity of practices and certain rare customs. The hill had many old buildings (now in ruins), perhaps the quarters of the Killedars and nearly 60 wells are seen in the area.

Katakol (Ramdurg tq, P : 9,337; 22 km from Ramdurg), has a fort and was under Kolhapur State before Independence. The place has temples dedicated to Parvatishwara, Kalmeshwara, Ramalingeshwara, Basavanna (new), Veerabhadra, Kudti Gudi of Ishwara and Dattatreya. The Parvatishwara temple has an Early Chalukyan doorway with a *garbhagriha* and a *navaranga*. The Kadambanagara *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is completely damaged. The Kalmeshwara temple in the Later Chalukyan style has a *garbhagriha*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The pillars of the *navaranga* are lathe-turned. The Kadambanagara *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* has been renovated completely. Opposite the temple is an inscription slab half hidden and is dated Saka 1470 of Sadashiva of Vijayanagara and records an exemption of taxes on the barber community. The Ramalingeshwara temple also in the Later Chalukyan style has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a small *mukhamantapa*. The *navaranga* has Later Chalukyan pillars. The entrance of the

garbhagriha has pierced windows. The *navaranga* ceiling has a square Bhuvaneshwari with an inverted lotus in the centre. The Veerabhadra temple in Later Chalukyan style has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, and a *navaranga*. *Ardhamantapa* ceiling has a beautiful floral design at the centre. *Navaranga* has 32 cornered stellar design in the ceiling. The Kudtigudi, as locally called, is another Later Chalukyan Shiva temple with a *garbhagriha* and a small *navaranga*. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is in Kadambanagara style. The place has an Ananthanata *basti* (recently built) in the *basti* lane. The old fallen *wada* of the place (where formerly government offices were located) has fortifications all around. A herostone with a damaged inscription is found near the *wada*. Another piece of the record is found in the Lakshmi shrine in the fort. This record is in Later Chalukyan script. The place has the Hirematha, Kumaragangadhara Matha and Chouki Matha (on the tank-bund), all of the Lingayats. The placename appears to be derived from *kattida kola* or embanked tank of the place. The place has a mosque and a *dargah* ascribed to Hasan Shah Mohammed Sab built in 1955.

Kerur (Chikodi tq, P: 9,107; eight km Chikodi), is mentioned as 'Kerevur' in a Chalukyan record from the same place dated Saka 1071. The place has temples dedicated to Mahadeva, Aranya Siddheshwara, Hanumanta, Kalmeshwara, Lakshmi, Basavanna, Kere Siddhadevaru and Vithoba. The Mahadeva temple has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The *navaranga* pillars have *kalasha motif* and the ceiling has a Bhuvaneshwari decorated with Ashtadikpalas. The Aranya Siddheshwara temple in the outskirts of the village, has small shrines of Malesiddha, Amukha Siddha and Bhutala Siddha. The Kalmeshwara (old) is renovated. Inside the temple are placed sculptures of Vishnu, Umamaheshwara, Saptamatrikas, etc (all in Later Chalukyan style). There are two herostones and one Mahasati stone in one private compound. There are two stone elephants, said to be of a tank called Anekere. The Lakshmi temple has a Kalabhairava and Kubera (late Vijayanagara time) images. The Dyamavva temple has a huge painted wooden statue, seated on a lion. Nearby, remains of an old Bharmappa temple, broken pieces of a Kannada inscription and a broken Bhairava image are found. An inscription slab built into the platform of the Hanumanta temple dated Saka 1071 is of Chalukyas of Kalyana and it records gifts of land, house, etc to god Mulasthana Koppeshwara of Kerevur Agrahara in Koravalli-150. The donors were Jayadevayya, Jayasimhadeva who was governing the Koondi-3,000, Ratta

Kattamadeva and Hemmadidevarasa who was administering Koravalli-150 from Gokage when Kalachuri Bijjala was in charge of (*melalke*) of Koondi-3,000. Another fragment of an inscription built into the wall of the Bharamappa temple speaks of a person who was highly learned, in the characters of about 12th century.

The place has a Parshwanatha *basti* with a *garbhagriha* and a *navaranga*. The pillars of the latter are in Chalukyan style and its ceiling has a beautiful Bhuvaneshwari. The pedestal of the Parshwanatha has an inscription which reads Gunabhadradevaru of Mulasangha Senagana, etc, in characters of about 15th century. The place has a Sadguru Ashrama where mass marriages take place and a branch of Inchala Shivananda Bharati Matha. The *jatra* of Aranya Siddheshwara takes place for five days in March (Phalguna) when about one lakh people assemble. The new temple of Aranya Siddhadeva is being built inside the village by engaging skilled sculptors. The place has a mosque and two *dargahs* ascribed to Hyderabad Khaza Kabir Peer and Mahboob Subhani (*chilla*) and the *urus* is held in the months of Akhr and Dastgir respectively, when 1,000 people assemble.

Khadaklat (Chikodi tq, P: 11,012; 16 km from Nipani) located on Chikodi-Nipani Road is a place with considerable antiquity. The placename is mentioned as Latti in a record from the same place dated 1174 AD (even now in local parlance, it is called so) and also Lavati in a copper plate. This place in the tobacco belt has temples dedicated to Mahadeva, Ramalinga, Shankarlinga, Marugavva, Maruti, Vasekhan, Vithoba and Mahadeva (small shrine near Chavadi). The Mahadeva is a Later Chalukyan temple and has a *garbhagriha* (star shaped with Kadambanagara *shikhara*), an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The *navaranga* entrance has two big images of Ganapati placed on either sides, each measuring about one metre. In front of the temple, on a platform are placed sculptures of Durga, Ganapati and Bhairava, and a broken piece of Vishnu image. Inside, the niches of the *garbhagriha* are placed sculptures of a dancing Durga, Saptamatrikas, Umamaheshwara and Bhairava. The Ramalinga temple inside the village has Later Chalukyan doorway. This Shankaralinga temple is also a Chalukyan monument with a small Shivalinga inside the *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The lintel figure of the *garbhagriha* is erased. Outside the temple are a broken image of Lakshminarasimha and an image of Vishnu without head. This must have been a Vishnu temple. The Marugavva is a plain temple and there are two

herostones nearby. Near the Village Chavadi one more herostone and a damaged Ganapati image are seen. Near the Maruti temple is a Saptamatrika's slab and a broken piece of a herostone. The place has a Parshwanatha *basti* built in Later Chalukyan style with a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The Parshwanatha (seated) is in black stone, about one metre tall and has an inscription on its pedestal. A small Shantinatha image is placed in the *navaranga*. An inscription slab built into the wall of this *basti* is dated 1174 AD, records a gift for the repairs and maintenance of the fort of the *agrahara* Latti and gift of 20 he-buffaloes to God Hamchikeshvara of the same place by the 500 Swamis of Ayyavole and other merchant guilds. The place has a mosque and a *dargah* ascribed to Gayib Peer Sheban. The *urus* is held annually when about 10,000 people assemble.

Khanapur (tq hq, P: 12,513) located on the Belgaum-Panaji road at a distance of 28 km from Belgaum is a commercial centre. It has been the taluk headquarters since 1829, when the office was shifted from Bidi, as a consequence of the burning of the Taluk *kacheri* by Sangolli Rayanna. Some people from the place are said to have been associated with the Supa Uprising of 1858-59. The place Khanapur is said to be named after a Bijapur officer Khan Bahadur. The place had a fort which has now completely vanished. Khanapur has temples or Maruti, Shanteri, Shiva, Vithoba, Ravalnath, Ambabai, etc. The Shanteri shrine in stone has a Gajalakshmi in the *garbhagriha*. The Shiva shrine (tiled) appears to be old and has a broken Saptamatrika panel. There is also a branch of the Smarta Kavale Matha (also called Kaivalya Matha), which has its headquarters at Kavale in Goa, of the Gauda Saraswats. The Matha has the *samadhis* of three Swamijis ascribed to Atmananda (buried alive), Ramananda and Ramananda II. The place has a Jain *basti* dedicated to Shantinatha, a tiled structure, decorated with wooden pillars. The *garbhagriha* has an image of Shantinatha in blackstone, said to have been discovered from a tank near Kittur. Behind the statue are sculptures of Yaksha and Yakshi. Outside the *garbhagriha* to the left corner is placed a standing statue of the Chandraprabha in black stone. Its pedestal has an inscription of Later Chalukyan period. The place has a chapel and a Roman Catholic Church. There are totally six mosques and the Jamia mosque in the Sayida galli is described as built by Khan Bahadur of Bijapur. The place has three *dargahs* ascribed to Gajbar Sab (*chilla*), Sabu Sayida (near the Sayidagalli Mosque) and Khadir Shah. The *urus* is held in the

last mentioned in Rajjab and nearly 1,000 people assemble when *qawali* programmes are also held. On the banks of the Malaprabha there is a small Panchamukha Ishwara Linga in white marble in a shrine. The place has the Central Pottery Institute.

Khilegaon (Athani tq, P: 2,425; 38 km from Athani) situated on the border of the Maharashtra is a place of pilgrimage. The place has temples dedicated to Basavanna, Hanumanta, Motu Basaveshwara and Sangamanatha. The Basavanna temple is a huge complex with a *garbhagriha* (modern) having a Nandi and also statues of Neelamma and Akkanagamma. This temple is believed to have been built by Bijapur rulers, recently renovated completely. Surrounding the temple inside the wide *prakara* are small shrines of Karaveerappa, Akkamahadevi, Huchchappa, Dhavalappa, Hanumanta, Kadasiddheshwara (Linga) and Bharamappa. The annual *jatra* takes place for five days beginning from Ugadi Padya, when more than 10,000 people assemble. There is a huge *kalyana mantapa* also.

Kirhalshi (Khanapur tq, P: 573; 19 km from Khanapur), situated on the Khanapur-Nagargali road appears to be an old town under the Goa Kadambas. The placename appears to correspond with Halshi, which is hardly six km from here. In the interior of the village, across the fields there is a Kallappangudi, built in laterite. It has a Later Chalukyan Shivalinga and many broken antiquities are lying all around the place. There is a mound near which is one plain inscription slab, and this appears to have been a Vishnu temple. Many antiquities are strewn all over, which include Varaha, a Chalukyan Vishnu, a Revantha seated on a horse, etc. Some Jaina images from here are said to have been taken to Kodachwadi and installed in a *basti*. The village also has a Lakshmi temple. *Halaga* (three km from Kirhalshi) a place also located on the same road has a Kapileshwara temple. It has a Later Chalukyan Linga and the main building is totally renovated with brick and mud. There are many antiquities like a seated Brahma, pieces of herostones, one broken Bhairava, etc. On the road side are three herostones, and under a tree, a Mahasati stone are seen. The other temples of the place are Hanuman, Lakshmi, Maravva, Gopalmaharaja Matha, etc. At Lakshmi temple, the *jatra* takes place once in twelve years.

Kittur (Sampgaon tq, P: 11,457; 26 km from Bailhongal) the former capital of a minor principality is a place with considerable

antiquity. The Desais of Kittur held it and Rani Chennamma, an illustrious woman warrior of Karnataka revolted against the British in 1824. (See p 128). The earliest record of the place is an inscription found in the local Basavanna temple dated 1188 which registers a grant by the Kadambas of Goa and also makes a mention of the *agrahara* of Degaon near by. It was then called Gijaganahalli. Kittur state reached its zenith during the Mallasarja Desai. In 1779 Parashuram Bhau obtained Gokak and took the Kittur Desai a prisoner. In 1785 Tipu seized Kittur and placed a strong detachment at Kittur. The Chief interest of Kittur is its fort, now in ruins. The place has a Nathapanthi Matha in police line area, and temples of Maruti (in fort), Kalmeshwara (old, renovated), Dyamavva and Basavanna, the last named a Later Chalukyan monument now completely renovated. It has an inscription. The place also has Kalmatha, Chauki Matha and Hirematha of the Veerashaivas. The place has a mosque and a *dargah* (near Chauki Matha) ascribed to Peer Murtun Saheb. Noted Veerashaiva saint Garagada Madivallappa and Madhwa scholar Hucchacharya belonged to this place.

The Archaeological Museum at the place is managed by the State Department of Archaeology and Museums. It has a rich collection of antiquities found in and around Kittur, which include a few of the weapons, swords, mail-coat, shield (one tortoise shell with paintings), engraved wooden doors and windows of the Kittur palace, inscriptions, herostones, Surya, Vishnu (three) both from Kadrolli, Vishnu and Surya from Devarashigehalli, Subrahmanya from Manoli, Durga from Hirebagewadi and many more antiquities. There are some modern paintings too. The tourists visiting Kittur can see the Kittur Chennamma Residential School, and nearby places like Awaradi, Degaon and Degalolli. Some paintings on wooden planks in the now ruined palace here have been preserved in the Hirematha of Amminbhavi near Dharwad.

Kochari (Hukeri tq, P: 3,242; 13 km from Hukeri) has been expressed as 'Kottasi' 'Kochchari' and 'Kochcharige' in earlier records. The place has temples dedicated to Basavanna, Lakshmi, Durgavva, Durundeeshwara, Bhairappa, Vithoba, Maruti, Kalmeshwara or Ramalinga and Kalabhairava. The Basavanna temple is an old shrine recently expanded. The small tiled Lakshmi temple's *jatra* is held once in five years during Ugadi. A damaged inscription near the Maruti temple dated Saka 978 of Chalukya Trilokyamalla

registers some gifts to the temple of Trikuteshwara. The Kalmeshwara temple has only a *garbhagriha* with a Chalukyan doorway and around the temple are pieces of Chalukyan pillars. The Kalabhairavagudi (amidst fields) also in the Chalukya style is dilapidated. There is a mound and many antiquities are strewn all over the area. A Kalabhairava image of Later Chalukyan style was unearthed from this mound. Perhaps this is the Trikuteshwara temple referred in the above inscription. But, no traces of the remaining two *garbhagrihas* can be found as the area is covered by earth. The place has a mosque and a *dargah (chilla)* ascribed to Mahaboob Subhani Baghdadi and the *urus* is held annually.

Kokatnur (Athani tq, P : 10,783 ; eight km from Athani), located in a bowl shaped area is a place of rich antiquity. The place name Kokatnur is found mentioned as 'Korggatanur', an *agrahara* in two inscriptions from the same place. The place has temples like the Papanasi, Siddharameshwara, Kadasiddheshwara, Amritalingeshwara, Veerabhadra, Mallikarjuna, Appayyaswami, Durgavva, Beerappa, etc. The Papanasi temple (also locally called Kalmeshwara) is built on the bank of the Papanasinala and appears to be the earliest structure. It is a *trikutachala* built in Later Chalukyan style having three *garbhagrihas*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. All the three *garbhagrihas* have Shiva Lingas though there are Gajalakshmis in the *lalata* of the left and central *garbhagrihas*. The right *garbhagriha* has a Vishnu over the *lalata*. Perhaps this is the Traipurusha temple mentioned in a record of 1050-51. There is a deep Bhuvaneshwari in the *navaranga* with Later Chalukyan pillars. There are pierced windows at the entrance of all the *garbhagrihas*. The pillar base in the *mukhamantapa* has fine carvings of a Brahma, a Tandaveshwara and Mahishamardini all in high relief. The outer walls of the *mukhamantapa* have fine decorative carvings with floral designs. The outer walls of the star-shaped *garbhagriha* has fine rows of images. The temple has three inscriptions. One dated 1235 of Yadava Singhana, standing inside the Kalmeshwara temple is damaged, but records a gift of land and garden made by Parvara-Ballaha Mallamayya, the Mahaprabhu of "Mahagrahara Korggatanur" included in Kanambade-300 which was a sub-division of Karahada-4,000 province, for the benefit of the temple of Bhavashuddhadeva of the place under Parvara Ballaha Basavarasa. The second grant to the same institution appears against the name of Deshiya Dannayaka Nagarasa the then administrator of Kanambade-300. The second inscription slab lying in the same temple is very badly damaged and

records a certain grant made for the benefit of the Papanasi temple of the Korggatanur *agrahara*. The third inscription slab also in the same temple is of Yadava Ramachandra, dated 1306 and registers a series of land grants made for the benefit of the Kallinathadeva temple of Bellalige in Karahada-4,000 province by several *gavundas* and *manyakaras*. The Siddarameshwara temple is also in the same style but partially renovated. It is said that four pillars of this temple have been taken to one temple at Savalgi. The Amritalingeshwara temple is a small shrine. The Appayya Swamy temple on the outskirts of the village is a recent structure. The place has a recent Mahaveera *basti*. On the other bank of the Papanasi, there are four shrines in a row of Vithoba, Linga, Ganapati and Linga. There are two inscriptions, now whitewashed. In a private garden, there is a Paramananda temple with Chalukyan pillars. Near a private house in the village an inscription slab is thrown. Dated 1050-51, it announces a grant of village Jannawada by Mahamandaleshwara Jogapparasa to the Traipurushadeva built by one merchant Koocha-setty (Karnataka Bharati, 3-2, p 45). The place also has three mosques and a *dargah* (name of peer lost). Two km away is Yellammawadi where there is a famous Yellamma shrine where the *jatra* is held.

Konnur (Gokak tq, P: 20,252; 11 km from Gokak) located on the right bank of the river Ghataprabha is one of the earliest settlements in the district. The placename is mentioned as 'Kondanur' and was the headquarters of a *vishaya* as stated in a copper plate record (from Bhoj) of Kadamba Shantivarman, and in another inscription from Konnur too dated Saka 955, it is called so. The place has hundreds of passage chamber (megalithic) tombs to the south of the village spread over five acres of private land (see p 74-75). The locals call these tombs as Pandava houses and the Jains as *munivasada guhegalu*. The place has temples dedicated to Chikadeva, Mahalakshmi, Hanumanta, Mahadeva and Basavanna. The Chikaleshvara or Chikadeva temple in the Later Chalukyan style has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a renovated *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* is star shaped and has a Kadambanagara *shikhara* with a *shukanasa*. A well carved dancing Shiva is affixed in the centre of the *shukanasa*. The *navaranga* was renovated in 1973. The inscription of Chalukya Someshwara I here speaks of a grant of land to a temple, whose name is lost, and is dated Saka 955 (c 1033). Next to this is a Mahalakshmi temple which is a recent structure. The annual *jatra* of Mahalakshmi is held during Davanada Hunnime when about 2,000 people assemble. To the left of the Mahadeva temple is a beautiful Chalukyan temple

with only a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa*. There are fine carvings in relief of *yogis* on the top portions of the pillars of the *navaranga*. The Maruti temple is also renovated and has an inscription near it in a house, dated Saka 1536 (1614) speaks of a grant by Bharama, one of the seven *gavundas* of the place. The place has a Parshwanatha *basti* in the *basti galli* which is a fine Later Chalukyan monument. It has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a renovated *navaranga* which has an inscription slab dated 1087 of Chalukya Tribhuvanamalla (Vikrama VI) registering gift of land, etc to the *basti* by one Nidhiyamagamunda. The record speaks of Chalukya Prince Jayakarna, Governor of Koondi. The *garbhagriha* is star shaped and has a Kadambanagara *shikhara* partially renovated. Along the outer walls of the *garbhagriha* and *ardhamantapa* are the fine sculptures of the Tirthankaras in relief and other floral and geometrical designs. The place has one more Parshwanatha *basti* built in 1970. Konnur has the Kadasiddheshwara Matha and the Maradi Matha. The *jatra* of the former is held annually on the Davanada Hunnime when more than 3,000 people assemble. The Maradi Matha has a *gadduge* ascribed to Kenjayya Swamy. Near the Chikaleshwara temple is a *dargah* ascribed to Peer Shah Hussain Khufari Barijan Qadri and the *urus* is held annually when about 2,000 people assemble. Another *dargah* ascribed to Gayabisab is on the station road and one more to Pathan Sab near the Kadasiddheshwara Matha. The place has two mosques and the Jumma Masjid is of the Adil Shahi times.

Kothali (Chikodi tq, P: 3,080; 10 km from Chikodi) has a recently created Jaina centre atop a small hillock locally called Shantigiri. The hillock is approachable through a deviation from the main road (two km). The entrance to this huge open air complex has a beautiful gateway. There are the three standing statues of Chandraprabha (five metres tall), Shantinatha (seven metres) and Mahavira (six metres) all in white marble installed on an elevated platform at the centre, surrounded by a flower garden. All around this are open sheds (also called Kamalamandira) built in U shape which house the seated marble images of all the 24 Tirthankaras. To the left of the gateway is a big hall called 'Samavasarana Bhavana' meant for religious congregations and it has small shrines of Ashtama Nandishwara Mandira, Panchameru Mandira, Parshwanatha Mandira, Adinatha Mandira and Bharata-Bahubali Mandira. The Ashrama was founded by Acharyarathna 108 Sri Deshabhushana Muni Maharaj in 1967 and it is named after him and later in 1979, the present complex was completed. The *jatra* is held on Vaishakha *shuddha*

saptami when nearly 5,000 people assemble. The Shantigiri Ashrama also runs a residential high school on the traditional *gurukula* pattern in the village below, managed by a separate trust. The village proper below the hillock has a Adinatha *basti* (with a black stone image) and temples dedicated to Brahmadeva, Basavanna, Yellamma, Hanumanta, Durga and Marugavva and a mosque.

Kottalgi (Athani tq, P: 3,784; 32 km from Athani) located near Maharashtra border is a place with considerable antiquity. The placename is mentioned as Kottilage in a record from the same place of king Chalukya Jayasimha. The place has temples dedicated to Kotilingeshwara (it is not certain whether the placename is connected to this), Siddheshwara, Beerappa, Vithoba, Maruti, Kalalinga, Yellamma, Lakshmi (two) and Marugavva. The Kotilingeshwara temple built below the ground level is an ordinary shrine and has an inscription slab built into the wall, of Jayasingadeva dated 1022 recording a land grant made for a choultry and mentions Kottilage *agraraha*. The Siddheshwara temple in the Later Chalukyan style has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa* closed on one side. The pillars of the *navaranga* are lathe-turned and have fine floral and other geometrical designs. Many antiquities have been built into the wall. The *mukhamantapa* (modern) has complex stone pillars. The ceiling of it has recent sculptures. The *garbhagriha* has a *shikhara* (renovated) with a *shukanasa*. The outer walls of the *garbhagriha* have many sculptures like a Saptamatrika panel, Vishnu and many other Gods. Behind the temple is a small *mantapa* where standing images of Durgi and Bhairava in Chalukyan style are seen. This was a celebrated centre of the Kalamukhas and this appears to reflect in the services at the temple even now. The recent Maruti temple has three herostones, one of which a *turugol*, well wrought. Inside the *garbhagriha* are kept two Chalukyan images of Mahishamardini and a Varaha with Lakshmi. The Kalalinga is an old temple with a Chalukyan door frame at its *garbhagriha* and is under renovation. Nearby is the *gadduge* of Sadhumutya. The place has two *mathas* locally called Akkamahadevi *matha* and Basavanna *matha* and three mosques. **Kakmari** (three km from Kottalgi, P: 3,451) on the Telsang road is a place with antiquity. The place name is ascribed to a local female deity described as Kakumari of whom a legend is also narrated. There are temples dedicated to Kalmeshwara, Basava, Amajeshwari or Kakumari, Bhajaranga, Rameshwara, Durgavva and Lakshmavva. The Kalmeshwara temple in Later Chalukyan style is in a dilapidated condition. It is locally said that there had been an

up-published inscription, now lost. The place has a branch of the *Inchageri matha* and a recent mosque.

Kudachi (Raybag tq, P. 18,491; 20 km from Raybag) located on the right bank of the river Krishna is a celebrated pilgrim centre due to its *dargahs*. The placename could be ascribed to *flora kodachi* or *godachi* in Kannada (*Zizyphus xylupyrus*, Willd). The place is described as the birth-place of Alla-ud-din, the founder of the Bahmani dynasty. The place has four prominent *dargahs* on the bank of the Krishna. One is ascribed to a lady Hazarath Masaheba Ashrafe Dojahan who came from Arabia or Baghdad about 800 years ago. The *urus* is held in the month of Rajjab when about one lakh people assemble. Next to it is the *dargah* ascribed to Makhdum Shah Wali. It is a fine structure with a hemispherical dome and minars in the front. Its arch over the main entrance has two Persian inscriptions dated 1521-22, one recording the death of Fakhr-i-Aulia Khundmir Kamal, son of Sayyid Makhdum Wali and the other invokes prayers for Makhdum Khundmir. Next to this is another *dargah* ascribed to Khutub-ul-Khaitab Hazarat Bundagi Makhdum Sheikh Shiraz-ud-din Baghdadi who was the teacher of Makhdum Shah Wali. He is said to have received a land grant of 18,000 acres at Kudachi by Alla-ud-din I of the Bahmani dynasty. The *urus* is held in this *dargah* in the month of Shaban when about one lakh people assemble. One more *dargah* is ascribed to Mukhdum Farmir Saheb Junaidi who was a contemporary of Alla-ud-din I. The *urus* is held in the month of Bakhr Id. Near the railway station is another *dargah* ascribed to Ghousul Azam Peerane-Peer Dastageer. The place has six mosques and the Makhdum mosque is the oldest described as built by Bahman Shah. The village proper has recently built Veerabhadra temple and Vithoba mandir. Kudachi is also a pre-historic site.

Kulgod (Gokak tq, P: 4,332; 29 km from Gokak) located on the Gokak-Bijapur road has a temple dedicated to Maruti which is considerably old (renovated). The *garbhagriha* has loose sculpture of Chalukyan Vishnu. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* has many erotic sculptures in stucco. In the backyard of the temple are two images of Tirthankaras (Parshwanatha and Neminatha), also of Chalukyan times. There are remains of a fallen *basti*. The place is the birth place of the popular playwright Kuligodu Thammanna, the author of *Sri Krishnaparijatha*.

Kundargi (Gokak tq, P: 1,903; 32 km from Gokak) located on

the bank of the Markandeya river is a place of considerable antiquity. The place was the headquarters of a sub-division mentioned as Kundarage-70. This could have been the headquarters of the region called 'Kundaranadu'. The place has temples dedicated to Lakshmi, Basavanna, Bharamappa, Hanumanta and Mallikarjuna. It is locally described that the capital of the *deepasthambha* (about 10 metres in height) facing the Lakshmi (Kunduravva) temple can oscillate. The village proper has a huge tamarind tree whose trunk has a cave opening measuring about two square metres, described as the place where Adavi Swamy used to meditate. Presently, a tiled shrine with a Shivalinga installed in it is built around the tree. A stone inscription in a field in front of the Basavanna temple (under renovation) is of Chalukya Vikramaditya VI, and refers to officials Maheshwarayyarasa and Mahamandaleshwara Permadiyarasa. Across the Markandeya river is the original Kundargi Matha in whose premises is the Sangameshwara temple, a fine Chalukyan structure. It has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and an open *mukhamantapa*. The *ardhamantapa* has two thick Chalukyan pillars and pierced windows with fine floral designs. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is in Kadambanagara style with a *shukanasa*. Now, it is being renovated. Within the precincts of the *matha* are the *gadduges* of Adavi Swamy and Siddharama Swamy. At the outskirts of the village, atop a small hillock the remains of a Chalukyan *basti* were found and they have been shifted to the river bank. The place has a mosque and a *dargah* ascribed to Peer Avval Shah Wali and the *urus* is jointly held by the Hindus and Muslims of the place during the annual *jatra* of Lakshmi. Noted freedom fighter Annu Guruji stays here.

Madabhavi (Athani tq, P: 11,960: 19 km from Athani) is mentioned as 'Madubhavi' in a record dated 1238 AD of Yadava Singhana. The place has temples dedicated to Siddheshwara, Beerappa, Hanumanta, Ramalinga, Vithoba, Mahadeva and Malinga. The Siddheshwara, the *gramadevate* is a new structure. The Hanumanta temple has a damaged inscription slab which appears to be of Vira Bijjala and registers a grant to the temple. The Ramalinga temple in Later Chalukyan style has a *garbhagriha*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is totally fallen. Near the shrines of Durgavva and Lakshmi are two herostones and a broken image of Kalabhairava and other antiquities. The Mahadeva temple is a *dwikutachala* in the Chalukyan style. The pillars of the *navaranga* are massive and lathe-turned. The temple compound has a damaged inscription dated 1238 AD of Yadava Singhanadeva, registering gifts

of land etc to a Shiva temple at *agrahara* Madhubhavi by Mahavadda-vyavahari Chattayya. Another damaged inscription slab built into the platform of a mosque is worn out and only the opening verse in praise of the God Sambhu can be made out, in the characters of 12th century. It is said that the Parshwanatha image of this place is now installed in a *basti* at neighbouring village of Siddhawadi. The place also has a mosque.

Mamdapur (Gokak tq, P: 7,527; 14 km from Gokak), is mentioned as 'Kurumbetta' in a record of Yadava Kannaradeva dated 1250 AD. The place was called Mamdapur during Adilshahi times. The place has temples of Basavanna, Beeredevuru, Brahmappa (atop a small hillock) and Hanumanta. The Basavanna temple in typical Later Chalukyan style is a *trikutachala*, with three *ardhamantapas*, a common *navaranga* and an open *mukhamantapa*. The *navaranga* pillars have square as well as circular forms. All the three *garbhagrihas* have Shivalingas. To the right corner of the entrance to the *navaranga* is an inscription of Yadava Kannara dated 1250 AD. The *garbhagriha* has no *shikhara* but the ground plan is star shaped. The place has remains of a hillfort locally called Mohamadsab Gudda and the place is named after him. These are the remains of an old temple of Bramha (empty). The village proper has two Hanumanta temples, a mosque and a *dargah* ascribed to Kadriwali and the *urus* is held annually. The place has the *samadhi* of noted educationist D C Pavate, born here. Nearby this village is a tiny hamlet of Shivapur (two km from Mamdapur) has a Mallaiah temple atop a small hillock. This appears to be of earlier period.

Mangsuli (Athani tq, P: 7,816; 26 km from Athani), is a celebrated pilgrim centre of the Mailara (Khandoba) worship. The huge temple complex of Mallaiah has other shrines like Malachi, Ambabai, Banayi (Kurubatti), Ganapati, etc. Before approaching the temple, at a considerable distance, there is a small old *mantapa* with Later Chalukyan pillars near a tank. The Mallaiah temple has a huge *nagarkhane* at the entrance with a (30 metres) tall tower. There are two *garbhagrihas*, the main *sanctum* has an image of Mallaiah and to its right is the small *garbhagriha* of Malachi. The *garbhagriha* has a *shikhara* (modern) and its *mantapa* has an image of Kalyala Siddha. Other small shrines in the terrace of the Mallaiah temple are Kadasiddheshwara and Basava. On Chaitra Shuddha Pratipada the sun's rays directly fall on the Mallaiah image and only a small

hole in the door enables the sun's rays to pass through. The Ambabai shrine has a crude sculpture of a Mahishamardini. Under a banyan tree is a fine Chalukyan Vishnu image (described as found in a forest). The annual *jatra* in honour of God Mallaiiah is held in Chaitra for five days when more than 50,000 people assemble. A big cattle fair is also held on the occasion. The temple must have been originally a Later Chalukyan structure (whose pillars are found in the village, scattered), later renovated in Indo-Sarcenic style. The village proper has an Adinatha *basti* (recent) and temples like Vithala, Maruti, Beerappa and Yellamma. The place has a mosque and a *dargah* of Rajabux and the *urus* is held corresponding to the Rangapanchami.

Manoli (Parasgad tq, P: 11,948; 14 km from Saundatti), surrounded by the Malaprabha is a place of rich antiquity. The placename has been mentioned as Munipura or Munivalli, in a stone inscription dated Saka 1145 of Yadava Singhana. It must have been a centre where the Jaina Munis stayed and the noted scholar Pushpadanta is described as stayed at this place. The place is also called Shinde Manoli as Kolhapur Sardar Shinde built a fort here. The place has temples dedicated to Panchalingeshwara, Banashankari, Murulinga, Tarakeshwara, Mallikarjuna, Renuka and Rudra Muneshwara in a single huge complex and also Venkatesha, Vithoba, Shivalingeshwara, Hanumanta and Udachavva (in fort) Veerabhadreshwara, Harihareshwara, Ganapati and Kalamma. The Panchalingeshwara complex is in the Later Chalukyan style with a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga*, a vestibule (passage) after it, a Nandimantapa with three *mukhamantapas* on its three sides. The *garbhagriha* has five Lingas in a row and a Kadambanagara *shikhara* with a *shukanasa* and the latter has a crudely engraved a Hoysala *lanchana*, placed in front of it. The *navaranga* has fine lathe-turned pillars and its niches have fine sculptures of a Mahishamardini, a Surya, two Saptamatrika panels and one Ganapati. All these icons except Ganapati are in Later Chalukyan style. The *mukhamantapas* have double-curved *chajjas*, *kakshasana* all around and the slanted parapets which have beautiful engravings of the floral and other geometrical designs on their outer portions. An inscription slab in the inner *prakara* of the Panchalingeshwara temple dated 1222 of Yadava Singhanadeva, records the foundation of a Shaiva settlement, Shivapura by Jogadeva Chamupa and registers land grants made to the Brahmanas at Munipura and other villages. Inside the *mukhamantapa* is another inscription slab dated Saka 1777, which states that the *nagarkhane* and other structures of the Panchalinga temple were

constructed by Sataviravva, wife of Shivalingappa Bali Channappanavar. Another inscription inside the compound of the same temple is dated Saka 1739 and states that the temples of Sri Ramalinga and other gods were renovated by Ramachandra Solapura who was the headman of the village. The Banashankari shrine is of later period which has a modern icon seated on a lion, near which is a modern inscription in Nagari script. Nearby this is the Murulinga temple, a *trikutachala* with all the *garbhagrihas* having Shivalingas. There are three *ardhamantapas*, a common *navaranga* a vestibule (passage) leading to a Nandimantapa and three *mukhamantapas*. On the top of the *mukhamantapa*, a Hoysala *lanchana* sculpture is placed. The *shikhara* of the Tarakeshwara temple has a statue of a lion on the roof. This ordinary structure has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. Nearby, the shrine in Vijayanagara style of Boramma as locally called, is perhaps the Kariyavvanagudi of the inscriptions. The deity here appears to be Mahalakshmi. The Mallikarjuna temple in Later Vijayanagara style has a *garbhagriha*, a *navaranga*, a Nandimantapa and a *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has a Linga and no *shikhara*. Besides, it has a small *garbhagriha* with a female deity locally called Boramma. In front of this temple are fine stucco figures which include Ganapati, Ishwara, Saraswati, etc. In smaller shrines attached to this are installed sculptures of Bhairava and Shiva in Later Chalukyan style and also damaged icon of Shanmukha. The sixth temple in the Panchalingeshwara complex is of Renuka with two images in the *garbhagriha*, one of them recent. The Rudramuneshwara *gadduge* here is a small shrine renovated in Muslim style. At the main entrance of this complex is a modern inscription, perhaps a copy of earlier one dated Saka 1333 speaking of the construction of *nagarkhane* by one Shivalingavva Bali. The Udachavva temple in the fort, now in ruins has an inscription dated 1252 of Sevuna Krishna states that sixty Vokkalus of Munindravalli made grants to the temple of Jagadishwara. The gift was entrusted to a learned Kalamukha, Sarveshwara. One more record of Kariyavva temple is a *nishidi* stone in 12th century characters, it states that it was set up in the memory of Munichandradeva of Munivalli belonging to Yapaneeya Sangha by his disciple Gangeve. Another record (also a *nishidi* stone) in characters of 12th century records the demise of Palyakirtideva the spiritual son of Munichandradeva. One more *nishidi* (damaged) seems to record the demise of another Acharya of the same line. The Venkateshwara temple on the river bank has four Chalukyan pillars. The statue here is installed in 1928 after

an earlier one damaged in a caste scuffle. The Venkatesha temple complex is ascribed to one Mardan Singh, Subedar of Nargund. There are also shrines of Maruti, Varaha, Govindaraja and Srirama Panchayatana. There is another Maruti shrine on the river bank and a Pundarika shrine in the river bed in front of the Venkatesha. Beside the Venkatesh is the Vithoba temple renovated in Saka 1851 by one Nasikar Maharaj. There is also the Kaivalya Ashrama founded in 1972, after shifting it from Gurl Hosur. In it, is the *samadhi* of Bothe Maharaja desciple of Chidambara Dikshit. The place has *mathas* like Hanagal Kumara Swamy Matha, Somashekhara Matha, Virakta Matha, Chandrashekhara Matha, Chauki Matha and Savalagi (branch) Matha, (all of the Veerashaiva faith). The *jatra* (car festival) of the Panchalingeshwara is held during Shivaratri when about 20,000 people assemble. The *teppotsava* in honour of Kumaraswamy is held during Makara Sankranti and the car festival of the Venkateshwara is held on the Vijayadashami day. The Maruti temple in the fort is a fine building of Maratha workmanship, ascribed to Shinde. Its stone walls and pillars are beautiful, decorated with fine geometrical designs and friezes. The one metre tall Maruti statue is of Vijayanagara workmanship with Vaijayantimala. The fort here occupies an area of nearly 22 acres. On the other side of the fort, on the river bank is a *katte* where a 17th century Madhwa saint Adavyacharya or Vishnuteertha is believed to have been teaching. The Raghavendra Vrindavan in the town is described as the fifth in the series. In the bazaar road are the Harimandira and Veerabhadra temple. The place also has a mosque.

Megundikolla (Ramdurg tq, five km from Ramdurg) located amidst quiet hilly surroundings is a pilgrim centre and a picnic spot. It is a part of Hale Torgal village, and has the temple of Megundeshwara or Rameshwara in Later Chalukyan style with a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and an open *mukhamantapa* with *kashasana*. The Navaranga pillars are lathe turned. Another temple to its left is a Chalukyan Durga temple renovated in Vijayanagara times with a female deity seated on a lion. In the opposite hill is a cave opening set with a door frame and a hill with thick projection called Naligiphadi (tongue slab). The village proper has shrines of Maruti and Dyamavva. The place Hale Torgal has a Jumma Masjid and a *dargah* ascribed to Zander Shahwali and the *urus* is held in Moharrum when about 4,000 people assemble.

Mudalgi (Gokak tq, P: 17,812; 32 km from Gokak), has an

old Vithoba temple. Though renovated it is Later Chalukyan as materials like lathe-turned pillar, doorway, etc are seen and the old plan is retained. It has a *garbhagriha*, *ardhamantapa* and *navaranga*. The huge *shukanasa* pendant of the *shikhara* is fixed in a wall of the *navaranga*, and a modern statue of Maruti is affixed in its centre. It has a Kadambanagara *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha*. Other temples of the place, all recent, are the Basavanna, Hanumanta, Yellavva, Subodharanga and the Eerappa. The Revanasiddheshwara temple is in a cave with Linga and Nandi in it. There is a Nilakantheshwara Matha here. The famous Rangabodha Matha of the place has a *grihastha* brahmin as the head and it has a considerable following (see p 192). The Subodharanga temple in the outskirts of the town is a pilgrim centre where annual *jatra* is held on Yugadi day when about 3,000 people assemble. The place has a mosque and a *chilla* of Mahaboob Subhani. Many Jatigar families, known for their talents in impersonation, are settled here. Far away from the town, in a private field (of one H M Naik) is an unpublished inscription, which remains hidden under the earth.

Mugalkod (Raybag tq, P: 12,472; 21 km from Raybag), is mentioned as 'Mugulikodu' in the spurious Bhoj plates literally meaning hill (*kodu*) of *mugali* tree (*Mimusops elengi*, Linn). The place has an unpublished (Kannada) inscription near the Basavanna temple, now preserved in the local police station. The place has fortifications and is described as a pre-historic site. The place has temples dedicated to Hanumanta, Basavanna, Chennabasavanna, Beeredevuru (two), Taladappa and the Adivappana Matha. The *matha* of Yellinga Maharaja who was a desciple of Siddappa Maharaj of Lachhana is a huge complex with many interesting stucco sculptures. The *matha* has occupied an area of nearly 23 acres and has two *gudduges* ascribed to Yellinga Maharaja (expired in 1986) and Siddhappa Maharaja, the *guru* of the former. Annual *jatra* is held on Sri Ramanavami day.

Mugutkhan Hubli (Sampgaon tq, P: 8,769; 26 km from Bailhongal), is a place on the Bangalore-Pune highway. The place is named after Bijapur officer Mugutkhan who died here. The place appears in a Devagiri Yadava Copper plate dated 1249 wherein, it is stated that a minister reigning at Mudgal granted lands in Bagewadi village in the Hubballi-12 unit. The place has temples dedicated to Ashwathanarasimha, Ishwara, Vithoba, Kalmeshwara and Gramadevate. The Ashwathanarasimha temple on the bank of the Malaprabha is a Vijayanagara structure though renovated. The deity is

believed to have been installed by noted Madhwa saint and scholar, Yadavaraya of Yakkundi. Beside it is a small Ashwatha *katte* called Achutarayana Katte, named after the Vijayanagara king, who is said to have also built a Dharmashala here. Within its precincts is the *mruttika vrindavana* of Satyadharma Teertha and Satyavrita Teertha of the Uttaradi Matha (the *moola vrindavana* of them being at Holehonnur and Sangli respectively). There is a Sweteshwara shrine. Two Chalukyan pillars and a Vishnu image are found in the *matha*. Opposite this is a Nandia in Vijayanagara style and a Deepastambha with an image of Maruti at the base, described as being worshipped by Madhwa saint Huchchacharya. The area is believed to be the site of Sage Chyavana's *yajnya* and had a grove of pipal trees here. The Ishwara temple in the town appears to be old but renovated and the car festival is held on Vyshakha Poornima when about 10,000 people assemble. Nearby, in the river bed is a small shrine of Gangavva built in stone. The place has the Tavaga Swamy Matha (new). There is also a mosque and a *dargah* ascribed to Mugut Shah Wali, whose *urus* is held after Ramzan when about 5,000 people assemble. The place has a sugar factory.

Mullur (Ramdurg tq, P: 1,650) situated on the Ramdurga-Saundatti road at a distance of eight km from Ramdurg, is surrounded by picturesque hills. The place has a Ramalinga temple in quiet surroundings, renovated in Vijayanagara style in a place called Ramateertha. Outside the temple are a Linga, a *dwibahu* Ganapati, and broken pieces of sculptures are strewn all over. Beside this is a fallen temple and inside it is a fine statue of Mahishamardini and one image of Vishnu. There is a natural pond. Other temples in the village are Hanumanta, Dyamavva, Durgavva and Basavanna. A damaged record on a herostone (broken) formerly found near the Ramalinga dated 973 AD seems to record the death of one Nalchuga. The place has a Hire Matha of the Lingayats which has affiliation for five villages around Mulluru.

Murgod (Parasgad tq, P: 8,604; 10 km from Bailhongal) is a very interesting town with its religious importance. The placename is mentioned as Mudugade in inscriptions. The place has a huge Mallikarjuna temple in Later Chalukyan style with a *garbhagriha*, *ardhamantapa*, a spacious *navaranga* and two *mukhamantapas*. The *garbhagriha* has a Kadambanagara *shikhara*. The ceiling of the *navaranga* has a Bhuvaneshwari decorated with several floral designs.

The *mukhamantapa* to the south of the *navaranga* has a *kakshasana* covered by slanted parapets. An inscription slab is built into the left wall of the *mukhamantapa* which is dated Saka 1473 of Sadashivaraya of Vijayanagara and refers to the grant of a village Doddavada in the Navilgunda Kampana to the Brahmanas. Facing the *navaranga* is a *nandimantapa* with a huge Nandi, whose original head is gone and some other crudely finished head is fixed. A statue of a hero engraved at the feet of the Nandi is broken. The Nandimantapa also has a short Kadambanagara *shikhara*. In front of the Mallikarjuna temple is another temple of Surya, but no image is found. It has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and an open *navaranga* with nine pillars which are lathe-turned and has fine finishing and three entrances. The *navaranga* has a *kakshasana* all around. The *garbhagriha* has a fallen Kadambanagara *shikhara*. The *navaranga* also has a Kadambanagara *shikhara* with a crowning *kalasha* atop. Behind the Mallikarjuna temple is a small shrine of Boramma or Bhramaramba. To its left is an image of Parvati-Maheshwara in Vijayanagara style. Other temples of the place are Mudi Mallikarjuna, Ganapati, Maruti, Siddalingeshwara (fallen), Dyamavva, Marthandeshwara, Dattatreya, Rama and Karigudi. The annual car festival in the honour of Siddhalingeswara is held during Shivaratri when about 5,000 people assemble. The Veerabhadra temple of the place is of Vijayanagara times with a Kadambanagara *shikhara*. Kengeri, a part of Murgod is the place of noted saint Chidambara Dikshit (see p 189). There are *samadhis* of Chidambareswara and Diwakara Dikshit. The annual *jatra* is held here for seven days beginning from Margashirsha Shuddha Padya. A *samadhi* of Lakshmi, Chidambara Dikshit's mother is also seen here. The place has Dhuredundeshwara Matha and Gangadhara Madivaleshwara Turamuri Memorial Mantapa. The Matha was founded by Mahanteshwara Swamy of the Arabhavi Matha, a noble saint (see p 190). The annual car festival in honour of the former is held on Phalguna Ekadashi. The Matha has a beautiful Chalukyan door frame brought from Sogal. Other *mathas* of the place are Garagada Madivaleshwara temple (*matha*) and Gavisiddheshwara (with a Linga in a rocky cave). It is locally stated that Chennabasavanna stayed at Murgod for a day during his journey to Ulvi. An underground temple called Jambulingeshwara is shown as the place of his stay. The place has a mosque and a *dargah* ascribed to Chamen Shah and the *urus* is held after *Chaitramasa* when about 500 people assemble. The place is a celebrated centre for bangle industry. The town had been identified as the capital Triparvata of

of the Kadambas by K B Pathak. But inscriptions speak of Murgod as Mudugade (perhaps meaning eastern fort) and not as *murukodu* (three hills). A Chalukyan (Bhogishwara) temple on the nearby Erapura hill has vanished, but there were three inscriptions, one of Someshwara I dated Saka 974, another of Vikramaditya VI and a third of Trailokyamalla, all referring to the place as Mudugade and more than one temple under the Kalamukhas. Two Vijayanagara records at the place are of Sadashivaraya's times, one (1551) speaking of grant to the Mallikarjuna and another (Saka 1469) speaks of barbers of Toragalenadu being exempted from certain taxes.

Nanadi (Chikodi tq, P: 3,502; nine km from Chikodi) has two Mahadeva temples in Later Chalukyan style each with a *garbhagriha*. One is in an elevated place. The *navaranga* of the other is also fallen and the entrance of the *garbhagriha* has pierced windows. There is a loose sculpture of Vishnu (of later period) and in the only *devakoshta* (niche) remaining, a Ganapati is installed. Other temples of the place are Vithoba, Halasiddheshwara, Mallikarjuna, Dyamavva (Lakshmi) and Taloba (Harijan Galli). The Mallikarjuna on a hillock is a new temple, with a 100 year old Linga and a rough statue of Durga inside. The *shikhara* in brick is plastered. On a hill towards Sadalga is a huge complex of Halasiddhanatha Gadduge. It is in the Muslim style with a central dome and two short *minars*. Kuruba priest undertakes service here and annual *jatra* takes place in the month of Chaitra when nearly 20,000 people assemble. The Nanadikar Desai heads the trust of this shrine.

Nandagaon (Athani tq, P: 4,544; eight km from Athani) has a huge *trikutachala* temple (now empty) in Later Chalukyan style with three *garbhagrihas*, one *ardhamantapa*, a common *navaranga*, a *mukhamantapa*, a vestibule and a hexagonal outer *mukhamantapa*. The central *garbhagriha* has a Ganapati over the *lalata* of the entrance and the other two *garbhagriha lalatas* to the right and left of it have a Ganapati and a Vishnu respectively. Above the *garbhagriha* entrance is a beautiful sculpture of Nataraja with Dikpalas and also *makara-toranas*. There are pierced windows at the entrances of *ardhamantapa* and *garbhagrihas*. The pillars of the *navaranga* are lathe-turned and have fine engravings of floral and other geometrical designs. The ceiling has a *bhuvaneshwari* with an inverted lotus in the centre. Above the entrance of the central *ardhamantapa* are fine sculptures of *chauri* bearers. Facing the *navaranga* is a *mukhamantapa* with a dancing dias

at the centre. After this is a vestibule leading to a hexagonal outer *mukhamantapa* surrounded by *kakshasana* and pierced windows. These windows have fine engravings in relief depicting stories from Hindu mythology. The ceiling of this *mukhamantapa* is beautifully designed with a deep Bhuvaneshwari adorned with inverted lotus petals and other floral designs. This hexagonal *shikhara* has a flat top. The doorway of this *mukhamantapa* is well decorated with two *dwarapalakas* on either sides (measuring about two metres in height) and one of it has fallen on the ground, but is in good shape. Outer parapets of the *kakshasana* have fine engravings of floral and other geometrical designs. This beautiful monument requires immediate conservation. The other temples of the place are Hanumanta (two), Basavanna, Lakshmi, Bharamadevaru, Vithala, Durgadevi and Yellamma. There is a Sadashiva Matha of the Veerashaivas and the Siddharudha Matha. The place has an Adinatha *basti* (recent), a mosque and a *dargah* ascribed to Shamsuddin. But no *urus* is held.

Nandgad (Khanapur tq, P: 1,165; 10 km from Khanapur) on the Khanapur-Haliyal road is a place created by Kittur Mallasarja and was initially called Pratapgad and later Anandgad. It grew to be a commercial centre under him. It has temples dedicated to Narayana, Durga, Maruti, Vithala and Dyamavva, and also one Virakta Matha, Sangolli Rayanna's memorial and one Jaina *basti*. The Narayana temple appears to be old and it is locally stated that the Narayana statue in the temple has been taken to Kittur Museum. Not far from the town is a ruined fort called Pratapgad which was built by Kittur Mallasarja in 1809 to commemorate the grant received by him of the title of Prataprao by the Peshwa. Inside the fort is a Durgadevi temple. The Desai is said to have encouraged merchants to settle here, attracting them from Khanapur. In 1830 Sangolli Rayanna was condemned to be hanged at Nandgad. As he passed along the road to the gallows he pointed out a spot for his burial, stating that a great tree would spring from his mortal remains. He was buried in that same spot and a huge banyan tree very close to the road is shown as the one which grew from Rayanna's grave. Under the shade of this tree is a small temple of Radha-Krishna. The tomb has a memorial pillar with a memorial plaque. The place also has a Catholic church and a mosque. *Tatteshwar* (five km from Nandgad), located amidst a forest has a small Shiva temple of the Goa Kadambas. It has many loose sculptures of which mention may be made of Ganapati, Saptamatrika's Panel and Veerabhadra.

Nandikurli (Raybag tq, P: 6,308; ten km from Raybag) is a village on the banks of a stream locally called Karkanadi. The village has temples and shrines of Basavanna, Hanumanta, Siddheswara, Beerappa, Lakshmi, Taladappa, Marugadevi and Santoobai Matha. There are also two mosques and one *basti* which is new, but the Parshwanatha statue in the *sanctum* has an inscription on the pedestal of the Kalyana Chalukya times. The Basavanna temple, which appears to be several centuries old (and the place Kurli has suffix Nandi because of this temple) has been renovated, and has several antiquities, thrown in front, of which are the huge head of a damaged Nandi statue and images of Ganapati, Kali with eight hands and some hero stones. There is another herostone near the Hanumanta temple. Across the stream amidst groves of *ketaki* and tamarind, called Bana are five Lingas, four in depression and a new temple is being built at this quiet spot. A *jatra* is held at this spot on the third Monday of Shravana. *Jatra* is also held at the Beerappa temple in the village in Shravana.

Navilutirtha (Parasgad tq, ten km from Saundatti), a low valley situated in between the two hills, is an enchanting place. Formerly, it was full of peacocks, frequently flocking round the pond (Malaprabha basin) and thus the place was named Navilutirtha. The folk story of the place is that a peacock with golden wings hard pressed and too weary to fly over the chain of hills which rise to the north of the gorge, perched on a large rock and cried pitiously. The river heard its cry, made its way by cutting the hill, but the peacock escaped. Presently, the place has a dam built across the Malaprabha named after Indira Gandhi creating the Renuka Sagar reservoir (see p 296). The dam was completed in 1975. A beautiful statue of the Malaprabha with a pot in her hand is installed here, carved by Basavanna Shilpi. Located amidst panoramic hilly settings, this is a calm and quiet picnic spot. It has a well furnished IB for tourists maintained by the Department of Irrigation.

Nesargi (Sampgaon tq, P: 5,429; 18 km from Bailhongal), mentioned as Nesarige Piriya Agrahara in a record of 1252 from Manoli has temples dedicated to Basavanna, Mallapur Mallaiah, Jodugudi, Veerabhadra and Maruti. The Jodugudi are twin beautiful Chalukyan temples with Kadambanagara *shikharas* facing east. The *shukanasa* of one temple has a seated Durga in high relief and the other has a smaller seated Durga with eight hands. In between them is a

small (empty) shrine. The temple's *navaranga* is fallen. One inscription slab found in the temple is dated 1219 AD of Ratta Kartavirya IV who was ruling over Nesargi from Venugrama and records that one officer Habbeya Nayaka and his wife Mayidevi built the twin temples at the place called Habbeshwara and Manikeshwara respectively. A Saptamatrika panel is placed in the *navaranga* of one temple. Nearby is the *gadduge* of Chenna Malleshwara, who hailed from Srishailam. Near Maruti Temple is an old Kalmeshwara temple, perhaps of Vijayanagara times. It has small Tirthankara *motifs* behind the *navaranga* in three places. Near the temple is a seated image of Bhairava in Vijayanagar style. One of the interesting monuments of the place, the Veerabhadra temple, is a Later Chalukyan Jaina *basti*. It has a *garbhagriha*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has a *shukanasa*, which appears to be originally of Rashtrakuta times, as its pillars have those features. Earlier, this *shukanasa* itself served as the *mukhmantaapa* as the present *navaranga* and *mukhamantapa* are later additions. At present there is a Shivalinga inside the *garbhagriha*. The *navaranga* has lathe turned pillars and its ceiling has a considerably deep *bhuvaneshwari*. The lintel of the doorway of the *navaranga* has an image of Tirthankara. In the square ceiling of the *mukhamantapa* beam are small images of Tirthankaras in relief. There is a *kakshasana* all round the *mukhamantapa* and the inclined parapets are partially fallen. In front of the *basti* is a broken Parshwanatha image with a Chalukyan inscription on the pedestal. A herostone kept in front of the Hanuman temple outside the village is badly worn out and contains word the Tippa in characters of about 11th century. The village has a Roman Catholic church. Near the village, on a hillock is the temple of Mallaiah (Mailara Martanda) and four other shrines of his *parivara devatas*.

Nidsoshi (Hukeri tq, P: 5.271; 10 km from Hukeri) has a Veerashaiva Matha called Sri Siddha Samsthana Matha (see p 193). This *matha* is connected with the Arabhavi Matha. The premises of the Matha has an Ishwara temple which is a huge building renovated in the 18th century. Many Chalukyan pillars are used in the main structure. The *matha* has the *gadduge* ascribed to Chinmayaroppi Durdundeeshwara. The ornamental gold crown in the *matha* has well engraved floral designs. The *matha* has a beautiful silver palanquin, with profuse artistic designs, formerly owned by the chief of the Jamkhandi State.

Nipani (Chikodi tq, P : 41,783 ; 24 km from Chikodi), located on the Pune-Bangalore highway is a town of recent growth, very near to the Maharashtra border. The earliest mention of the place is in around 1800 when its Desai Siddojirao Nimbalkar also called Appa Saheb was engaged in the siege of Nerli fort between Sankeshvar and Hukeri (see p 131). The modern town came into existence by the merger of villages called Nipnal, Sakharwadi and Erandwadi. The place has temples dedicated to Mahadeva, Venkatesha (about 175 years old), Rama Mandir, Vithoba, Maruti (three), Datta Mandir (at Sakharwadi), Akkamahadevi and Ambabai. There are Jain *bastis* dedicated to Adinatha (new), Rishabhadeva (Swetambara) and Chandraprabha (Swetambara). The place has six mosques viz, Dargah Masjid (oldest), Jumma Masjid (largest) in the Bazar area, Bhagwan Masjid, Mecca Masjid (Mahant Galli), Madeena mosque (Shivajinagar) and Shan-e-Diwan mosque in Diwan Galli. The place also has a big *dargah (chilla)* ascribed to Mahboob Subhani Baghdadi (Dastagir), said to have been built by a *sardar* called Chavan and is being daily visited by both the Hindus and Muslims. The *urus* is held for eleven days in the month of Rabi-ul Akhr when nearly over one lakh people assemble. Other *dargahs* of the town ascribed to Daval Mallik and Raja Bagsavar. The place also has a Protestant Church and a Roman Catholic Church. Erandwadi has temples of Mahadeva (Lingayat Matha) and Gramadeva and the *jatra* of the latter is held in Phalguna Pratipada when about 10,000 people assemble. The Jawaharlal Nehru water works (two km from Nipani) now managed by the Town Municipal Council was inaugurated in 1961 and it is a fine picnic spot. (The reservoir is partially spread over Maharashtra also). Nipani was a notable centre of freedom movement and a national school was started here. During the Quit India Movement, the mob damaged many public buildings and a heavy punitive fine was imposed on the town. The place is a leading tobacco growing as well as marketing centre in the State, and there is a Tobacco Research Centre. Nipanikar Wada in the town has some fine mural paintings in the private living rooms. If proper protection is not given these will vanish. About two km on the Chikodi road is the *samadhi* of Virupaksha Lingayya Swamy, known as Samadhi Matha. Mamadapur (Chikodi tq, P : 2,432) located near Nipani has a fine temple dedicated to Ambabai. This temple, a wonderful imitation of the Later Chalukyan style, built in highly polished black stone and is ascribed to the Baba Saheb Nimbalkar of the Nipanikar family (19th century). It has a *garbhagriha* (star

shaped), an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The *navaranga* has lathe-turned pillars. The lintel above the *garbhagriha* entrance has fine carvings of stories from Hindu mythology. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is in Kadambanagara style. Outer walls of the *garbhagriha* have individual sculptures of dancing Madanikas, Chauri-bearers, musical troupes and other social themes. There is a huge *nagarkhane* at the entrance which has a spacious *jagati* on either sides. The temple is in a quiet place amidst a grove.

Pachapur (Hukeri tq, P : 6,659 ; 29 km from Hukeri) has a railway station and the tall watch tower on its hill-fort of the Adilshahi times is visible from quite a long distance. A Bijapur officer called Pacha built it. The place has a Mallikarjuna temple in Later Chalukyan style, fully renovated, but the doorway of its *ardhamantapa* has lattice windows and the *navaranga* has lathe-turned pillars. The Parshwanatha *basti* of the place has its deity installed in 1678 AD as per an inscription on its pedestal. There is also a Durgamahasati shrine. The place had been the taluk headquarters under the British prior to its shifting to Belgaum, and was an active centre of freedom movement right from 1905 and Annu Guruji belongs to this place. The Hidkal Dam (Hukeri tq) across the Ghataprabha built at Hunur-Hidkal village close to this place is 53.34 mtrs tall with 51 TMC capacity (see p 298). There is an Inspection Bungalow nearby and antiquities from the submerged villages have been displayed near the Dam. While excavating, many fossils have been unearthed near the dam site and a few more are preserved at Hukeri High School.

Panth Balekundri (Belgaum tq, P : 4,270 ; 17 km from Belgaum) is a celebrated pilgrim centre in the district. The place has a Dattatreya temple built in 1905 of the Avadhoota Sampradaya. The temple has a RCC *mantapa*, an open enclosure and a modern *garbhagriha*, with Dattapadukas installed by the Panth Maharaj. Behind this is a stone platform and it is described that the Panth Maharaj (born at Daddi, Hukeri tq, in 1855) was cremated here. Now it is centred by an *audumbara* tree. Panth Maharaj was a disciple of a Veerashaiva Saint Chennabasavappa whose *gadduge* is also there behind the temple (see p 189). The premises of the Matha has ■ Rameshwara temple, a tiled structure. The place has a mosque (recent). A spinning mill started in co-operative sector is functioning here.

Parasgad Fort (Parasgad tq) lies in the village area of Saundatti, about two km to the south. This rugged rocky fort, stands on the south-west edge of a range of hills immediately overlooking the black soil plain down below. The hill which measures about 500 metres from north to south and about 300 metres from east to west, is irregular and a good deal is covered with prickly pear and brushwood, and the fort is ascribed to Shivaji (1674). Its sides are rocky and almost perpendicular. A road leading to the Yellamma temple passes from the side of another *kaccha* road leading to the fort. Atop the hill-fort is a small ruined shrine of Maruti. The fort is uninhabited and is in a highly damaged condition with remains of old houses and has a deep gorge in between, leading to the steps towards Yedravi. Nearby, after descending several hundred steps leading to this village is a hollow in the rock with a spring half-way of the ascent, having a tank 30 metres long and six metres broad. This is called Ramteertha. Here in a cavern are statues of Jamadagni, Parashurama, Rama and Seeta and Shivalinga and Nandi. The fort wall is further beyond Ramteertha and then there are steps again, leading to *Yadravi* village (three km from Saundatti) called Elarame in an inscription (Saka 901 of the same place), found on a platform near the Bharamappa temple of the village proper.

Pattankudi (Chikodi tq, P: 6,072; five km from Nipani), has temples dedicated to Mahadeva (Matha), Yellamma (two), Mahalakshmi (huge), Bharamappa, Vithoba (two) and Maruti. The Mahalakshmi shrine renovated and expanded recently is said to have been built during the 16th century. The annual *jatra* takes place on the first Friday or Tuesday before Ashwayuja Amavasya. This attracts nearly 10,000 people. In the outskirts of the village on the Chikodi road is the temple of Halasiddhanatha, a huge structure belonging to the Nathapanthis. Across a stream is the tomb of Parashurambhau Patwardhan of Miraj who died in a war here against Kolhapur in 1799 (see p 124) and three other tombs (only platforms). During the Mahalakshmi *jatra* cycle, horse riding and other races are held in the ground around the tomb. The Parshwanatha *basti* in the town in later Chalukyan style with a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and an open *mukhamantapa*. But it has been fully renovated but the pillars and *garbhagriha* doorway are old. There is another Parshwanath *basti* of the Panchama Varga Jains in the town. The Pattankudi plates of the Shilaharas found here

are dated Saka 910. The place has a mosque and a *dargah* of Jangali Peer.

Rakaskop (Belgaum tq, P: 894; 16 km from Belgaum), literally means a hamlet of a *rakkasa* (giant), who is stated to have lived on a hillock near the village and a cavern in laterite on the hillock resembling a huge seated human figure is shown by the people to remind his past existence. Here is a dam, across the Markandeya, supplying drinking water to Belgaum. The reservoir is visible from this hillock mentioned above, which be reached by climbing steps after crossing a park behind the reservoir. There is a rest house near the steps. The hillock has a flat maidan atop and a recently built Shiva shrine. From this hillock a panaromic view of the reservoir and a view of surrounding villages like Tuliye, Belavatti, Savoli, etc can be had. The Rakaskop village proper has the temple of Pancharashidevi and also a Peerana Devasthan where Muharum festival is celebrated by the Hindus and Muslims.

Ramdurg (tq hq, P: 27,555), headquarters of the erstwhile princely State known as Ramdurg Samsthan till its merger in 1947 (see p 130) and at present the taluk headquarters is situated at a distance of about 104 km east of Belgaum on the right bank of the Malaprabha, surrounded by hill ranges. Two neighbouring villages viz, Kilabanur and Turnur together form the Municipal limits of Ramdurg. It is said that the earlier name of the place was Bhujabaladurga, a fort built by Shivaji. Parts of the Fort are still seen. It was named Ramdurg when one of the rulers here brought an image of Rama from Kashi and installed it in the palace. Rama, it is said had, earlier built the fort and many neighbouring places associated with the *Ramayana* like Shabarikolla are identified. The place has a town municipality since 1866. Around 1930, the present *wada* (palace) and other important buildings like Turnur *wada* (summer palace) were constructed. At present parts of the palace building houses the local college and some Government offices. The Venkateshwara temple here, also called Ramadeva on the river bank was built by the native rulers. There are also temples dedicated to Ganesha, Shankarlinga, Narayana, Maruti, Amba Bhavani, Durgadevi, all said to be about 200 years old. There are also Mathas where *gadduges* of Yechcharappaswamy and Maleyappaswamy, the mystic *yogis* who sanctified the place by their miracles. There are modern temples of Gramadevata (Dyamavva), Basavanna, Pandu-

ranga, Vithala, Akkamahadevi and the Raghavendra Matha. In addition, there are the two Veerashaiva *mathas* viz, Virakta Matha and Shivamurtheshwara Matha. The well built bathing ghats, constructed about 100 years ago in the Western part of the town known as Padukote has number of shrines. The place also has a mosque and eight *darghas* and three *uruses* are held at the *darghas*. At the annual *jatras* in honour of Venkateshwara (Ugadi) and Sankamma (April) about 10,000 devotees congregate. Ramdurg, in addition to being a noted trading centre, is also famous for its handloom products and quality chappals.

Ramtirtha (Athani tq, P: 707; 33 km from Athani) is located in a rocky valley, and the place name is traditionally ascribed to a *tirtha* (tank) in the precincts of a temple called Rameshwara, believed to have been spotted by Sri Rama. The huge Rameshwara temple complex here is a fine Later Chalukyan monument. The main temple with three *garbhagrihas*, an *ardhamantapa*, a spacious *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa* has a massive wooden doorway. The stellar main *garbhagriha* has a Kadambanagara *shikhara* (renovated). The lathe-turned pillars of the *navaranga* have fine intricate floral and other geometrical designs and the ceiling has a deep *bhuvaneshwari* with Ashtadikpalas. There are two inscription slabs kept outside the entrance to the *navaranga*. One of them dated 1167 speaks of a grant of land from Sindevura to Rameshwara in the days of Bijjala. At the main entrance of the *navaranga* are two huge *dwarapalakas*. The *mukhamantapa* has a *kakshasana* with wider parapets and their outer portions have fine carvings of various mythological and other themes. The outer walls of the *navaranga* and *garbhagriha* have lines of elephants at the lower panels, miniature *shikhara* above them and many female sculptures, mostly depicting mythological and social themes like a lady playing *mridangam*, another combing hair etc. Around the *garbhagriha* inside the *prakara* are small shrines of Naga and Rati-Manmatha, Kartikeya, Narasimha and Maruti. The Narasimha temple has an inscription on the front wall, of Vikramaditya VI of 1115 calling the place as Teerthada Rameshwara. The image of Narasimha in Chalukyan style has Dashavatara figures in *prabhavali*. A Maruti statue is fixed in the wall to its back. On one of the pillars inside the *prakara* there is a record dated 1560, informing of repairing the Amareshwara temple by one Appaji. Behind the main temple is the Parvati shrine in depression. It has a *garbhagriha* beneath a rock and a small *navaranga*. Beside the image in the *garbhagriha* is a

narrow natural cave opening, inaccessible. Facing the main temple is a very huge modern *deepasthamba*. Nearby is a fine image of Kalabhairava in Chalukyan style installed in a shrine. To the south of the *garbhagriha* is a huge stone tank which is called Ramtirtha. The place and its surroundings are in a pleasant environment and a shallow stream has to be crossed to reach the place.

Raybag (tq Hq, P: 9,635; 96 km from Belgaum) is a place with rich antiquity and had been a flourishing educational and commercial centre. The placename is mentioned as Bage or Puvina Bage in several inscriptions (to distinguish it from Tadala Bage in nearby Indi tq). Raybag has been referred to as a Ghatikasthana in an inscription dated Saka 1185 from Hannikeri wherein the placename is mentioned as Tenkalu Bagi. Kannada poet Rajaditya hailed from this place and he mentions it as Poovina Bage under Agalenadu. It was a noted commercial centre and hq of a Sarkar under the Adilshahs, and had been looted several times by the Mughuls and Marathas. The British had a factory here. The place was a Mahal in Kolhapur State till it was merged in Belgaum district. The place has temples dedicated to Siddheshwara, Somanatha, Bankanatha, Hanumanta (two), Dattatreya, Vithala, Narasimha and Ambabai. The Siddheshwara temple is the *gramadevata* with a *garbhagriha* and an open *mukhamantapa*. The temple is described as built by the Peshwas. The *mukhamantapa* has three entrances and arches connecting the pillars. The *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga. The main entrance has a *nagarkhane* and a gateway and to its right are many broken sculptures which include a beautiful *gandabherunda motif* in high relief. The *jatra* (car festival) of the God is held during the last Monday of Shravana and when nearly 10,000 people assemble. The Somanatha temple is a very beautiful Later Chalukyan monument. It has one *garbhagriha* and *ardhamantapa* and two *mukhamantapas*. This was originally a *dwikutachala* but now only one *garbhagriha* is intact. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is in Kadambanagara style but renovated. A huge Nandi is placed in the centre. The *mukhamantapas* are facing South and the other facing West has *kakshasanas* with inclined Parapets. The outer portions of the parapets have sculptures in relief of musical troupes like singers, drum beaters, dancing girls etc and some erotic and secular sculptures. The Bankanatha temple near a private garden is in little depression and has only a *garbhagriha* (low doorway) and a *mukhamantapa*. There is no *navaranga*. It is also in the Chalukyan style but renovated repeatedly. Nearby this

temple is a huge old tank which has steps all round and a pillared Mantapa to its right bank, resembling an ancient temple. Bankanatha is regarded as a *siddhi devate* and devotees believe that one has to visit Bankanath of Bagi along with Shankanath of Sankeshwar and Kopnath of Khidrapur (Maharashtra). The Narasimha temple in the Koshtigalli is far below the ground level. One has to pass through a narrow passage to reach a spacious *navaranga* in front of a *garbhagriha*. The image is in Chalukyan style said to have been found at Jalalpur. It has a built-in *pradakshina* and on the lintel of the *garbhagriha* are fine sculptures of mythological and other themes in high relief like Vishnu, Surya, Sheshashayana, Anjaneya etc. The Panth Balekundri Maharaj is said to have been married at this temple in Saka 1804. Among the Hanumanta temples, the one built near the bus stand by the labourers of the area is a recent concrete structure, with old pillars of Chalukyan temples. The Vittalamandira facing a private garden is a recent structure but an old and highly ornamented Chalukyan Kalika statue is placed inside this temple. This image was unearthed in 1961.

The striking monument of the town is the Adinatha *basti* in the Jainagalli. This *basti* in Later Chalukyan style has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* (star shaped) has a seated image of Adinatha and its entrance has fine pierced windows. In the *ardhamantapa* are installed two images of Parshwanatha and Chandraprabha also of the same period. The *navaranga* pillars are lathe turned and its ceiling has a deep *bhuvaneshwari* with an inverted lotus in the centre. The *mukhamantapa* has a *kakshasana* with inclined parapets and its outer portions have many floral and geometrical designs. There is a *manastambha*, about 18 metres tall. Outside the *mukhamantapa* is placed an inscription slab of Ratta Kartavirya IV (1201). It registers grants of the village Chinchali to the *basti*. Another inscription to the left of the main entrance into the central hall of the same temple dated 1597 AD states that, at the instance of one Somasena Bhattaraka the temple was renovated by the Jaina Sangha and the image of Parshwanatha was installed. The Sanskrit version of the same inscription is engraved on a pillar. A slab set up in a niche in the west wall of the *mukhamantapa* has a fragmentary inscription dated Saka 963. The *basti* also houses a Jaina Matha called Sri Lakshmisena Maharaja Matha. There is one more *basti* atop a small hillock (two km) on the Chinchali road. This Parshwanatha or Gad Basti is also in Later Chalukyan

style with a *garbhagriha*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The hill has fortifications behind the *basti*. There are steps to reach the same. Another important record from Raybag is an inscription on a herostone lying near the library building of Kalyana Chalukya Vikramaditya VI. It states that one Chandarasa killed several renowned warriors and died in the battle field. The place has a Jamia Masjid named after Ranadaula Khan. This *masjid* has an Arabic inscription on the facade dated 1629 AD. It states that one Bijapur officer, Amin Mustafa Khan built the mosque. This is a fine structure with an imposing central dome and two minars in the front. A slab fixed at the corner of a field near the bridge on the station road has a Persian inscription which refers to the foundation of the *peth* designated as Mustafabad and remission of some levies on orchards in character of early 17th century. Yet another inscription slab set up on the bank of a stream near the locality is damaged and undated, but seems to refer to the revenue remission of a fruit garden for a period of three years. Raybag is even today renowned for its fruit gardens, mainly banana. The place has two *dargahs*, one ascribed to Sheik Bahudin Jisdi also called Langoti Wali, located on the Chinchali road and the *urus* is held annually in the month of Saffar, when about 1,000 people assemble. Another *dargah* is ascribed to a Hukeri Peer and no *urus* is held. The Kolhapur Palace (two km from Raybag) is a beautiful building complex worth visiting.

Sadalga (Chikodi tq, P: 13,911; 28 km from Chikodi) also called 'Shankarapura' is a place with considerable antiquity. The place has temples dedicated to Vithala, Datta, Banashankari, Mahadeva and Maruti. The Mahadeva temple in Later Chalukyan style has a stellar *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* in Kadambanagara style is renovated and painted. The pillars of the *navaranga* have fine engravings of Hindu mythology in high relief. Facing the temple are, a herostone, a Mahasati stone (with worn-out inscription) and two fine sculptures of *chauri* bearers. The inscription speaks of Chalukya Tribhuvana-malla in characters of 12th century AD. The Banashankari temple is about 200 years old, renovated, and has a Rekhanagara *shikhara*. In the outskirts of the village amidst fields is a stone structure, the 'Dhadigudi' constructed in Maratha period. Outer walls of the temple have many relief sculptures like an elephant rider in a war scene, swans, *makara*, Nandi, rows of elephants, peculiar animal *motifs*,

musicians, Nagabandha, a noble being carried in a palanquin and other social themes. This appears to be a Shiva temple though no image is seen in the *garbhagriha*. The place has three *bastis* locally called Dodda Basti, Kallu Basti and Shikhara Basti. The Dodda Basti, a modern structure, has an image of Parshwanatha with a *makaratorana* on its *prabhavali* indicating its Chalukyan origin. The Adinatha image installed outside has an inscription on its pedestal probably dated in Saka 1213. The Kallu Basti with an Adinatha image has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga* (renovated), with Later Chalukya pillars. The outer walls have fine Chalukyan sculptures and other linear designs. The Shikhara Basti has a Chalukyan image of Parshwanatha. The place has a mosque and a *dargah* ascribed to Khaja Shamsuddin.

Sampgaon (Sampgaon tq, P: 7,214; ten km from Bailhongal), has been described as visited by Chennabasavanna on his way to Ulvi and the Bayalubasaveshwara temple here is ascribed to him, now a fully renovated mud-tile structure. The place has a considerably old Siddheshwara temple, renovated and is in depressed ground level. There are some antiquities including parts of temple around and a dried tank. There is a beautiful Shanmukha stone image in this Shiva temple and two inscriptions, said to have been here, are stated as taken to Dharwad. A copper plate from Sampgaon, now preserved in the Bombay Prince of Wales Museum, is of Kadamba Harivarman, of his eighth regnal year. The Lakshmi shrine of the place is also of considerable antiquity. The place came into prominence under the Adilshahis and there are remains of a mud fort to the south of the town. This was the old town area and there is an old Mailara shrine here. There are two mosques, and one of Adilshahi times in the new town is a fine artistic structure and Koranic verses are engraved over the *mihrab*. Kittur Desais had their headquarters here earlier to Kittur. It was conquered by Mughul Prince Muazam in 1683. Sangolli Rayanna burnt the taluk office here in 1829 and the taluk hq was shifted to Bailhongal. Near the Mailara temple in the field there is an impressive *seditale* stone. There are two *dargahs* at the place. Sampgaon was a prominent centre of freedom movement and Wali Chennappa hails from here. **Maradi Nagalapur**, five km from Sampgaon is a place where Akka Nagamma (Chennabasavanna's mother) is believed to have stayed for some time on way to Ulvi. There is a shrine built in her memory. The place has a Hirematha.

Sankeshwar (Hukeri tq, P: 24,018; 12 km from Hukeri), situated on the bank of the Hiranyakeshi on the Bangalore-Pune Highway is a commercial centre known for its trade in chillies and place with considerable antiquity. The earliest known mention of the place is in 1488 when Bahadur Gilani, the Bahmani governor of the Konkan rebelled, took Belgaum and Goa and established his headquarters at Sankeshwar. Mahmud II, the Bahmani king came to Sankeshwar and the place later submitted to him. In 1659, Sankeshwar fell to Shivaji and the Hargapur fort nearby is ascribed to him. Traditional accounts call the place as 'Saankyeshwara' and it had been an important centre even earlier, when the Ratta temples (11th-12th century) are taken into account. There are two Ratta inscriptions at the place dated 1199 and 1202 of Kartaveerya IV and Mallikarjuna. The place has temples dedicated to Shankaralinga, Narayana, Lakshmi, Maruti, Vithoba, Banashankari, Beerappa, Basavanna and Dattatreya. The Shankaralinga temple on the bank of the Hiranyakeshi is a complex structure with a *garbhagriha* (star shaped), an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The Kadambanagara *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is renovated and now has many stucco sculptures. The *navaranga* has massive pillars which are lathe-turned. The ceiling has a deep Bhuvaneshwari decorated with floral designs and also Ashtadikpalas. The *navaranga* has three entrances with a *kakshasana* all round. The two entrances have open *mantapas*. The niches of the *navaranga* have fine images of Bhairava and Vishnu. Above the main entrance of the *navaranga* is a beautiful sculpture of Annapoorna. Facing the *navaranga* is a spacious *mukhamantapa* with massive pillars, and in the ceiling deep artistic Bhuvaneshwari. The square portions have fine sculptures of Vishnu, Shiva, etc in relief. Around the Shankaralinga temple inside the *prakara* are small shrines of Hanumanta, Dattatreya (with Dattapadukas), Shankaralinga and the Shankara Matha (a branch of the Shringeri Samsthana). A separate gateway leads to the Hiranyakeshi river where bathing ghats are seen and also *samadhis* of some of the Swamis. The Shankara Matha here was founded by one Vidyashankara Bharati Swamy (Devagosavi) in 1578. (See p 190).

The beautiful Narayana temple of the place in Later Chalukyan style has a *garbhagriha* (star shaped), an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and an open *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has a Kadambanagara *shikhara* (renovated). The outer walls of it has fine individual sculptures of Krishna playing flute, Kaliyamardana, Madanikas,

a lady writing an inscription, a lady wringing her long hair after bath, a lady holding a *darpana* and *chauri* bearers all in high relief, are beautiful creations. The two line Kannada inscription being written by the lady reads "*kulahinashcha karmahinashcha napujayante*". Inside the *garbhagriha* is a beautiful seated image of Narayana with a *prabhavali* engraved with floral and *makaratorana* designs. The *navaranga* pillars are lathe turned and the ceiling has a Bhuvaneshwari decorated with *ashtadikpalakas* and other floral designs. Another loose sculpture of Vishnu is placed in a niche of the *navaranga*. The *mukhamantapa* has a *kakshasana*. The temple and its surroundings are in bad shape of maintenance. The Parshwanatha *basti* of the place is also in the same style. It has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and an open *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* is star shaped and has a Parshwanatha image. The *shikhara* is fallen. The *navaranga* has lathe turned pillars. Two images of Parshwanatha and Sambhavanatha are placed in the *navaranga*. The open *mukhamantapa* has a *kakshasana*. The outer walls of the *ardhamantapa* and *navaranga* have beautiful linear carvings. The place has a branch of the Nidsoshi Durundeeshwara Matha and the Puradevara Matha of the Veerashaivas. The place has a Jumma Mosque (old) and a *dargah* ascribed to Mahboob Subhani (*chilla*). There is also a recently built Protestant Church. *Hargapur* (three km from Sankeshwar) located beneath a huge flat hillock has recently built temples of Siddheshwara, Hanumanta and Marugamma. Atop the hillock is a flat land area well fortified by a laterite fort also called Vallabhagad, ascribed to Shivaji. Later, it came under Kolhapur. Within the premises of the fort are about fifty dwelling houses. A huge and very deep well atop is provided by underground steps to reach water. Inside the fort are tiled shrines of Mallaiah and Maruti. To the south-west of this hill is another flat topped laterite hill with no greenery.

Saptasagar (Athani tq, P: 3,675; 16 km from Athani) is a pre-historic site with ashmounds, and is described as the site where Janamejaya or Saptarshis had performed *yajnya*. It is on the banks of the Krishna, and in the river bed, on the rocks, hundreds of Lingas have been engraved. The Krishna flows northwards here, and at a distance of two km the Agrani joins the Krishna. The place has a *basti*, a Shiva temple called as the Kashi Linga, the Hanuman temple, a Lakkavva shrine and a mosque. In the outskirts of the village, there is a fine lush green grove (in between the Krishna and its backwater called Korava Prabhudevara Madu) belonging to one Ghorpade

Bedekar, about 15 to 20 hectares in area, full of *fauna* like peacocks, owls, *kembhoota*, monkeys, foxes and rabbits. This is a wonderful, cool picnic spot and has a Vithoba temple on its verge with facilities for casual visitors.

Satti (Athani tq, P: 8,271 ; 16 km from Athani) located on the left bank of the Krishna is a place with rich antiquity. The place name is called Sattatti in a record of 1183. The place is a pre-historic site and a painting of sharp pointed Spoon Bill on a pottery piece found here has been identified as belonging to 2,000 to 1,000 BC. The place has temples dedicated to Kalmeshwara, Mallikarjuna, a *trikutachala*, Maruti and Veerabhadra. The Kalmeshwara temple in Later Chalukyan style has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and an open *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* as well as *ardhamantapa* entrances have pierced windows. The *navaranga* pillars (one of them has an unpublished inscription) are massive and lathe-turned. The ceiling has a deep engraved Bhuvaneshwari. The *mukhamantapa* is covered with mud walls and outside, beneath a mud *jagati* many antiquities are said to be hidden. Two more unpublished inscription slabs have been painted with colour and are in 12th century characters. Nearby this is the Mallikarjuna temple, facing east, a small structure in the same style with a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa*. Its *navaranga* is totally fallen but crudely renovated. In front of the temple is a mound where some antiquities might be found. A little away from this temple is a *trikutachala* temple which has a Lakshminarasimha image on the *lalata* of the main doorway to the *navaranga*. A copper plate from Muragundi, Athani tq, speaks of a grant to this Narasimha temple dated 1183 by one Soma Chamupati, Chalukya commander and also to the 200 brahmins of the *agrahara* of Sattatti. It has three *garbhagrihas*, three *ardhamantapos*, a common *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. Inside the *ardhamantapa* is deposited by leaning it against the wall a *chaturmukha* Brahma statue, in Later Chalukyan style. The *garbhagriha* to the right of the main *sanctum* has a Shivalinga and the other *garbhagriha* to the left of it has a fine standing statue of Vishnu (Janardana) in Later Chalukyan style (measuring about one-and-half metres in height), removed from the *panipeetha* and placed leaning against the wall. The *prabhavali* of the statue has beautiful carvings of Dashavatara including the Buddha, Kalki, etc. The ceiling of this *garbhagriha* is partially fallen. The *navaranga* pillars are massive and lathe-turned. The entire temple is in

depression as the roof touches the surrounding ground. The main doorway to the *navaranga* is profusely carved and has pierced windows on either sides. Nearby is a Maruti temple, completely renovated. Outside this temple, to the right is a platform described as the place where a hero Algagaunda died in a battle and his wife Siddalingamma committed *sati*. Nearby is a tall village gateway (*agase*) which has a Chalukyan inscription slab built into it, speaking of the *agrahara* at Sattatti. One image of Ganapati and a herostone are also kept loosely near it. The Veerabhadra temple also in Later Chalukyan style nearby has a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa*. At the outskirts of the village is a recently built Basavanna temple with a modern *mantapa* and a *kalyanamantapa*. On the bank of the river Krishna are two temples of Srirama (modern) and Koteshwara (Brahmeshwara). The Srirama, though recent, has a seated image of Trimukha Brahma in white marble and the image of Srirama with Seetha and Lakshmana in Later Chalukyan style. A little away from this is the Koteshwara or Brahmeshwara temple in a dilapidated condition. It is described that the Brahmadeva image described above originally belongs to this temple. Many antiquities are strewn all over the area. The place has a Jamia Mosque with a central dome and four minars appear to be of Adil Shahi times. The minars have beautiful caligraphic writings engraved on them. The place has two *dargahs* on the bank of the Krishna ascribed to Peer Bahuddin and Nizamuddin and annual *uruses* are held. Satti had been a notable centre of Quit India Movement.

Saundatti (tq hq, P: 26,404; 78 km from Belgaum) is one of the oldest towns and celebrated pilgrim centre and headquarters of the Parasgad tq. The placename is repeatedly found mentioned as Sugandavarti and also Savadatti. It was a celebrated Jaina centre earlier under the Bhaisas and later under the Rattas. It was the original capital of the Rattas who flourished between the tenth and the thirteenth centuries (see pp 90-91) and later when their capital was shifted to Venugrama (Belgaum), it lost its significance as a seat of administration. Earlier, the Bhaisas ruled from here (see p 89). However, it continued as the headquarters of a petty division of 12 villages under Koondi division. The place has more than six inscriptions of the Ratta chiefs dating between 980 to 1229 AD. In 1730, Saundatti and Dharwad villages were granted to the Navalgund Desai by the Savanur Nawab and in 1734, Jayagaunda Desai built the fort of Saundatti which has eight bastions. The place has temples dedicated to Ankeshwara, Puradeshwara, Nagarkere Mallikarjuna,

Venkateshwara (huge temple), Veerabhadra, Ulvi Basaveshwara, Mouneshwara and Dyamavva. The Puradeshwara temple in Later Chalukyan style is a *trikutachala* with three *ardhamantapas*, a common *navaranga* and two *mukhamantapas*. All the three *garbhagrihas* with pierced windows have Shivalingas. The *shikhara*, now damaged, over the central *garbhagriha* is in Kadambanagara style. The *navaranga* pillars are lathe turned. Inside the niches of the *navaranga* are images of Parvati and Veerabhadra. This temple is renovated very crudely. On the Ugadi day, the rising sun's rays directly fall on the main Shivalinga. The outer walls have fine sculptures depicting Hindu mythology and there are inclined *chajjas* all round. The open *mukhamantapa* (a later addition) is also in the same style with massive pillars. The Ankeshwara temple (in Desai Galli) built in Saka 970 by the Ratta chief Anka is in Later Chalukyan style and is below the ground level. It has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has a renovated *shikhara* with a *shukanasa*. The pillars of the *navaranga* are lathe turned and have fine floral and other geometrical designs. Over the entrance to the *navaranga* is a beautiful dancing Shiva serving as a kind of *shukanasa*. There are descending steps to the *mukhamantapa*. In front of the temple, an inscription built into the wall is of Ratta Chief Ankarasa dated Saka 970. He built the temple. Another slab also built into the wall of the same temple is of Kartavirya II dated 1087 AD and states that he together with his wife Bhagaladevi renewed the grant earlier made by his grandfather Ankarasa. There is a modern *nagari* inscription outside the temple. Loose sculptures of Narayana and Ganapati are also seen here. The Veerabhadra temple in Katti Lane has a fine statue of Veerabhadra and is described as renovated in 1936. The place also has a Raghavendra Matha built with the help of Sirsangi Desai Jayappa IV in 1854. The fort has a Kadasiddheshwara temple, surrounded by four bastions. Around the Kadasiddheshwara temple in the inner *chajja* of the *prakara*, there is a row of beautiful carvings of geometrical patterns with scores of designs numbering over 200, some having been painted. There are also remains of a *wada* and an old tank in the fort. The town has a renovated *basti* in Badigar Lane where there are two Ratta inscriptions, carefully preserved. Both of them are connected with construction of *bastis*, now non-existent. One dated 980 of Shantivarman; and another of Kartaveerya I renewing an earlier grant made by Bhaisa Merada in 875-76 AD. There are Veerashaiva Mathas like Kalmatha, Svadi Matha and Muli Matha. The place

has two mosques, Jumma Masjid (Kaulipet) and a recent mosque on the main road. To the pilgrims for the Yellamma Hills, this is the nearest major bus stand, the Yellamma temple being five km from here (See Yellammanagudda). The Renukasagar of the Naviluteertha Dam touches the low-lying areas of Saundatti. There is a spot called Jogulabhavi here, where there is a temple, and pilgrims take a holy dip here before visiting the Yellamma Hill. The *samadhi* of Chidambar Dikshit was shifted to Saundatti from Gurlhosur as the latter place was submerged in the Naviluteertha project. This *samadhi* is in the area called Rampur at Saundatti which is humming with religious activities.

Savadi (Athani tq, P: 4,056 ; 28 km from Athani) is the ancient town Suvarnawada, mentioned in an inscription from Ramateertha (Athani tq). The village is full of antiquities of Later Chalukyan buildings all over. The Gopalakrishna temple here on the banks of the Krishna is a beautiful *trikutachala* of Later Chalukyan times with the image of Gopalakrishna playing flute in the central shrine and the two other *garbhagrihas* to the right and left housing Lingas. There are fine lattice windows at the entrance and beautiful relief sculptures all over. This fine temple is in a bad shape of preservation and its surroundings are shabby. The place has also a *basti* of Later Chalukyan style and the *garbhagriha* has a standing image of Adinatha with Kannada inscription in Later Chalukyan letters on the pedestal. Other parts of the *basti* except the *garbhagriha* have vanished. In front of this *basti*, towards east, is a newly built *basti*, facing north, with a seated, marble statue of Adinatha enshrined in it. Nearby are the lathe-turned pillars of the old *basti*. Across the river (formerly part of Savadi, but the river changed its course) is a small Later Chalukyan Uttareshwara (Shiva) temple and a Lakshmi shrine with Later Chalukyan pillars and a Saptamatrika panel. In the town, near the new Hanuman temple are an inscription (unpublished), one herostone and some pieces of Later Chalukyan antiquities. The Sangameshwara, Durga, Vithoba and the Veerabhadra and the other temples in the village and the image in the last named is considerably old. The place has a Virakta Matha and a *dargah* of Imam Jaffar, the *urus* at which is held at Davanada Hunnime when about 10,000 people assemble. There is also a stone mosque of considerable antiquity.

Shabakrikolla : See under Sureban.

Shedbal (Athani tq, P: 10,645; 27 km from Athani) the last railway station in the district on the Bangalore-Miraj railway line is found mentioned as 'Shedambala' in a record of 1143 AD from Miraj (Maharashtra). The place has temples dedicated to Basavanna, Hanumanta, Vithoba and Yellamma. The Basavanna temple is in Later Vijayanagara style. The *navaranga* (granite) pillars are square shaped. There is a small shrine of Siddharameshwara in its premises. The annual *jatra* is held during Shivaratri when more than 7,000 people assemble. An inscription slab built into the school building in the temple premises is dated 1156 AD of Shilahara Vijayaditya ruling from Valeyavada and it registers income from tax levied on *kottalis* (guilds) and goldsmiths for a *basti*. The place has three *bastis* dedicated to Mahaveera (recent), Shantinatha (Dodda Basti) and Adinatha. The Shantinatha Basti in Later Chalukyan style has a *garbhagriha* (renovated), an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The pillars of the *navaranga* are lathe-turned. The ceiling of the *navaranga* has a deep Bhuvaneshwari. The image of Shanthinatha is seated and is in Later Chalukyan style, with a *prabhavali* of *makaratoranas*. At the outskirts of the village is a new complex called Shantisagara Ashrama, founded by Shantisagara Muni in 1927. The premises has a statue of the Muni, a monolithic marble statue of Bahubali (measuring about four metres), Adinatha Basti (1945), a Tirthankara Basti, with 24 images installed all round and a Samavasarana Mandira. It also has a choultry. The village proper has a mosque (old) and a *dargah* ascribed to Peer Lala Mashakq and the *urus* is held annually when about 2,000 people assemble. Celebrated Jaina Muni Elacharya Maharaj and noted Kannada writer Mirji Annarao are from this place.

Siddhanakolla (Ramdurg tq) a quiet and enchanting place under Kallur revenue village (three km from Kallur), is situated at the bottom of a huge steep rock measuring about 35 metres tall, part of a long hill range. There is a metal road from Kallur right upto the cave. The cave opening is only about one square metre and the area in front of it is about three square metres with a perennial source of water trickling from the rock. Another lengthy cave beside this is described as leading to the Shabarikolla. There are steps leading to this point and a huge tank under rock cover. Down below on way to the cave is the Siddheshwara temple in Later Chalukyan style renovated in 1893. The temple has a *garbhagriha* and an open *navaranga*. Some pillars here appear to be Early Chalukyan. Inside

the *navaranga* are kept loose sculptures of Shanmukha and Vishnu. The *garbhagriha* wall has relief sculptures and series of pilasters, and some erotic sculptures. The *garbhagriha* has a Kadambanagara *shikhara*. On the way to the place, near some newly built Janatha Houses is a stone slab, fully buried in the middle of the road with an unpublished inscription. The annual *jatra* at Siddheshwara temple is held in December when about 2,000 people assemble.

Sirasangi (Parasgad tq, P: 2,407 ; 20 km from Saundatti) located in a valley is a place with rich antiquity. The place name is mentioned as Rishishringapura or Pirishingi or Hirishingi in two records from the same place dated 1148 of Jagadekamalla and another dated 1186 of Someshwara IV. It was a noted commercial centre of antiquity. The place has temples dedicated to Kalmeshwara and Bhairaveshwara or Kamma. The Kalmeshwara temple is a *trikutachala* in Later Chalukyan style. It has three *garbhagrihas*, an *ardhamantapa* (only at the central *sanctum*), a common *navaranga* and an open *mukhamantapa*. The central *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga locally called Kalmeshwara or Kamateshwara. The niches of the *ardhamantapa* have individual sculptures of Ganapati and Bhairava, and a Saptamatrika panel is fixed into the left wall. The *navaranga* has lathe-turned pillars with a Nandi in the centre. The niches of the *navaranga* have fine Later Chalukyan sculptures of Surya and Shanmukha. The *garbhagriha* to the right of the main *sanctum* has a Shivalinga and the other to the left of it has an image of Kalabhairava. Within the compound in the inner *prakara* are small shrines of Udatamma (Mahishamardini), Amriteshwara and a Nagarakatte (outside). An inscription slab standing before the Kalmeshwara temple of Jagadekamalla II is dated 1148 and registers a grant to one Acharya Rudra Saktideva and for repairs of the Grameshwaradeva temple. The Kamma temple was originally a Shiva (Bhairava) with one *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*, all in Later Chalukyan style. Even the record found here testify to this aspect. But the vestibule in front of the *navaranga* connecting a big common *mukhamantapa* is in between two more *garbhagrihas*, one to the right having an image of Bhairava and the other to the left having an impressive Chalukyan image of Kalikadevi. These portions were added later and are in Vijayanagara style perhaps renovated. There are *ardhamantapas* in front of both Bhairava and Kalikadevi respectively. The Kalika *garbhagriha* has a *shikhara* and outside walls have slanted *chajjas* all around. The *mukhamantapa*

has a sloping roof inclined by huge slabs and a *kakshasana* without parapets all around. In the Kalika temple is an inscription slab dated 1185 AD of Tribhuvanamalla Vira Someshwara IV. It gives a mythological account of the place called as Rishyasringa included in Kolanur-30 (Konnur near Nargund) division of the Kuntala country and mentions that the village is made sacred on account of the installation of Rameshwara, Lakshmaneshwara and Hanumanteshwara by Sri Rama himself. It is also mentioned that one Habbeya Nayaka constructed the temples of Hebbeshwara and Prasanna Bhairava at Rishyashringa. The palanquin festival of Kalamma is held at the Bannimantapa during Ugadi festival for five days when about 15,000 people assemble. There are two small hillocks at the outskirts of the village, one having a cave locally called Maunappanagavi and the hillock is called Kallupuragudda. Inside the cave is a hall which can accommodate about 200 people and after this is a six metres long passage leading to a small pit having water. Inside is the *gadduge* of a saint locally called Maunappa or Manappa. Another hillock near Kalika temple also has a cave locally called Siddeshwara-gavi, approachable by climbing nearly 200 steps. Inside the cave is a Shivalinga. The hill has a *deepasthambha* and beside it is a Bhaskara temple which is locally described as a tomb of a famous saint called Bhaskaradeva. The place has a branch of the Chitradurga Matha (with a *gadduge* of Mahalinga Swamy) and one Bhisagni Matha (not in existence now). The Bhavani Talav here was built by Lingaraja Desai (Sirasangi) between 1893-1905. Near a tank outside the village are three nishidhi stones and one of which has an unpublished inscription. The *wada* of the Sirasangi Desai (whose family came here from Navalgund) within a stone fort, now housing a high school has fine carvings and a beautifully engraved cupboard. Behind this are remains of a Shiva temple which has a *panipeetha* having eleven Lingas. The place has a mosque.

Sogal (Parasgad tq, P: 437; 16 km from Bailhongal), is a place with considerable antiquity. The placename is ascribed to a sage Sugola Muni who is believed to have lived here but one inscription speaks of 'Sovala'. The place on a fine quiet hill has a number of big and small temples and is of great antiquarian interest, and once had thick forests. The temple dedicated to Someshwara has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has an elaborately carved doorway and there are pierced windows on either sides. The *garbhagriha* has a Shivalinga as well

as a stone image. The temple is of Rashtrakuta times. The *navaranga* has square and octogonal pillars and some are also cylindrical (six). The square pillars of the *navaranga* have relief *motifs* of Narasimha, Varaha, Vishnu, Bramha, Bhairava, Surya, Tandavashiva, Chandra, Gajasura-samhara, Rati-Manmatha, Chouri-bearers and Durga, etc. The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is a renovated Kadambanagara. The pendants of the *shukanasa* has images of Brahma, Shiva and Vishnu. Near the temple is a Later Chalukyan inscription dated Saka 902. It is composed by a poet called Vimaladitya, and refers to Emperor Taila II and Ratta Kartaveerya I, perhaps then ruling from Sogal itself. It records a grant to Suvarnakshideva and the Kalamukha sage Tribhuvana Singi Pandita by Kanchiyabbe of the Kuruba caste. The record says that tigers came to lend ears to the religious teachings of the place. Sogal was the headquarters of a division of 30 villages. Next to this is a Kalyanamantapa now renovated where the marriage of Shiva and Parvati is described to have taken place with old statue of Panchanana Shiva and Parvati, Shiva with *basinga* and other traditional ornaments. There are Ashtadikpalakas like Yama, Agni, Ishanya, Indra all broken lying near this building, all fine examples of artistic accomplishments of the period. To the right of the Someshwara temple is a Veera-bhadra shrine, with a new image inside, but a broken statue of Later Chalukyan times is also found. There is another temple dedicated to Boramma or Bhramarambha, where there is a seated Parvati engaged in penance is enshrined. The temple has Rashtrakuta features with four stone elephants at the four corners outside. Behind the Someshwara is a cave shrine with Siddheshwara Linga. Near this is a broken image of Shanmukha, seated on a peacock. Further from the Someshwara, atop a small hill is a modern shrine with a Linga. Near this is a broken Indra of Later Chalukyan period. Kanva Rishi is believed to have stayed here and a water spring from below the Linga is described as the source of the water fall at the place. Further, in another modern shrine of Kalika a Kalyani Chalukyan statue is enshrined on a separate peetha with camel and elephant. On the hill nearby to the east is an old fortification called locally as Kadambarayana Kote, may be of a Later Kadamba king. Now, it has a fallen brick structure. To the east of this temple is the Ajjappana Gudi (recent) across a small stream. A Surya-Chandra shrine of stone is also seen here. On the way to Someshwara temple in the midway is a small shrine called Girija temple (with five *garbhagrihas*) in a dilapidated condition.

The small water fall here is of the height of about 18 metres, and there is another smaller fall, near the Kalyanamantapa atop the hill. These are caused by a small flow from the hill. Near the bus stand at the bottom of a hill, there is a simple shrine with a Shivalinga. After the village, before approaching the hill are the remains of a fort which has two temples. One of Doddappaiah (Shiva) in Later Chalukyan style has a *garbhagriha*, and *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The *navaranga* has fine lathe-turned pillars. The temple is now under renovation. Nearby is a temple dedicated to Venkateshwara completely dilapidated with only six pillars and part of walls and remains of a *navaranga* and *shukanasa*. The lintel of the *garbhagriha* has Trimurti with a dancing Shiva at the centre. Sogala can be developed into a tourist centre.]

Sulebhavi (Belgaum tq, P: 4,686; 16 km from Belgaum) is a railway station. The placename is interpreted as due to a well attributed to a prostitute. The place has temples dedicated to Lakshmidēvi, Kalmeshwara, Maruti, Basavanna, Banashankari and Ganapati (1707). The Lakshmi temple, a tiled structure has fine woodwork and the wooden pillars and door frames are nailed with hundreds of coins offered to the deity. The *jatra* in this temple is held once in five years in the month of Phalguna for nine days when about 10,000 people assemble. The Kalmeshwara temple in Later Vijayanagara style has a *garbhagriha* and a *navaranga*. Beside the temple is a Veerashaiva Matha having a *gadduge* of a saint (name lost) who is described as hailing from Varanasi. Famous Hindustani maestro Kumara Gandharva was born at this place. *Muchandi* (three km from Sulebhavi) under Kalkamb revenue village is located at the foot of a small hill. The place has a Siddheshwara temple recently built. Facing the temple is the *gadduge* of Vishwabharati Siddhananda Swamy belonging to the Veerashaiva Panchacharya Matha at Rambhapuri. In the middle of the hill nearby this is the *gadduge* of Revanasiddheshwara. The *jatra* in honour of the latter is held during March/April when about 2,000 people assemble. Other temples of the place are Kalmeshwara, Balikadevi and Mahalakshmi.

Sultanpur (Hukeri tq, P: 2,220; eight km from Hukeri) is on the bank of the river Hiranyakeshi. The place has temples dedicated to Ramalingeshwara, Basavanna, Hanumanta and Lakshmi. The Ramalingeshwara temple in Later Chalukyan style (partially fallen)

has only a *garbhagriha* and an *ardhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* which is empty has a Kadambanagara *shikhara*. Across the channel, near an old tank is an old shrine of Bharamappa with a broken unpublished inscription slab. The *jatra* at the Basavanna temple takes place during Ugadi when about 8,000 people assemble. The place has a mosque. *Ingli* (two km from Sultanpur) is located on the other bank of the river Hiranyakeshi from Sultanpur and has temples dedicated to Ramalingeshwara, Hanumanta, Lakshmi, Maruleshwara, Bharamappa, Kallappa, Vithoba and Venkatesha. The Ramalingeshwara is an old temple now renovated. Antiquities like Uma Maheshwara and a broken Durgi images are seen here. There is a view that this Ingli was the Ingaleshwara of Basaveshwara's times. But, there are no antiquities here to support the view. The place has a mosque.

Sureban (Ramdurg tq, P: 2,845; 13 km from Ramdurg), is a place of commercial and historical importance closely associated with Nargund Revolt of 1858 and is called Manihal-Sureban. It is in this place where C J Manson then the political agent of the Southern Maratha Country was assassinated by Baba Saheb of Nargund on 29th May 1858 when Manson was camping here in ■ Maruti temple. In his honour, a cenotaph was erected by the British here. The place is also noted for its weaving of sarees named after it in addition to being a khadi production centre and Gandhi Ashrama. A noted highly revered exponent of Advaita philosophy Sri Shivananda Swamy of Gadag and his son Sri Atmanandaswami hail from this place. The place has a *samadhi* of Atmananda in addition to temples of Chowdeshwari, Vithoba and Shivanand Ashrama. A memorial pillar in memory of 1857 martyrs is now erected here in front of the Vithoba temple. *Shabarikolla* (three km from Sureban) is a fine valley situated amidst hilly surroundings. The place is named after Shabari the temple is also called Shabari of Ramayana fame and she is said to have extended hospitality to Rama during his visit here. A *bagari* fruit tree is also shown within the precincts of the temple. The deity in the temple is Shakhambhari who must have been corrupted as Shabari. Shakambhari or Banashankari is the family deity of weavers who are found in large number in the area. The temple has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and ■ *navaranga* with lathe turned pillars and a huge *mukhamantapa* of a later date, though the original temple is in Later Chalukyan style. The *garbhagriha* has ■ *shala shikhara* of Vijayanagara style. In the *garbhagriha*, though

the *peetha* is Chalukyan, the image appears to be of a later date and the goddess is seated on a lion. There is a small Ramalinga shrine behind the temple proper. There is a tank to the right of the temple and a *dharmashala* to the further right, built in 1923. In front of the temple is a *deepasthambha* built in 1945. There is a Samskrita inscription on a window panel, mentioning the starting of the *rathotsava* of the temple in the year 1089 AD. Shrines of Rama and Lakshmana are under construction here. The place is a quiet picnic spot amidst tall hill ranges which are in 'U' shape, surrounding the temple. The *jatra* is held during Bharata Hunnime when about 10,000 people assemble.

Tavadi (Chikodi tq, P: 1,277; five km from Nipani), or Tavandi or Stavanidhi as variedly called (seven km from Nipani) is a celebrated Jaina centre, addressed by Jains as 'Sri Atishayakshetra'. The place can be reached after a deviation to the right from Sankeshwar-Nipani (Highway) road. The place has the famous Brahmadeva temple complex in Later Chalukyan style with five small shrines in a row. But, the Brahmadeva temple is the earliest with a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* has a short *shikhara* in earlier style and the pillars of the *navaranga* are lathe-turned. The Parshwanatha image (enshrined separately) is a fine standing statue in imitation of Later Chalukyan style. An inscription on its pedestal is dated 1400 AD states that the image was carved by one Jinnoja and installed by one Lakshmisena Bhattaraka and the *basti* was constructed by Laliyadevi, the great grandmother of Senarasa. The Adinatha image installed in a separate shrine is about one metre tall. Next to it is Chintamani Parshwanatha also in the same style has an inscription on the pedestal in 13th century characters reading 'Dravila Sanghada Suparshwadevaru'. Behind it is another small Parshwanatha image. There are loose sculptures of Neminatha and two other Tirthankaras. Next to this is the Shanthinatha also Chalukyan, enshrined separately. The temple complex have fine *shikharas* all in Kadambanagara style but renovated. On the upstairs in a small shrine, *chaturasra* in which is installed square abacus with images of Adinatha, Shanthinatha, Parshwanatha and Neminatha on its four sides, beautifully wrought. Behind the temple is a small hillock where the village proper is located. The village proper has temples like Maruti, Lakshmi, etc. On a rock, near the *basti* some foot prints and some big letters in Kannada are engraved. On the opposite hill is an old temple of Koogu Brahmadeva (open)

which is approachable by steps. There is a Padmavati shrine too at the place. The place is a busy pilgrim centre. The temple trust provides a choultry and other facilities to the devotees. At the entrance of the town is the Bahubali Brahmacharya Ashrama, a recent building. The *jatra* is held during Vyshakha Poornima for three days when nearly 30,000 people assemble. *Shippur* (30 km from Hukeri) located on a left deviation from Bangalore-Pune road after Sankeshwar is a quiet place with considerable antiquity. The place has a Ramalinga temple in a deep valley approachable by descending about 100 steps. It is a *trikutachala* in Later Chalukyan style. All the three *garbhagrihas* have Shivalingas and the *navaranga* has fine Chalukyan images of Saraswati, Mahalakshmi, Vishnu and a Sapta-matrika panel. The temple has a huge Kalyanamantapa built in honour of one Agnihotri Krishnagiri Maharaja. Behind the Kalyanamantapa are the two *samadhis* ascribed to Krishnagiri Maharaja and Appaiahswami (1978). The annual *jatra* is held on the last Monday of Shravana when about 2,000 people assemble. An inscription slab near the village panchayat office in Nagari letters (Marathi) and is illegible.

Telsang (Athani tq, P: 6,630 ; 35 km from Athani) is mentioned as 'Tilasanga' in various records. A record from the same place of Kalachuri Sovideva, states that Tilasanga as being included in a Kampana of 300 villages, a sub-division of Karahada Desha. It was a celebrated centre for learning in those days and is repeatedly referred as 'Mahagrahara'. The place has temples dedicated to Satyappa-Sannappa, Vithoba, Venkataramana, Shankaralinga, Maruti, Yellamma, Durgavva, Kalmeshwara or Kalalinga and Basavanna. The Satyappa-Sannappagudi on Kakmari road built out of the Chalukyan temple material used to create five dolemen like shrines in which several stones are worshipped. The Vithoba temple has a fine standing image of Vishnu and Ananthashayana both in Chalukyan style and two Ganapati statues of later period, all kept in the open (tiled) enclosure. One herostone and two pillars with *kalasha motifs* are also lying outside the same temple. The Venkataramana temple has one more Vishnu (also standing) about one metre tall. This Vishnu statue is described as found while digging the land. Only the door frame is of Chalukyan times. This is perhaps an old Vishnu temple and the sculptures of Vishnu, Ganapati and Ananthashayana in Vithoba temple are stated as taken from here. The Shankarlinga is an ordinary temple which has a Chalukyan pillar portion built into

the main structure. The town is full of Chalukyan antiquities. An inscription slab in Grama Chavadi (now in the Karnatak University) is of Chalukya Jagadekamalla (regnal) and records a grant by the 500 Mahajanas of the place to a choultry. Another record built into the wall of the Virakta Matha is of Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramaditya VI), fragmentary, eulogises two Vaishya brothers Nachi and Kesi. One more record in the Andani Matha is dated 1121 is damaged, which records a gift of land by Kankanada Ketanna for the maintenance of a local tank Kallakere. The Yellamma *jatra* takes place on the Kartika Hunnime when about 10,000 people assemble. The place has a mosque and two *dargahs* ascribed to Haji Mastan Sab and Sikander Sab.

Tigadi (Sampgaon tq, P: 3,791 ; 19 km from Bailhongal) on the Belgaum-Bailhongal road and is said to be one of the places sanctified by the Sharanas camping there on their way to Ulvi. The main objects of interest of this place include a recently built *gadduge*, of Kalyanamma, wife of Haralayya, said to have died here. In her honour, an image of Kalyanamma carved in black stone in sitting posture is enshrined in a small temple in whose honour, two *jatras* are held during Ugadi and Bharat Hunnime. There is a Veerashaiva Matha called Shivabasappana Matha or Siddeshwara. In the outskirts of the village in the fields is an impressive Indo-Sarcenic building with two domes, one of about 11 mtrs in diameter and another small, of Adil Shahi period nearby which, gold coins of the same period were said to have been found recently. The place also has a *dargah* of Hirekumbi Peer in whose honour, *urus* is held during Phalguna Poornima. On the bank of the local nala i.e., Hirehalla, there is also a temple dedicated to Chennabasavanna. Tigadi literally stands for a creeper in Kannada (*Merremia Emarginata*, Hall), and *tigadi* in local Kannada stands for bangles.

Torgal (Ramdurg tq; 10 km from Ramdurg) which falls in the Khan Junipet revenue village on the bank of the river Malaprabha has been called as Toragale in inscriptions (presently also known as Hole Torgal) and was the headquarters of Toragalenadu a 6,000 province under the Seunas, and Vijayanagara also continued this place to be the headquarters of a province. Dr Fleet has published a chronicle of the place found in Kannada in which the history of the place from the days of Bukkaraya has been narrated, and it speaks

of the Vijayanagara officer called Nagaraja who was taken captive by Ali Adilshah. Of the two Persian inscriptions of the place, found on the walls of the fort, one is of the days of Ibrahim I dated Shuhur 935 (1535 AD) speaking of the construction (perhaps extension) of the fort by one Ismail, son of Abdul Azeez. Another with a few Kannada lines at the bottom is of Ibrahim II of AH 991 (1583 AD) speaks of the construction (perhaps addition) of another part of the fort. Torgal, later came under the Mughals and the Marathas and Shivaji also claims to have built or expanded a fort here. Later, the place came under the Kolhapur branch who had granted Torgal and other villages to a Sardar called Shinde who had girls from their family married to the Kolhapur family. Two Kannada inscriptions in Later Chalukyan characters are preserved in the *wada* of the Shindes and one of them is of the Gove Kadambas and it speaks of Taila and Suggaladevi the overlords and a grant to some temple. Another record is broken. The Bhutanatha temple complex here is a huge site. The Bhutanatha proper has twin Chalukyan temples facing each other. The earlier one has a *shikhara* with a *shukanasa* over its *garbhagriha* and a cross shaped *navaranga* with parapets and *kakshasana* alround. The entrance to this from the front is the common entrance to the other temple too and the other temple with a similar plan and size has a female deity installed in the *garbhagriha*. To the south of this twin temple are three more temples of which, the one in Later Chalukyan style has a Kadambanagara *shikhara*. There is another Shiva temple near this completely damaged with a Kadambanagara *shikhara*. The third one facing Bhutanatha is an ordinary temple with usual lay-out again of Shiva. To the south of the Bhutanatha, very near its *garbhagriha*, there is one plain flat square empty shrine and another similar shrine beside it in which the image of Durga is installed. There is one more Shiva temple beside this Durga temple with Kadambanagara *shikhara* and the parapet round the *navaranga* has relief sculptures on the frontal face. While entering the complex from the north gate, there is a small Ganapati shrine of Vijayanagara style. Altogether, there are nine temples here and of these, only Bhutanatha has sculptures around its *garbhagriha* and its parapets have some erotic sculptures also which have been damaged. The temples are in a neglected condition. The town has one Basavanna and one Durga temple also. Pattada Devara Gacchina Matha here is 600 years old, and there is also the Mahan-teshwara Matha. The place has three mosques viz. Khasim Sab Bara Imam Mosque and Barapeth Mosque which are ordinary

structures and the Jumma Mosque, a fine structure of the Adil Shahi times. There are four *dargahs* of which that of Jinde Madar Shah is on a hill nearby and is described as a contemporary of Afzal Khan and Lagde Diwan is described as his desciple. His *urus* is held in Rabi-ul-Akhar when about 1,000 devotees participate. On the other side of the river is the *dargah* of Jafar Shah described as the desciple of Madar Shah whose *urus* is held in Rajjab on a small scale. There are two more tombs of which the one of Badke Shah is honoured by an *urus* in Shauwal and the other is of Malitake. The fort of the place is an imposing structure.

Turamari (Sampgaon tq, P: 2,530; 35 km from Bailhongal) located at the foot of a small flat hillock is an enchanting picnic spot. The place has temples dedicated to Ramalingeshwara, Honnatavva, Basavanna (new), Hanumanta and Dyamavva (two). The Ramalingeshwara temple is a tiled structure on the side of the hillock and the *panipeetha* and the Linga appear to be Chalukyan in style. The neighbouring hillock is a long range with a flat top having natural fortifications with huge boulders. In between the fortifications is a beautiful flat land area. Near the fort, atop a steep hill is an old temple which is renovated and locally called Basavannadevaragudi. It has an unpublished inscription slab in Later Chalukyan characters. Inside the fort are three herostones. The annual *jatra* is held during Shivaratri at the Basavanna temple when mass marriages are also held for fifteen days.

Uchagaon (Belgaum tq, P: 5,560; 12 km from Belgaum), is a place with considerable antiquity called Utsuganve in many Later Kadamba records and the headquarters of a division of 30 villages then. The place has nearly 40 herostones. The place has temples dedicated to Ganapati (two), Kalmeshwara (renovated), Vithoba, Lakshmi, Ravalanatha and Maruti. Near the Ganapati temple are two herostones depicting Turgol and some Chalukyan pillar pieces. One interesting monument of the place is the Suraveera temple (renovated) near which there are 23 herostones as well as Mahasati stones and parts of old temple kept in rows. This must have been a temple, meant for honouring heroes deceased in war. It has a *garbhagriha*, a *mukhamantapa* and a *shukanasa* in front of the *shikhara* with an image of Shiva affixed in the centre. Nearby is a Bhavkayi temple where a Gajalakshmi panel with Samudramathana scene at the

bottom is worshipped. Beside the huge village tank, some temple remains of Later Chalukyan times are seen, locally called the Vishwanatha temple. On the very bank of the tank is a fallen Ramalinga temple with many antiquities like a Saptamatrika panel, a Shivalinga, a Nandi, a head of Surya and a herostone. It is said that many more antiquities are submerged in the tank. The place has a mosque (Adil Shahi times) and a *dargah* ascribed to Shah Mohiyuddin Rahamathulla Alliyad. The place also has a Catholic Church.

Ugar Khurd (Athani tq, P: 14,390; 'khurd' means small; 34 km from Athani) on the left bank of the Krishna is a famous industrial centre. The placename Ugar is attributed to the God Ugreshwara who is also called Mahadeva. The place has temples dedicated to Ugreshwara, Vithoba, Vishwanatha, Raghavendra Matha, Venkateshwara and Ganapati. The Mahadeva or Ugreshwara on the river bank in the old township area, though renovated has the stellar *garbhagriha* of Chalukyan times intact. The Vishwanatha temple in Later Chalukyan style is completely renovated, but only the door frame of the *garbhagriha* is retained. The lathe-turned old pillar and other pieces are kept outside the temple. The *wada* of the Nayak of Adil Shahi times of the place is surrounded by fortification. The place is noted for the sugar factory and formerly the area was in Sangli State. **Ugar Budrak** ('budrak' means large; one km from Ugar Khurd) has a private temple of Padmavati having a considerable number of followers. The image of Padmavati in *panchaloha* is described as 500 years old. The special *utsava* of the goddess is held on Mahanavami when about 10,000 people assemble. Other *bastis* of the place are Neminatha and Adinatha and other temples like Mahadeva, Hanumanta, Yellamma and Sri Rama Mandira and also a mosque.

Ullagaddi Khanapur (Hukeri tq, P: 5,387; ten km from Sankeshwar) located on the national highway, is named to differentiate it from its name-sake Khanapur (tq hq). The place has temples dedicated to Hanumanta, Lakshmi, Ishwara, Basaveshwara and Yellamma. The Hanumanta temple has a Nishidi stone, engraved with inscription and another inscription slab is built into the wall of the same temple (both unpublished). The Lakshmi temple is a big structure recently built. Beside the *garbhagriha* is a broken image of Lakshmi in Chalukyan style. The *jatra* in honour of the Goddess

is held annually when about 10,000 people assemble. There is a Mahaveera *basti* (recent). The place has a Siddhadevara Matha. In the outskirts of the village amidst fields in a well are found broken antiquities like images of Surya, Vishnu, a herostone and a Linga. The place has a mosque and a *dargah* ascribed to Peer Dasthageer Sab (*chilla*).

Vajrapoha Falls (Khanapur tq, 23 km from Khanapur) situated amidst enchanting hilly surroundings of the Jamboti forest is a fine spot. To reach it one has to travel from Jamboti upto a point four km beyond Chapoli and then cross the river (only in December-January) Mahadayi twice (in between is a small hill) finally leading to an elevated flat hillock. Here the river Mahadayi flowing in a serpentine fashion takes a first jump from a height of about 60 metres forming a rectangular milky block and falls into the rocky valley making a thunderous sound and flows into another deeper valley where the river takes a second jump from a height of 50 metres. But it is difficult to locate a suitable witnessing platform for this second spot. It is locally said the second falls can be approached from Asoge near Khanapur by walking a distance of more than five to six km.

Vannur (Samggaon tq, P: 5,640) is the ancient place Onanur, 18 km from Bailhongal, and has many antiquities. The Prabhogudi of the place fully renovated, appears to be a Rashtrakuta structure with *kalasha motif* on pillars. There is an inscription at the temple of Chalukya Vikramaditya VI of his eighth regnal year. The temple is called Hariharadityadeva of the Kalamukhas and Bennekuppe village was granted for its renovation. Grants were made by crown prince Jayasimha ruling over Koondi-3,000 also, from Jayantipura (Banavasi). It was a centre of teaching also.

Yadawad (Gokak tq, P: 5,967 ; 43 km from Gokak) is a place with rich antiquity. The place was under the Tasgaon Patwardhans for long. The place has temples dedicated to Basavanna, Harideva, Bennekrishna, Rameshwara, Sri Raghavendra Matha and Narayana. The Harideva temple as locally described appears to be an old Jaina *basti* in Later Chalukyan style. It has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has no *shikhara* and the ceiling of the *navaranga* and *mukhamantapa* are

partially fallen. The *lalata* of the doorway of the *garbhagriha* has a Jina *bimba* while inside there is a Shivalinga, very loosely kept on a Chalukyan *panipeetha*. The square Bhuvaneshwari beams have 24 Tirthankara images (standing) in relief. The temple is in a very bad state of preservation. The Bennekrishna temple is a modern tiled structure of Maratha times with an impressive image of white marble and a beautiful wooden screen. The Rameshwara temple nearby is another fine Later Chalukyan monument with a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa* and a *navaranga*. The entrance of the *ardhamantapa* have fine pierced windows. The *mukhamantapa* is totally fallen and rudely renovated. Nearby is the Raghavendra Matha. There is a Lingayat Chaukimatha neighbouring this temple. The Matha has an old palanquin which has fine paintings. A little away from this Matha is another Later Chalukyan temple of Narayana in the Basavannagalli. This temple has a *garbhagriha*, an *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and an open *mukhamantapa*. The *garbhagriha* has images of Vishnu (in the centre), Suryanarayana and Lakshmi. In the *ardhamantapa* are placed fine individual sculptures of Vishnu, Ganapati and Maruti. The *navaranga* has impressive lathe-turned pillars and its ceiling has a deep Bhuvaneshwari surrounded by Ashtadikpalakas and an inverted lotus in the centre. In the front yard of the temple is a huge stone well which has a narrow passage leading to its water base. At the entrance of the village is a fallen Venkatesha temple. There is a big tank and across it is a fallen Parshwanatha *basti*. The *basti* has a fallen *ardhamantapa*, a *navaranga* and *mukhamantapa*. The dilapidated *garbhagriha* has a standing image of a Chalukyan Parshwanatha, its pedestal having an inscription. At Koppadatti on the main road under the same revenue village is a recent Lingadevara temple. It has a Nagari (Marathi) inscription (unpublished), whose top portion has a Vishnu image in relief. The slab is half broken. Facing the temple is a *deepasthambha* which has varieties of artistic *motifs* like elephants, parrots, a monkey being embraced by its young ones etc in lampstand projections. The place has rich lime stone deposits and recently a cement factory has been started. The famous saying of the local people is that Yadwad is famous for *sunna* (lime) and Gokak for *banna* (colour).

Yadur (Chikodi tq, P: 5,574) is a place on the northern banks of the Krishna, 19 km from Chikodi, to be reached from

Manjri or Examba. It is called so as it is on the left bank, *edaduru*, or perhaps *yedeyuru* place of *dasoha*. It is a famous pilgrim centre, having the Veerabhadra temple and this deity is the *kuladevata* of Lingayats and brahmins. This Veerabhadra-Virupaksha Linga, originally housed in a *trikutachala* stone temple of the Seuna (Yadava) times, now empty, found in the south-west corner of the compound or the *prakara* of the present temple, is housed in a new structure, about 300 year old, of brick and mortar, installed in a depressed *garbhagriha* which has entrance from three sides. A tall *shikhara* stands on the *garbhagriha*. The old temple built by Seuna Singhana II as per a record has lathe-turned pillars and of the three old *garbhagrihas*, one houses *shayana mantapa* of the God with a stepped pyramidical *shikhara*. Yadur is described as the spot where Daksha had performed sacrifice. *Jatra* at the temple is held on Chaitra Poornima, when 10,000 people assemble, and the cattle fair being held at the *jatra* has been discontinued since over a decade. The place has the Muruku Gudi, a damaged shrine with two Lingas, the Adrishyeshwara temple behind the Veerabhadra, a Hanuman shrine, ascribed to Samartha Ramdas, a Biroba temple and a Vithala Mandir. The Kadadevara Matha of the place is of the Rambhapuri line. It has branches at Konnur, Gundewadi (Athani tq), Manjri, Ammanagi, Nidsoshi, Nej, Shegunshi and Umarani of Jatt tq. There is a Panchalinga temple in front of this Matha at Yadur. One Anna Narasimha Deshpande of Ankale, Paragana Pachapur built the frontal *mantapa* of Veerabhadra in Saka 1752. (1830 AD) according to Marathi inscription. Peshwa Balajirao who camped here in 1754 had made grants to 121 *dashagranthi* brahmins at the place and also grants for the services in the temple. Wellesley who had camped at the place in 1803 speaks of mango groves at Eroor.

Yamakanmardi (Hukeri tq, P: 7,499; 13 km from Hukeri) is situated on a deviation road (four km) from Bangalore-Pune highway via Hattaragi. The placename is attributed to one Yamanakka the wife of Amritrao, parents of an officer under the Peshwas. The place appears to be a recent settlement with an *agrahara* of Peshwa times. The place has temples dedicated to Venugopal, Lakshmi, Hanumanta, Navakotinarayana, Vithala, Durga and Yellamma. Besides this, there is a fine temple complex of Peshwa times having shrines of

Sri Rama, Basavanna, Banashankari, Mahadeva and Venkatesha. The Banashankari temple has many Chalukyan pillars used while renovating (not from this temple). Inside the temple of Sri Rama is an image of seated Vishnu with Lakshmi on lap in Vijayanagara style. The tall *shikhara* over the Sri Rama temple is decorated in grandeur with stucco sculptures. In the heart of the village is a fine fort of the Peshwa times. The place has the Hunsikolla Matha which patronises sculptors, guided by master-craftsman Chandra-shekhar Badiger. The entrance to this Veerashaiva Matha has a towering Maruti stretching his legs wide as a *torana*. This image and several others found in the Matha premises are painted with colours. A Linga with 770 smaller representations standing for Amarganas is installed here. The place has two mosques and a *dargah* ascribed to Peer Dastageer Saab and the *urus* is held in the month of Rabi-ul-Akhar, when about 5,000 people assemble.

Yellur (Belgaum tq, P: 9,612; ten km from Belgaum) situated at the foot of a small hillock locally called Yellurgad. The place has temples dedicated to Kalmeshwara (now under renovation), Lakshmi (Dyamavva), Dattatreya, Parameshwara and Chaugaleshwari. The Lakshmi or Dyamavva temple is a tiled structure with a wooden image. The *jatra* in honour of the goddess is held during Chaitra when about 10,000 people participate. A herostone is found in a street. The Chaugaleshwari temple is a huge structure with modern paintings. A broken Chalukyan statue of Gajalakshmi is seen here and wooden pillars here have beautiful designs at the capital. The Yellurgad (three km from Yellur village) also called Rajahamsagad situated atop a small hillock has a ruined fort. An underground passage in the fort is said to communicate with the Belgaum fort. Inside the fort is a Siddheshwara temple with some antiquities. The village proper has a mosque.

Yellammanagudda (Parasgad tq; five km from Saundatti) takes its name from the deity Yellamma temple atop and it is in Ugargol revenue village. On the way to the temple from the Saundatti town, one has to pass from the vicinity of the Parasgad fort. This temple of the Later Rashtrakuta or Later Chalukyan style has its stellar

garbhagriha intact with small relief sculptures of seated Tirthankaras at three points of the miniature decorative *shikharas* on the outer wall. The temple can be entered either from its front or from its two sides at points very near the *garbhagriha*. The *prakara* also has three entrances. Both the side entrances from the *prakara* have *mantapas* which are reconstructed by making use of Later Chalukyan pillars. On one of the pillars at the western entrance is an inscription indicating its construction by one Thimmappa Nayaka in 1515 AD calling himself the door keeper of ('*rayara bagila*') Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagara. Both the *garbhagriha* and the *ardhamantapa* have Later Chalukyan doorways. The *navaranga* has four massive Later Chalukyan pillars and the whole structure has been renovated. A frontal *mantapa* has been added in Saka 1820 as testified by two inscriptions in Kannada and Marathi. On one of the *navaranga* pillars is an inscription of Saka 1482 of the days of Sadashivaraya of Vijayanagara when one Vithapa, the Karyakarta of Venkatapati-rajayya (brother of Ramaraya) made some grant. The deity in the *garbhagriha* is not clearly visible as the whole area around it is covered by a screen. The *shukanasa* of the *shikhara* has a female figure holding her hands in *anjali* pose. The *nagarakhana* to the right of the temple has Chalukyan pillars and a modern inscription in it speaks of the completion (renovation) of Sri Yellamma Devasthanana between 1880-81. But, it is not clear whether the date is Saka or AD. To the north of the temple are two Later Chalukyan icons on which devotees pour salt and one of them could be identified as of Veerabhadra. Near this on the lower slab of the door frame is an unpublished twelve lined post-Vijayanagara Kannada inscription. Here in a room, a statue of some noble or a prince is enshrined and it is said that this statue was earlier found in front of the temple in a *mantapa* behind which the pillar with inscription now found at the western entrance existed. This indicates that the statue might be of Timmappa mentioned in the record. Outside the temple after the front gate, there is a small shrine of Kalabhairava called Ekanatha Joganatha Kalabhairava Matha with the Bhairava statue in Vijayanagara style, but the shrine itself is a recently renovated one. It belongs to the Nathapanthis and the legend on Renuka connects Ekanatha and Joginatha with Ekkaiah and Jogaiah who cured her of skin disease. A little farther, beside the road is the Matangigudi where a small metal image is installed and the priest here is of Cheluvadi community, whereas in the Yellamma temple, the

priests are Lingayats. To the west of the Yellamma temple, facing east is the shrine of Parashurama. Nearby is a small pond, only one square yard in dimension called *yenne honda* which is always full of fresh water. There are two more pits nearby called *kumkuma honda* and *arishina honda*. On a hill slope is another octagonal shrine nearby with a circular *shikhara* called Jamadagnigudi in which a recent stone sculpture of Jamadagni has been installed. Yellamma has been identified with Renuka and she is a very popular deity in this part of the country. During her *jatra* held in Chaitra and Margashira months three to four lakh people assemble. Dedicating men and women as Jogaiah and Jogiti to sing and propagate the glory of the deity was a custom widely prevalent in this part and also in parts of southern Maharashtra. To take oaths to render nude service was also prevalent in this place but this has been stopped since 1855. The whole of the Yellamma hill including the Parasgad fort is described as consisting of seven valleys and the deity is also called Elukolladavva. Her temples are all over and the one at Kokatnur (Athani tq) and at Chandragutti in Shimoga district appear to be notable among them. But the one here appears to be the original and it is quite likely that the original shrine was of some Jaina Yakshi (see also page 72 and page 812). The Yellamma hill also has a mosque.

Yogikolla (Gokak tq), also called Googikolla, six km from Gokak is an enchanting picnic spot and religious centre. The place name is derived from *googi* (owl) and *kolla* (valley) which is in between the horse-shoe shaped rocky hill ranges. In the middle of the hill is a cave-opening and one has to ascend 800 to 900 steps to reach this spot where beneath a huge rock roofing is the Mallikarjuna Linga and the image of Boramma (Bhramaramba) seated on a Nandi. Beneath this cave is the hidden place of origin of a stream which comes out from an outlet where a Nandi's face is fixed and it falls into a rocky base from a height of just eight metres. Viewing from this mid-cave one can witness the aerial view of the deep valley amidst green as well as rocky surroundings where the river Markandeya flows. Annual *jatra* of Mallikarjuna is held on the last Monday of Shravana when nearly 5,000 people assemble. There is Nirvaneshwara Matha (two km from here) on the other bank of

the Markandeya river. This is another small cave opening. It has tombs of Digambareswara, Eranna and Nirvaneshwara. It is locally described that famous Veerashaiva saint Allamaprabhu stayed in this cave for penance and his desciple Nirvaneswhara opted to stay back here. In front of the Nirvaneshwara Matha is the *gadduge* of Rudramma a desciple of Nirvaneshwara. The Godchinmalki or Markandeya Falls is also approachable from here through an irregular forest route by walking nearly five km.



APPENDICES

GENERAL

Names of Deputy Commissioners of Belgaum District since 1947

<i>Name of the Deputy Commissioner, Belgaum</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
A M Shaikh	23-4-1947	to 19-5-1947
K H Hall	20-5-1947	to 19-10-1947
S K Dravid	20-10-1947	to 15-1-1948
M K Jadhav	31-1-1948	to 17-7-1949
S P Mohite	18-7-1949	to 3-12-1949
B K Anpath	3-12-1949	to 20-2-1951
R C Joshi	21-3-1951	to 26-3-1954
S Y Ranade	27-3-1954	to 14-10-1956
M W Desai	15-10-1956	to 19-6-1957
K R Ramachandran	20-6-1957	to 14-7-1958
S Ramnathan	15-7-1958	to 13-9-1958
K R Ramachandran	15-9-1958	to 9-8-1959
C S Sheshadry	10-8-1959	to 5-1-1961
Sachidanand Murthy	6-1-1961	to 20-7-1961
A M Shaikh	22-7-1961	to 29-4-1962
S K Warier	30-4-1962	to 8-8-1962
P M Mujahid	9-8-1962	to 4-6-1964
R Anandakrishna	5-6-1964	to 19-6-1966
H Maharudraiah	20-6-1966	to 27-9-1970
Sidaiah Puranik	28-9-1970	to 2-12-1972
B V Katti	3-12-1972	to 13-12-1972
N A Muttanna	14-12-1972	to 25-6-1974
R S Rajashekharappa	26-6-1974	to 14-7-1974
M K Jyoti Senthana	15-7-1974	to 1-8-1976
Puttasomegowda	2-8-1976	to 31-1-1979
Ranganath Kelavadi	1-2-1979	to 14-2-1979
P J Naik	15-2-1979	to 31-7-1979
Ranganath Kelawadi	1-8-1979	to 11-9-1979
Philippose Mathai	12-9-1979	to 10-5-1981
L B Mannikatti	10-5-1981	to 29-1-1983
M Raghavendra Rao	29-1-1983	to 24-2-1983
A K M Nayak	25-2-1983	to 16-5-1986
R A Coutinho	16-5-1986	to 23-2-1987
Aniruddha Desai	23-2-1987	to-date

Table showing some taluk-wise (Rural and Urban) primary census figures in 1981 in Belgaum District

Taluk	Rural Urban	Literates		Total Main Works		Household industry manufacturing Processing/ servicing and repairs		Other Works	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Athani	R	61,539	24,183	88,110	21,534	2,886	595	10,304	830
	U	9,262	5,667	6,726	1,374	860	344	4,187	430
Belgaum	R	61,092	26,629	71,280	25,192	2,014	792	21,521	1,602
	U	1,19,605	81,682	77,191	9,117	4,551	709	65,950	6,865
Chikodi	R	90,930	38,786	1,02,279	19,556	3,295	677	15,718	1,359
	U	26,996	16,378	19,848	5,983	1,314	1,523	12,752	3,211
Gokak	R	51,324	16,579	77,115	22,500	3,066	1,320	12,407	1,485
	U	26,338	14,352	22,999	4,895	1,156	237	14,719	1,684
Hukeri	R	50,694	20,208	66,014	18,541	3,208	1,013	12,139	1,799
	U	12,549	7,146	10,123	1,809	605	278	6,306	603
Khanapur	R	39,314	17,695	47,957	16,733	2,038	427	7,728	864
	U	6,473	4,227	4,475	704	241	29	3,525	445

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Parasgad	R	41,932	16,230	56,597	25,697	2,280	826	8,989	1,377
	U	7,268	4,152	6,816	1,767	315	69	3,465	378
Ramdurg	R	28,648	9,491	40,784	19,962	2,091	1,007	8,151	2,574
	U	8,548	4,505	6,925	1,859	1,778	767	4,055	476
Raybag	R	29,632	9,025	55,333	12,823	1,562	234	5,278	475
	U	6,536	3,534	7,556	506	256	29	2,693	154
Sampgaon	R	53,670	25,023	67,078	21,587	3,182	774	9,297	1,881
	U	8,780	5,437	6,380	1,060	440	79	3,881	343

Employment : Statement showing the (a) Registration in the year and also (b) the cumulative number in the Live Register seeking employment at the end of March of each year from 1983-84 to 1985-86.

Sl No	Classification	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86	
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1	Graduates :						
	Arts	430	1,940	388	1,538	305	1,843
	Science	185	506	181	512	93	605
	Commerce	373	905	342	930	315	1,245
2	Diploma Holders :						
	Civil	57	87	58	106	43	149
	Mechanical	32	65	38	74	41	115
	Electrical	47	119	46	93	32	125
	Automobile	1	8	4	8	13	21
	Metallurgy	—	—	—	—	1	1
3	ITI Holders :						
	Fitter	35	86	26	89	49	138
	Turner	22	37	20	37	—	36
	Electrician	16	35	20	36	15	51
	Machinist	2	3	2	5	2	7
	Welder	1	5	1	5	1	6
	Sheet Metal Worker	—	—	—	1	1	1
	Wiremen	25	5	17	7	13	20
	Moulder	1	8	—	7	—	43
	Mechanic (Motor Vehicles)	2	3	1	3	—	—
	Draughtsmen (Mechanical)	—	2	—	2	—	—
	Draughtsmen (Civil)	1	3	—	3	—	—
	Diesel Mechanic	—	2	—	2	—	—
4	Typist	207	541	212	574	174	748
5	Stenographer	59	78	37	78	31	109
6	SSLC with TCH	404	1,048	393	1,633	406	2,039
7	SSLC with CP Ed	33	127	12	151	77	228
8	SSLC with Nursery	73	152	54	197	115	312
9	SSLC Passed	8,124	22,097	8,028	23,654	7,768	31,422
10	PUC/Inter	467	1,303	603	1,712	378	2,090
11	Driving Licence Holder	38	476	53	482	346	828
12	Below SSLC (Middle School Passed)	1,297	3,200	1,535	3,890	1,447	5,337
13	Literates	408	2,673	365	2,549	642	3,191
14	Illiterates	61	274	66	234	102	336
15	Others	2,362	1,827	2,325	1,618	858	2,476
Total		14,763	37,615	14,827	40,230	13,268	53,522

The number of placements effected during 1983-84 to 1985-86.

<i>Educational level</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
BA/B Sc	24/25	40/10	29/4
B Com	16	29	13
PUC/Inter	2	5	—
SSLC	157	342	65
Below Matric	235	205	181
Literate	138	148	44
Illiterate	6	20	62
Auto Eng Dip	—	1	—
Civil Eng Dip	5	7	—
Elect Eng Dip	—	1	4
Mech Eng Dip	2	—	1
Steno	16	20	12
Typist	30	9	27
Driving LH	21	21	93
Cooks	42	32	—
Barber	4	5	—
Dhoby	2	6	—
Sweeper (dry)	43	99	—
Sweeper (wet)	14	5	—
Fitter	6	2	—
Turner	4	14	2
Electrician	1	5	3
Wiremen	1	—	—
Motor Mechanic	—	2	—
Welder	—	1	—
Carpenter	2	12	—
TCH Passed	8	8	19
Nurse's Course	1	2	—
Tailoring Course	4	1	—
Compounder Course	1	2	—
Leather Stitchers	—	1	—
Drawing Teacher	2	1	—
Craft Course	—	4	—
Gardner's Course	2	2	—
Library Course	2	—	—
Ayurvedic Course	1	—	—
Lab Technicians	1	—	—
Physical Ed Course	—	—	2
Painter's Course	—	—	—
Boiler Attendant	—	—	—
Total	818	1,062	561

Alphabetical List of Towns and Revenue Villages

Abanali K*	ಅಬನಾಳಿ	Amatur S	ಅಮಟೂರ
Abbihal A	ಅಬ್ಬಿಹಾಳ	Ambadagatti S	ಅಂಬಡಗಟ್ಟಿ
Achamatti P	ಅಚಮಟ್ಟಿ	Ambewadi B	ಅಂಬೇವಾಡಿ
Adhalli A	ಅಡಹಳ್ಳಿ	Ambewadi K	ಅಂಬೇವಾಡಿ
Adhali K	ಅಡಹಳ್ಳಿ	Amboli K	ಅಂಬೋಲಿ
Adi C	ಅಡಿ	Ammangi H	ಅಮ್ಮಣಗಿ
Adi K	ಅಡಿ	Amminbhavi H	ಅಮ್ಮಿನಭಾವಿ
Adibatti G	ಅಡಿಬಟ್ಟಿ	Anagadi K	ಅನಗಡಿ
Agasage B	ಅಗಸಗಿ	Ananthapur A	ಅನಂತಪುರ
Agrani-Ingalgaon A	ಅಗ್ರಾಣಿ ಇಂಗಲಗಾಂವ	Aneguddi R	ಅನೇಗುದ್ದಿ
Aigali A	ಐಗಲಿ	Anigol B	ಅನಿಗೋಳ
Ainapur A	ಐನಾಪುರ	Anigol S	ಅನಿಗೋಳ
Ajjankatti G	ಅಜ್ಜನಕಟ್ಟಿ	Ankalagi B	ಅಂಕಲಗಿ
Ajor A	ಅಜೂರ	Ankalagi G	ಅಂಕಲಗಿ
Akkatangerahal G	ಅಕ್ಕತಂಗೇರಹಾಳ	Ankale H	ಅಂಕಲೆ
Akkisagar P	ಅಕ್ಕಿಷಾಗರ	Ankali C	ಅಂಕಲಿ
Akkiwat H	ಅಕ್ಕಿವಾಟಿ	Ankalagudketara H	ಅಂಕಲಗುಡಿಕೇತರ
Akkol C	ಅಕ್ಕೋಳ	Appachiwadi C	ಅಪ್ಪಾಚಿನಾಡಿ
Akrali K	ಅಕ್ರಾಳಿ	Arabhavi G	ಅರಭಾವಿ
Aladakatti	ಅಲಡಕಟ್ಟಿ (ಕೆ ಎಂ)	Arabhavi-Dhavalatti G	ಅರಭಾವಿ ಧವಲಟ್ಟಿ
(KM) P		Aralihatti A	ಅರಳಿಹಟ್ಟಿ
Aladakatti	ಅಲಡಕಟ್ಟಿ (ಕೆ ವೈ)	Aralikatti B	ಅರಳಿಕಟ್ಟಿ
(KY) P		Aralikatti H	ಅರಳಿಕಟ್ಟಿ
Alagawadi R	ಅಳಗವಾಡಿ	Aralimatti G	ಅರಳಿಮಟ್ಟಿ
Alakhanor R	ಅಲಕನೂರ	Aratagal P	ಅರ್ತಗಲ್
Alatage B	ಅಲತಗಾ	Aravalli S	ಅರವಳ್ಳಿ
Aldhal H	ಅಲಧಾಳ	Aribenchi R	ಅರಿಬೆಂಚಿ
Alur (KM) H	ಅಲೂರ (ಕೆ ಎಂ)	Arjunwad H	ಅರ್ಜುನವಾಡ
Allehol K	ಅಲ್ಲೇಹೋಳ	Artal A	ಅರಟಾಳ
Alloli-Kansoli K	ಅಲ್ಲೋಳಿ ಕಾನಸೋಳಿ	Asoga K	ಅಸೋಗಾ
Amagaon K	ಅಮಗಾಂವ	Aste B	ಅಸ್ಟೆ
Amarapur S	ಅಮರಾಪುರ	Asundi P	ಅಸುಂಡಿ
Amate K	ಅಮಟಿ	Athani (Rural) A	ಅಥಣಿ

* Abbreviations : A=Athani taluk, B=Belgaum taluk, C=Chikodi taluk, G=Gokak taluk, H=Hukeri taluk, K=Khanapur taluk, P=Parasgad taluk, Rm=Ramdurg taluk, R=Raybag taluk, S=Sampgaon taluk.

Athani (urban)	ಅಥಣಿ (ನಗರ)	Balligeri A	ಬಳ್ಳಿಗೇರಿ
Atiwad B	ಅತ್ತೀವಾಡ	Balobal G	ಬಲೋಬಾಳ
Attihal H	ಅತ್ತೀಹಾಳ	Balogi K	ಬಲೋಗ
Avarolli K	ಅವರೊಳ್ಳಿ	Bamankop K	ಭಮ್ಮನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Avaradhi G	ಅವರಾದಿ	Bambalwad C	ಬಂಬಲವಾಡ
Avaradi R	ಅವರಾದಿ	Bambarge B	ಬಂಬರಗೇ
Awaradi S	ಅವರಾದಿ	Banjawad A	ಬಣಜವಾಡ
Awargol H	ಅವರಗೋಳ	Banki-Basarikatti H	
Awarkhod A	ಅವರಖೋಡ		ಬಂಕಿ ಬಸರಿಕಟ್ಟಿ
Bachankeri S	ಬಚ್ಚನಕೇರಿ	Bannibagi H	ಬನ್ನಿ ಬಾಗಿ
Bachi B	ಬಾಚಿ	Bannur A	ಬನ್ನೂರ
Bacholi K	ಬಾಚೋಲಿ	Bannor R	ಬನ್ನೂರ
Bad H	ಬಾಡ	Baragaon K	ಬರಗಾಂವ
Badas (KH) B	ಬಡಸ (ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್)	Barwad C	ಬಾರವಾಡ
Badas (Inam) B	ಬಡಸ (ಇನಾಂ)	Basaligundi G	ಬಸಳಿಗುಂದಿ
Bad-Byakud R	ಬಡ-ಬ್ಯಾಕೂಡ	Basapur B	ಬಸಾಪುರ
Badchi A	ಬಡಚಿ	Basapur S	ಬಸಾಪುರ
Badgi A	ಬಾಡಗಿ	Basarikatti B	ಬಸರಿಕಟ್ಟಿ
Badigwad G	ಬಡಿಗವಾಡ	Basaragi P	ಬಸರಗಿ ಇನಾಂ
Badkundri H	ಬಡಕುಂದ್ರಿ	Basarkhod S	ಬಸರಕೋಡ
Badli P	ಬಡ್ಲಿ	Basidoni K	ಬಸ್ಸಿಡೋನಿ
Bagarnal H	ಬಗರನಾಳ	Basapur H	ಬಸಾಪುರ
Bagarnal G	ಬಗರನಾಳ	Bastwad B	ಬಸ್ತವಾಡ
Bagewadi B	ಬಾಗೇವಾಡಿ	Bastwad H	ಬಸ್ತವಾಡ
B Bagewadi H	ಬೆಲ್ಲದ ಬಾಗೇವಾಡಿ	Bastawad K	ಬಸ್ತವಾಡ
Bahadurwadi B	ಭಾದರವಾಡಿ	Bastwad R	ಬಸ್ತವಾಡ
Bailhongal S	ಬೈಲಹೊಂಗಲ	Batakurki Rm	ಬಟಕುರ್ಕಿ
Bailur K	ಬೈಲೂರ	Bavachi R	ಬಾವಚಿ
Bailur S	ಬೈಲೂರ	Bayakud R	ಬ್ಯಾಕೂಡ
Bailwad S	ಬೈಲವಾಡ	Bedkihal C	ಬೇಡಿಕಿಹಾಳ
Bairanatti G	ಬೈರನಟ್ಟಿ	Beerangaddi G	ಬೀರನಗಡ್ಡಿ
Bairanatti S	ಬೈರನಟ್ಟಿ	Bekkeri R	ಬೆಕ್ಕೇರಿ
Bakanur B	ಬಾಕನೂರ	Bekkinakeri B	ಬೆಕ್ಕಿನಕೇರಿ
Balagund K	ಬಾಳಗುಂದ	Bekwad K	ಬೇಕವಾಡ
Balawad A	ಬಳವಾಡ	Belavi H	ಬೆಳವಿ
Balekundri (Panth) (BH) B		Belawadi S	ಬೆಳವಡಿ
(ಸಂತ) ಬಾಳಕುಂದ್ರಿ ಬುದ್ರುಕ್		Belgaum (Rural) B	ಬಾಸಭಾಗ
Balekundri (KH) B		Belgaum (urban) B	
ಬಾಳಕುಂದ್ರಿ (ಖುರ್ಡ್)			ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ (ನಗರ)

Belgaum Cantonment B

ಬೆಳಗಾಂವ (ಕಂಟೋನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್)

Belgaundi B	ಬೆಳಗುಂದಿ
Belkod C	ಬೆಳಕೂಡ
Bellambi or Belavi H	ಬೆಳವಿ
Bellanki H	ಬೆಳ್ಳಂಕಿ
Belvatti B	ಬೆಳವಟ್ಟಿ
Benadi C	ಬೆನಾಡಿ
Benakana Halli B	ಬೆನಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Benchinmardi G	ಬೆಣಚಿನಮರಡಿ
Benchinmardi S	ಬೆಣಚಿನಮರಡಿ
Bennihalli C	ಬೆಣ್ಣಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bennur Rm	ಬೆನ್ನೂರ
Betageri G	ಬೆಟಗೇರಿ
Betageri K	ಬೆಟಗೇರಿ
Betane K	ಬೇಟಾನಿ
Betasur P	ಬೆಟಸೂರ
Bevanur A	ಬೇವನೂರ
Bevinkop S	ಬೇವಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Bhagojikop Rm	ಬಾಗೋಜಿಕೊಪ್ಪ
Bhalake (BK) K	ಬಾಲಕೆ (ಬಿ ಕೆ)
Bhalake (KH) K	ಬಾಲಕೆ (ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್)
Bhandargali K	ಬಂಡಾರಗಾಳಿ
Bhandarhalli K	ಬಂಡರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bhatewadi K	ಭಾಟೇವಾಡಿ
Bhatnaganur C	ಬಾಟನಾಗನೂರ
Bhavihal S	ಭಾವಿಹಾಳ
Bhendigeri B	ಬೆಂಡಿಗೇರಿ
Bhendwad R	ಬೆಂಡವಾಡ
Bhiradi R	ಭಿರಡಿ
Bhirapur H	ಭೈರಾಪುರ
Bhistenatti K	ಬಿಷ್ಟೇನಹಟ್ಟಿ
Bhivashi C	ಬಿವಸಿ
Bhoj C	ಭೋಜ
Bhuranki K	ಬೂರನಕಿ
Bhutaramanahatti B	ಭೂತರಾಮನಹಟ್ಟಿ
Bhutewadi K	ಭುತೇವಾಡಿ
Bidarbhavi K	ಬಿದರಬಾವಿ
Bidargaddi S	ಬಿದರಗಡ್ಡಿ

Bidi K	ಬೀಡಿ
Bidki Rm	ಬೀಡಕಿ
Bidrahalli C	ಬಿದರೊಳ್ಳಿ
Bidrewadi H	ಬಿದ್ರೇವಾಡಿ
Bijagarni B	ಬಿಜಗರಣಿ
Bijagarni K	ಬಿಜಗರಣಿ
Bijapuppi Rm	ಬಿಜಗುಪ್ಪಿ
Bilakundi G	ಬಿಲಕುಂದಿ
Biranal R	ಬಿರನಾಳ
Biranholi H	ಬೀರನಹೊಳಿ
Bisankop G	ಬಿಸನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Bochabal Rm	ಬೋಚಬಾಳ
Bodakenahatti B	ಬೋಡಕಾನ್ಹಟ್ಟಿ
Bogur K	ಬೋಗೂರ
Bokanur B	ಬೋಕನೂರ
Bommanal R	ಬೋಮನಾಳ
Bomnal A	ಬೊಮ್ಮನಾಳ
Borgaon C	ಬೋರಗಾಂವ
Budase K	ಬುಡಸೆ
Budigop P	ಬೂದಿಗೊಪ್ಪ
Budihal C	ಬೂದಿಹಾಳ
Budihal G	ಬೂದಿಹಾಳ
Budihal R	ಬೂದಿಹಾಳ
Budihal S	ಬೂದಿಹಾಳ
Budnikhurd Rm	ಬುದ್ಧಿಖುರ್ದ
Budnur Rm	ಬುದನೂರ
Budrakatti S	ಬುಡರಕಟ್ಟಿ
Budulmukh C	ಬುದಲಮುಖ
Bugatealur H	ಬುಗಟೆ ಆಲೂರ
Chachadi P	ಚಚಡಿ
Chakrageri P	ಚಕ್ರಗೇರಿ
Chalvenahatti B	ಚಲವಾನ್ಹಟ್ಟಿ
Chamkeri A	ಚಮಕೇರಿ
Chanatti R	ಚನ್ನಟ್ಟಿ
Chandana Hosur B	ಚಂದನ ಹೊಸೂರ
Chandargi K Rm	ಚಂದರಗಿ ಕಸಬಾ
Chandargi M Rm	ಚಂದರಗಿ ಎಂ
Chandgad B	ಚಂದಗಡ
Chandur B	ಚಂದೂರ

Chandur C	ಚಂದೂರ	Chunchanur Rm	ಚುಂಚನೂರು
Chankebail K	ಚಣಕೇಬೈಲ	Chunchwad K	ಚುಂಚವಾಡ
Channapur R	ಚನ್ನಾಪುರ	Daddi H	ದಡ್ಡಿ
Channapur S	ಚನ್ನಾಪುರ	Dadibhavi Rm	ದಾಡಿಭಾವಿ
Channevadi K	ಚನ್ನೇವಾಡಿ	Dandapur G	ದಂಡಾಪುರ
Chapoli K	ಚಾಪೋಲಿ	Daroli K	ದಾರೋಲಿ
Chapagon K	ಚಾಪಗಾಂವ	Darur A	ದರೂರ
Chicka Manoli K	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮುನವಳ್ಳಿ	Dasanal P	ದಾಸನಾಳ
Chick Nandihalli (3)	ಚಿಕ್ಕನಂದಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	Dastikop S	ದಾಸ್ತಿ ಕೊಪ್ಪ
Chigadolli G	ಚಿಗಡೋಳ್ಳಿ	Degalolli S	ದೇಗಲೋಳ್ಳಿ
Chigule K	ಚಿಗುಳೆ	Degaon K	ದೇಗಾಂವ
Chikadinkop K	ಚಿಕ್ಕದಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ	Degaon S	ದೇಗಾಂವ
Chikalgud H	ಚಿಕ್ಕಾಳಗುಡ್ಡ	Dematti S	ದೇಮಟ್ಟಿ
Chikaliwal C	ಚಿಕ್ಕಲಿವಾಳ	Deminkop K	ದೇಮಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Chikhale K	ಚಿಖಲೆ	Deshanur S	ದೇಶನೂರ
Chikhattiholi K	ಚಿಕ್ಕಹಟ್ಟಿ ಹೊಳೆ	Desur B	ದೇಸೂರ
Chikkabellikatti S	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿ	Devachihatti K	ದೇವಾಚಿಹಟ್ಟಿ
Chikkabudnur P	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬುದನೂರ	Devalapur S	ದೇವಲಾಪುರ
Chikkanandi G	ಚಿಕ್ಕನಂದಿ	Devalatti K	ದೇವಲಟ್ಟಿ
Chikkangrolli K	ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಅಂಗ್ಲೋಳ್ಳಿ	Devapurhatti R	ದೇವಪುರಹಟ್ಟಿ
Chikkuligeri P	ಚಿಕ್ಕಲುಳಿಗೇರಿ	Devarai K	ದೇವರಾಯಿ
Chikkop K M (P)	ಚಿಕ್ಕೊಪ್ಪ	Devarshighihalli S	ದೇವರಶಿಗಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkumbi P	ಚಿಕ್ಕುಂಬಿ	Dewankatti R	ದೇವನಕಟ್ಟಿ
Chik-Mulkur S	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮುಳಕೂರ	Dhaderkoppa P	ಧಡೇರಕೊಪ್ಪ
Chiktadashi Rm	ಚಿಕ್ಕತಡಸಿ	Dhamne S Bailur B	
Chikop Rm	ಚಿಕ್ಕೊಪ್ಪ		ಧಾಮಣಿ (ಸಮೃತ ಬೈಲೂರ್)
Chikop (K S) Rm	ಚಿಕ್ಕೊಪ್ಪ	Dhamne S Belgaum B	
Chikodi	ಚಿಕ್ಕೋಡಿ		ಧಾಮಣಿ (ಸಮೃತ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ)
Chilamur Rm	ಚಿಲಮೂರು	Dharmatti G	ಧರಮಟ್ಟಿ
Chilbhavi H	ಚಿಲಭಾವಿ	Dhasanatti G	ದಾಸನಟ್ಟಿ
Chinchahandi Rm	ಚಿಂಚನಹಂದಿ	Dhavaleshwar G	ಧವಳೇಶ್ವರ
Chinchali R	ಚಿಂಚಲಿ	Dhokegali K	ಧೋಕೇಗಾಳಿ
Chinchani C	ಚಿಂಚಣಿ	Dhondgatti H	ಧೊಂಡಗಟ್ಟಿ
Chinchewadi K	ಚಿಂಚೇವಾಡಿ	Dhupadal G	ಧೂಪದಾಳ
Chippalkatti Rm	ಚಿಪ್ಪಲಕಟ್ಟಿ	Dhupadhal P	ಧೂಪದಾಳ
Chivatgundi S	ಚಿವಟಿಗುಂಡಿ	Diggegali K	ದಿಗ್ಗೆಗಾಳಿ
Chorla K	ಚೋರಲಾ	Diggewadi (Old) R	ದಿಗ್ಗೆವಾಡಿ
Chulaki P	ಚುಳಕಿ	Dodamangadi Rm	ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಾಂಗಡಿ
Chunchanur Rm	ಚುಂಚನೂರು	Dodda Hosur K	ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹೊಸೂರ
		Doddebail K	ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬೈಲ

Dodwad A	ದೊಡವಾಡ	Godholi K	ಗೊಡಹೋಳಿ
Dodwad S	ದೊಡ್ಡವಾಡ (ಕಮತ)	Godihal B	ಗೋಡಿಹಾಳ
Dombarkop (S)	ಡೊಂಬರಕೊಪ್ಪ	Gojage B	ಗೋಜಗೆ
Donawad C	ದೋನವಾಡ	Gokak Falls	ಗೋಕಾಕ ಫಾಲ್ಸ್
Dongargaon K	ಡೊಂಗರಗಾಂವ	Gokak Rural G	ಗೋಕಾಕ (ಗ್ರಾಮ)
Dukkarwadi K	ಡುಕರವಾಡಿ	Gokak (Urban)	ಗೋಕಾಕ (ನಗರ)
Dundankop P	ದುಂಡನಕೊಪ್ಪ	Golihalli H	ಗೋಲಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Duradundi G	ದುರದುಂಡಿ	Golyali K	ಗೋಲಯಾಳಿ
Examba C	ಎಕ್ಸಂಬಾ	Gonaganur Rm	ಗೋಣಗನೂರು
Fulagadi G	ಫುಲಗಡ್ಡಿ	Gondikuppi C	ಗೊಂದಿಕುಪ್ಪಿ
Gaddi Holli G	ಗಡ್ಡಿಹೋಳಿ	Gonnagar Rm	ಗೊಣ್ಣಾ ಗರ
Gadikop K	ಗಾಡಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	Gontamar P	ಗೊಂಟಿಮಾರ
Gajaminhal (S)	ಗಜಮಿನಹಾಳ	Gorabal P	ಗೊರಾಬಾಳ
Galatga C	ಗಲತಗಾ	Goravana Kolla P	ಗೊರವನಕೊಳ್ಳ
Gandigawad K	ಗಂದಿಗವಾಡ	Gosabal G	ಗೊಸಬಾಳ
Ganebail K	ಗಣೇಬೈಲು	Gotur H	ಗೋಟೂರು
Ganeshwadi G	ಗಣೇಶವಾಡಿ	Goundawad B	ಗೌಂಡವಾಡ್
Gangawali K	ಗಂಗಾವಳಿ	Govankop S	ಗೋವನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Ganikop S	ಗಣೀಕೊಪ್ಪ	Govankop (Inam) P	ಇನಾಮ ಗೋವನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Garjur S	ಗರಜೂರ	Govankop (K S) P	ಗೋವನಕೊಪ್ಪ (ಕೆ ಎಸ್)
Garlagunji K	ಗರ್ಲಗುಂಜಿ	Govankop (K Y) P	ಗೋವನಕೊಪ್ಪ (ಕೆ ಎನ್)
Gavan C	ಗಾವಣ		
Gavnal H	ಗಾವನಾಳ		
Gavali K	ಗವಾಲಿ		
Gawase K	ಗವಸೆ	Gowdawad H	ಗೌಡವಾಡ
Gejapathi B	ಗಜಪತಿ	Gudadur S	ಗುಡದೂರ
Gharli K	ಘರಲಿ	Gudagenahatti H	ಗುಡಗೇನಹಟ್ಟಿ
Ghastolli K	ಘಷ್ಟೊಳ್ಳಿ	Gudagop Rm	ಗುಡಗೊಪ್ಪ
Ghatakunur Rm	ಘಟಕನೂರ	Gudagumnal Rm	ಗುಡಗುಮ್ಮಾಳ
Ghatnatti A	ಘಟನಟ್ಟಿ	Gudakatti Rm	ಗುಡಕಟ್ಟಿ
Ghodgeri H	ಘೋಡಗೇರಿ	Gudamadakeri P	ಗುಡಮಡಕೇರಿ
Ghose (B K) K	ಘೋಸೆ (ಬಿ ಕೆ)	Gudas H	ಗುಡಸ
Ghose (K H) K	ಘೋಸೆ	Gudikatti S	ಗುಡಿಕಟ್ಟಿ
Ghotagali K	ಘೋಟಗಾಳಿ	Gujanal G	ಗುಜನಾಳ
Girgaon C	ಗಿರಗಾಂವ	Gujanatti G	ಗುಜನಟ್ಟಿ
Girinaikwadi R	ಗಿರಿನಾಯಕವಾಡಿ	Gulaganjikop G	ಗುಲಗಂಜಿಕೊಪ್ಪ
Giriyal Kariyat S	ಗಿರಿಯಾಲ ಕರಿಯಾತ	Gumchinmardi H	ಗುಮಚಿನಮರಡಿ
Godachi Rm	ಗೋಡಚಿ	Gundapi K	ಗುಂಡಪಿ
Godachinamalaki G	ಗೋಡಚಿನಮಲಕಿ	Gundevadi A	ಗುಂಡೆವಾಡಿ
Godageri K	ಗೋಡಗೇರಿ	Gundolli K	ಗುಂಡೊಳ್ಳಿ

Gundwad R	ಗುಂಡವಾಡ	Haragapur H	ಹರಗಾಪುರ
Gunji K	ಗುಂಜಿ	Haralakatti P	ಹರಳಕಟ್ಟೆ
Gurlihosur P	ಗುರ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸೂರ	Harankol B	ಹರನಕೋಳು
Gutguddi H	ಗುಟಗುದ್ದಿ	Harasanwadi K	ಹರಸನವಾಡಿ
Gutti B	ಗುತ್ತಿ	Harlapur P	ಹರ್ಲಾಪುರ
Guttigoli Rm	ಗುತ್ತಿಗೋಳಿ	Harugeri R	ಹಾರೂಗೇರಿ
Hadagali P	ಹಡಗಲಿ	Harugop P	ಹಾರುಗೊಪ್ಪ
Hadaginal G	ಹಡಗಿನಹಾಳ	Haruri K	ಹಾರೂರಿ
Hadalaga H	ಹಡಲಗ	Hattargunji K	ಹತ್ತರಗುಂಜಿ
Hadalagi K	ಹಡಲಗಿ	Hattarwad K	ಹತ್ತರವಾಡ
Hadanal C	ಹಡನಾಳ	Hattarwat C	ಹತ್ತರವಾಟಿ
Hagedal H	ಹಗೇದಾಳ	Hattialur H	ಹಟ್ಟಿ ಅಲೂರು
Halabhavi B	ಹಾಲಭಾವಿ	Hebbal H	ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳ
Halaga B	ಹಳಗಾ	Hebbal K	ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳ
Halaga K	ಹಳಗಾ	Hebbanhatti K	ಹೆಬ್ಬಾನಹಟ್ಟಿ
Halagatti Rm	ಹಲಗತ್ತಿ	Heggeri B	ಹೆಗ್ಗೇರಿ
Halakarni K	ಹಲಕರ್ಣಿ	Hemmadage K	ಹೆಮ್ಮಡಗೆ
Halakki P	ಹಾಲಕ್ಕಿ	Hidakal R	ಹಿಡಕಲ್
Halalli A	ಹಾಲಳ್ಳಿ	Hidkal H	ಹಿಡಕಲ್
Halasal K	ಹಲಸಾಳ	Hindalage B	ಹಿಂಡಲಗ
Halashi K	ಹಲಶಿ	Hindalagi K	ಹಿಂಡಲಗಿ
Hale Toragal Rm	ಹಳೇ ತೋರಗಲ್	Hire-Angrolli K	ಹಿರೇಅಂಗ್ರೊಳ್ಳಿ
Hallur G	ಹಳ್ಳೂರ	Hirebellikatti S	ಹಿರೇಬೆಳ್ಳಿಕಟ್ಟೆ
Hallur P	ಹಳ್ಳೂರ	Hirebudnur P	ಹಿರೇಬುದನೂರು
Halolli Rm	ಹಾಲೊಳ್ಳಿ	Hirehattiholi K	ಹಿರೇಹಟ್ಟಿಹೊಳೆ
Halyal A	ಹಲ್ಯಾಳ	Hirekop (KM) K	ಹಿರೇಕೊಪ್ಪ
Hampiholi Rm	ಹಂಪಿಹೊಳೆ	Hirekop (KS) Rm	ಹಿರೇಕೊಪ್ಪ (ಕೆ ಎಸ್)
Hanabaratti S	ಹಣಬರಟ್ಟಿ		
Hanamapur A	ಹಣಮಾಪುರ	Hirekudi C	ಹಿರೇಕುಡಿ
Hanamapur (S U) Rm	ಹಣಮಾಪುರ	Hirekumbi P	ಹಿರೇಕುಂಬಿ
		Hiremanoli K	ಹಿರೇಮಾನವಳ್ಳಿ
Hanchinal (K S) C	ಹಂಚಿನಾಳ ಕೆ ಎಸ್	Hire-Mele S	ಹಿರೇಮೇಳೆ
Hanchinal H	ಹಂಚಿನಾಳ	Hiremulangi Rm	ಹಿರೇಮುಲಂಗಿ
Hanchinal P	ಹಂಚಿನಾಳ	Hire-Mulkur S	ಹಿರೇಮುಳಕೂರ
Handiganur B	ಹಂದಿಗನೂರು	Hirenandi G	ಹಿರೇನಂದಿ
Handigud H	ಹಂದಿಗುಡ	Hire-Nandihalli S	ಹಿರೇನಂದಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Handigud R	ಹಂದಿಗುಡ	Hiretadashi Rm	ಹಿರೇತಡಸಿ
Handur K	ಹಂದೂರ	Hireulligeri P	ಹಿರೇಉಳ್ಳಿಗೇರಿ
Hangarge B	ಹಂಗರಗೆ	Hirur P	ಹಿರೂರ
Hannikeri S	ಹಣ್ಣೆ ಕೇರಿ	Hittanagi P	ಹಿಟ್ಟಣಗಿ

Hittani H	ಹಿಟ್ಟಣಿ	Ingali C	ಇಂಗಲಿ
Holada K	ಹೊಲಡ	Ingali H	ಇಂಗಲಿ
Holi-Hosur S	ಹೊಳಿ ಹೊಸೂರ	Ingalagi P	ಇಂಗಲಗಿ
Holi-Nagalapur S	ಹೊಳಿ ನಾಗಲಾಪುರ	Islampur H	ಇಸ್ಲಾಂಪುರ
Honage B	ಹೊನಗಾ	Itagi K	ಇಟಗಿ
Honkal K	ಹೊನಕಲ	Itanal P	ಇಟನಾಳ
Honnapur S	ಹೊನ್ನಾಪುರ	Itanal R	ಇಟನಾಳ
Honnidibba S	ಹೊನ್ನಿ ದಿಬ್ಬ	Itnal C	ಇಟನಾಳ
Honnihal B	ಹೊನ್ನಿ ಹಾಳ	Jabapur (R) H	ಜಾಬಾಪುರ
Honnihalli H	ಹೊನ್ನಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿ	Jaganur C	ಜಾಗನೂರ
Hooli P	ಹೂಲಿ	Jainapur C	ಜೈನಾಪುರ
Hosakeri Rm	ಹೊಸಕೆರೆ	Jainkop K	ಜೈನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Hosakoti Rm	ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆ	Jakabal P	ಜಕಬಾಳ
Hosatti G	ಹೊಸಟ್ಟಿ	Jakanur K	ಜಕನೂರ
Hospet H	ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ	Jakkanaikankop S	ಜಕನಾಯ್ಕನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Hosur H	ಹೊಸೂರ	Jalage K	ಜಳಗೆ
Hosur P	ಹೊಸೂರ	Jalalpur R	ಜಲಾಲಪುರ
Hubbarwadi R	ಹುಬ್ಬರವಾಡಿ	Jalikatti P	ಜಾಲಿಕಟ್ಟಿ
Hudali B	ಹುದಲಿ	Jalikatti Rm	ಜಾಲಿಕಟ್ಟಿ
Hukeri H	ಹುಕ್ಕೇರಿ	Jalikop S	ಜ್ಯಾಲಿಕೊಪ್ಪ
Hulagbali A	ಹುಲಗಬಾಳಿ	Jamagaon (K)	ಜಾಮಾಗಾಂವ. ಜಮನಾಳ
Huland K	ಹುಲಂದ	Jamanal G	
Huligop Rm	ಹುಲಿಗೊಪ್ಪ	Jamalur S	ಜಮಳೂರ
Hulikatti B	ಹುಲಿಕಟ್ಟಿ	Jambagi A	ಜಂಬಗಿ
Hulikatti G	ಹುಲಿಕಟ್ಟಿ	Jambegali K	ಜಂಬೇಗಾಳಿ
Hulikatti P	ಹುಲಿಕಟ್ಟಿ	Jamboti K	ಜಾಂಬೋಟಿ
Hulikatti Kariyat S	ಹುಲಿಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೆ ಎ	Jangamabudagatti P	ಜಂಗಮಬುದಗಟ್ಟಿ
Hulikavi B	ಹುಲಿಕವಿ	Janwad A	ಜನವಾಡ
Hulikottal K	ಹುಲಿಕೊತ್ತಲ	Janwad C	ಜನವಾಡ
Hulkund Rm	ಹುಲಕುಂದ	Jatage K	ಜಟಿಗೇ
Hulloli H	ಹುಲ್ಲೋಳಿ	Jatrat C	ಜತ್ರಟಿ
Hunchyal (PG) G	ಹುಣಶ್ಯಾಲ ಪಿ ಜಿ	Jinral H	ಜಿನರಾಳ
Hunnaragi C	ಹುನ್ನರಗಿ	Jodahatti R	ಜೋಡಟ್ಟಿ
Hunnur H	ಹುನ್ನೂರ	Jodakurli C	ಜೋಡಕುರ್ಲಿ
Hunshikatti S	ಹುಣಶಿಕಟ್ಟಿ	Jugal A	ಜುಗಳ
Hunshyal (PY) G	ಹುಣಶ್ಯಾಲ ಪಿ ಎಂ	Junipeth K (Torgal) Rm	ಜುನಿಪೆತ್ (ತೋರ್ಗಲ್) (ಖಾನ್)
Idagal Rm	ಇಡಗಲ	Junjawad (K G) K	ಜುಂಜವಾಡ ಕೆ ಗೋಳಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Idal Hond K	ಇದ್ದಲಹೊಂಡ	Kabalapur B	ಕಬಲಾಪುರ
Inamhongal P	ಇನಾಂಹೊಂಗಲ		
Inchal P	ಇಂಚಲ		

Kabanali K	ಕಬನಾಳಿ	Kamankop Rm	ಕಾಮನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Kabbur C	ಕಬ್ಬೂರ	Kamasinkop K	ಕಮಸಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Kadabi P	ಕಡಬಿ	Kamatge K	ಕಮತಗೆ
Kadampur Rm	ಕದಾಪುರ	Kamatnur H	ಕಮತನೂರ
Kadapur C	ಕಾಡಾಪುರ	Kanagale H	ಕಣಗಲೆ
Kadasgatti S	ಕಡಸಗಟ್ಟಿ	Kanakumbi K	ಕಣಕುಂಬಿ
Kadatan Bagewadi K	ಕಡತನ ಬಾಗೇವಾಡಿ	Kanjale K	ಕಂಜಾಲೆ
Kadatanhal S	ಕಡತನಾಳ	Kangrali (KH) B	ಕಂಗ್ರಾಲಿ (ಕೆ ಎಚ್)
Kadhatti H	ಕಡಹಟ್ಟಿ	Kangrali (BK) B	ಕಂಗ್ರಾಲಿ (ಬಿ ಕೆ)
Kadlikop Rm	ಕಡ್ಲಿ ಕೊಪ್ಪ	Kankanawadi R	ಕಂಕಣವಾಡಿ
Kadoli B	ಕಡೋಲಿ	Kankanawadi Rm	ಕಂಕಣವಾಡಿ
Kadrolli S	ಕಾದ್ರೊಳ್ಳಿ	Kannal K	ಕನ್ನಾಳ
Kagadhal P	ಕಗದಾಳ	Kanvikarvinakop B	ಕಣವಿ ಕರವಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Kagihal P	ಕಾಗೀಹಾಳ	Kapoli (K Gunji)	ಕಾಪೋಲಿ (ಕೆ ಜಿ)
Kagganagi K	ಕಗ್ಗಣಗಿ	Kapoli (K Chapoli) K	ಕಾಪೋಲಿ (ಕೆಪಿ)
Kagwad A	ಕಾಗವಾಡ	Kappalguddi R	ಕಪ್ಪಲಗುದ್ದಿ
Kaitanal G	ಕೈತನಾಳ	Karadaga C	ಕಾರಡಗಿ
Kakamari A	ಕಕಮರಿ	Karadigud Rm	ಕರಡಿಗುಡ್ಡ
Kakati B	ಕಾಕತಿ	Karadiguddi B	ಕರಡಿಗುಡ್ಡ
Kakkeri K	ಕಕ್ಕೇರಿ	Karagon C	ಕರಗಾಂವ
Kalabhavi S	ಕಲಭಾವಿ	Karajage H	ಕರಜಗೆ
Kalakuppi S	ಕಲಕುಪ್ಪಿ	Karajagi K	ಕರಜಗಿ
Kalakhamb B	ಕಲಖಾಂಬ	Karalga K	ಕಾರಲಗಾ
Kalamad Rm	ಕಲಮಾಡ	Katambal K	ಕರಂಬಾಲ
Kalarkop G	ಕಲಾರಕೊಪ್ಪ	Karanjal K	ಕರಂಜಾಲ
Kalhal Rm	ಕಲಹಾಳ	Karguppi A	ಕರಗುಪ್ಪಿ
Kallapur P	ಕಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	Karguppi H	ಕರಗುಪ್ಪಿ
Kallapur (M) Rm	ಕಲ್ಲಾಪುರ ಎಂ	Karikatti R	ಕರೀಕಟ್ಟಿ
Kallol C	ಕಲ್ಲೋಳ	Karikatti P	ಕರೀಕಟ್ಟಿ
Kallehole B	ಕಲ್ಲೇಹೋಳೆ	Karimani P	ಕಾರೀಮನಿ
Kalliguddi G	ಕಲ್ಲಿಗುಡ್ಡ	Karlakatti P	ಕಾರ್ಲಕಟ್ಟಿ
Kallolli G	ಕಲ್ಲೋಳ್ಳಿ	Karle B	ಕಾರಲೆ
Kalloti A	ಕಲ್ಲೊತ್ತಿ	Karoshi C	ಕರೋಶಿ
Kallur Rm	ಕಲ್ಲೂರ	Karvinkop K	ಕರವಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Kalmani K	ಕಲ್ಮನಿ	Kasaba Nandgad K	ಕಸಬಾ ನಂದಗಡ
Kamakarahatti B	ಕಮಕಾರಟ್ಟಿ	Kasamalagi K	ಕಸಮಳಗಿ
Kamakeri Rm	ಕಮಕೇರಿ	Kasanal C	ಕಸನಾಳ
Kamaladinni G	ಕಮಲದಿನ್ನಿ	Katagali K	ಕಾಟಗಾಳಿ
Kamankatti G	ಕಾಮನಕಟ್ಟಿ		

Katakabhavi R	ಕಟಕಭಾವಿ	Khemewadi K	ಖೇಮೇವಾಡಿ
Katakol Rm	ಕಟಕೋಳ	Khilegaon A	ಖಿಲೇಗಾಂವ
Katamalli P	ಕಟಮಳ್ಳಿ	Khodanpur S	ಖೋದಾನಪುರ
Katgeri A	ಕಟಗೇರಿ	Kilabanur Rm	ಕಿಲಬನೂರ
Katral A	ಕತ್ರಾಳ	Kiniye B	ಕಿಣಿಯೇ
Katral P	ಕತ್ರಾಳ	Kiranagi A	ಕಿರಣಗಿ
Kattanabhavi B	ಕಟ್ಟಿನಭಾವಿ	Kirawale (KG) K	ಕಿರವಳಿ (ಕೆ ಗುಂಡಿ)
Kavale K	ಕವಳಿ	Kirhalashi K	ಕಿರಹಲಸಿ
Kavatkop A	ಖವಟಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	Kitadal P	ಕಿಟದಾಳ
Kedanur B	ಕೇಡನೂರು	Kittur Rm	ಕಿತ್ತೂರು
Kelil K	ಕೇಲಿಲ	Kittur S	ಕಿತ್ತೂರು
Kemmankop C	ಕೆಮ್ಮನಕೊಪ್ಪ	K Kittur A	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಕಿತ್ತೂರ
Kempwad A	ಕೆಂಪವಾಡ	Kochari H	ಕೋಚರಿ
Kenchalarkop P	ಕೆಂಚಾಲರಕೊಪ್ಪ	Kodachwad K	ಕೊಡಚವಾಡ
Kenchanhatti B	ಕೆಂಚಾನಟ್ಟಿ	Kodagai K	ಕೊಡಗಾಯ್ಕ
Kencharamanahal P	ಕೆಂಚರಾಮನಹಾಳ	Kodaganur A	ಕೊಡಗನೂರ
Kenganur S	ಕೆಂಗಾನೂರ	Kodliwad P	ಕೊಡ್ಲಿವಾಡ
Kerur C	ಕೆರೂರ	Kodni C	ಕೊಡನಿ
Kerwad (Gondenatti) K	ಕೇರವಾಡ	Kohalli A	ಕೋಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kesaragop Rm	ಕೇಸರಗೊಪ್ಪ	Kokatnur A	ಕೊಕಟನೂರು
Kesarkop S	ಕೇಸರಕೊಪ್ಪ	Kolachi Rm	ಕೊಳಚಿ
Kesti H	ಕೇಸ್ತಿ	Kolavi G	ಕೊಳವಿ
Khadaklat C	ಖಡಕಲಾಟ	Koldur S	ಕೊಳದೂರ
Khairwad K	ಖೈರವಾಡ	Koligudda R	ಕೋಳಿಗುಡ್ಡ
Khajagondanhatti C	ಖಾಜಗೊಂಡನಹಟ್ಟಿ	Kolikopp B	ಕೋಳಿಕೊಪ್ಪ
Khanadal R	ಖನದಾಳ	Konankeri H	ಕೋಣನಕೇರಿ
Khanagaon G	ಖನಗಾಂವ	Kondaskopp B	ಕೊಂಡಸಕೊಪ್ಪ
Khanagavi (B K) B	ಖನಗಾಂವಿ ಬುದ್ರುಕ್	Kongale K	ಕೊಂಗಲೆ
Khanagavi (K H) B	ಖನಗಾಂವಿ ಬುರ್ಡ್	Konganolli C	ಕೊಂಗನೋಳ್ಳಿ
Khanapeth Rm	ಖಾನ್ ಪೆಟ್	Konnur G	ಕೊಣ್ಣೂರು
Khanapur K	ಖಾನಾಪುರ	Kopadatti G	ಕೊಪ್ಪದಟ್ಟಿ
Khanapur G	ಖಾನಾಪುರ	Korakoppa P	ಕೋರಕೊಪ್ಪ
Khanapur (M) Rm	ಖಾನಾಪುರ ಮಜರೆ	Korvikop S	ಕೋರವಿಕೊಪ್ಪ
Khanapur (U) H	ಖಾನ್ಪುಗಡ್ಡಿ ಖಾನಾಪುರ	Kot H	ಕೋಟಿ
Khanatti G	ಖಾನಟ್ಟಿ	Kotabagi H	ಕೊಟಬಾಗಿ
Khavanewadi H	ಖವನೇವಾಡಿ	Kotabagi S	ಕೊಟಬಾಗಿ
Khemalapur R	ಖೇಮಲಾಪುರ	Kothali C	ಕೊಥಳಿ
		Kottalgi A	ಕೊಟ್ಟಲಗಿ
		Kotur P	ಕೋಟೂರ
		Koujalgi G	ಕೌಜಲಗಿ

Koulgudd A	ಕೌಲಗುಡ್ಡ	Londa K	ಲೋಂಡಾ
Koundal K	ಕೌಂಡಲ	Mabnur P	ಮಾಬನೂರ
Kudachi R	ಕುಡಚಿ	Machali K	ಮಾಚಾಳಿ
Kudremani B	ಕುದರೆಮನಿ	Madalur P	ಮದ್ಲೂರ
Kuganari P	ಕೂಗನರಿ	Madamaknal H	ಮದಮಕ್ಕನಾಳ
Kukadoli B	ಕುಕಡೊಳ್ಳಿ	Madamgeri P	ಮದಮಗೆರಿ
Kulamanatti S	ಕುಲಮನಟ್ಟಿ	Madanbhavi S	ಮದನಬಾವಿ
Kulavalli S	ಕುಲವಳ್ಳಿ	Madhabhavi A	ಮದಬಾವಿ
Kuligod G	ಕುಲಿಗೋಡ	Madhavapur	ಮಾಧವಪುರ
Kullur Rm	ಕುಲ್ಕೂರ	(Rural) B	
Kumbharda K	ಕುಂಬಾರಡಾ	Madihalli H	ಮದಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kundargi G	ಕುಂದರಗಿ	Madwal G	ಮದವಾಲ
Kungatolli C	ಕುಂಗಟೊಳ್ಳಿ	Maganur Rm	ಮಗನೂರ
Kunnal Rm	ಕುನ್ನಾಲ	Mahiswadagi A	ಮಹಿಷವಾಡಗಿ
Kunnur C	ಕುನ್ನೂರ	Majagaon (Rural) B	ಮಜಗಾಂವ
Kuppatgiri K	ಕುಪ್ಪಟಗೇರಿ	Majalatti C	ಮಜಲಟ್ಟಿ
Kuravinakop P	ಕುರುವಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ	Majali H	ಮಜಲಿ
Kurgund S	ಕುರಗುಂದ	Majati H	ಮಜತಿ
Kurihal	ಕುರಿಹಾಳ (ಬುದ್ರುಕ್)	Makkalgeri G	ಮಕ್ಕಳಗೇರಿ
(BK) B		Malabad A	ಮಲಾಬಾದ್
Kurihal	ಕುರಿಹಾಳ (ಖುರ್ಡ್)	Maladinni G	ಮಾಲದಿನ್ನಿ
(KH) B		Malagali P	ಮಳಗಲಿ
Kurli C	ಕುರ್ಲಿ	Malavi K	ಮಲಾವಿ
Kurni H	ಕುರಣಿ	Malikwad C	ಮಲೀಕವಾಡ
Kurubagatti P	ಕುರಬಗಟ್ಟಿ	Mallaholi H	ಮಲ್ಲಹೊಳಿ
Kusalapur P	ಕುಸಲಾಪುರ	Mallapur (K) S	ಮಲ್ಲಾಪುರ ಕೆ
Kusanal A	ಕುಸನಾಳ	Mallapur (KG) G	ಮಲ್ಲಾಪುರ ಕೆ ಜಿ
Kuthali C	ಕುಠಾಳಿ	Mallapur Rm	ಮಲ್ಲಾಪುರ
Kuttalawadi B	ಕುಟ್ಟಲವಾಡಿ	Mallapur Kariyat Nesargi S	
Lakhanaikankop Rm			ಮಲ್ಲಾಪುರ ಕೆ ನೇಸರ್ಗಿ
	ಲಖನಾಯನಕಕೊಪ್ಪ	Mallapur (PG) G	ಮಲ್ಲಾಪುರ ಪಿ ಜಿ
Lakhanapur C	ಲಖನಾಪುರ	Mallapur (SA)	ಮಲ್ಲಾಪುರ ಎಸ್ ಎ
Lakkebail H	ಲಕ್ಕೇಬೈಲ	Mallur P	ಮಲ್ಕೂರ
Laxmeshwar G	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೇಶ್ವರ	Malwad K	ಮಾಳವಾಡ
Lingadhal Rm	ಲಿಂಗದಾಲ	Mamadapur G	ಮಮದಾಪುರ
Lingadhalli S	ಲಿಂಗದಳ್ಳಿ	Mamadapur	ಮಮದಾಪುರ ಕೆ ಕೆ
Linganmath K	ಲಿಂಗನಮಠ	(KK) C	
Lokoli K	ಲೋಕೊಳ್ಳಿ	Mamadapur	ಮಮದಾಪುರ ಕೆ ಎಲ್
Lokur	ಲೋಕೂರ	(KL) C	
Lolasur G	ಲೋಳಸೂರ	Manakapur C	ಮಾನಕಾಪುರ

Mandoli B	ಮಂಡೋಳಿ	Mattiwade H	ಮತ್ತೀವಾಡೆ
Mangnur C	ಮಾಂಗನೂರ	Mavinakatti B	ಮಾವಿನಕಟ್ಟೆ
Mangur C	ಮಾಂಗೂರ	Mavin Honda R	ಮಾವಿನಹೊಂಡ
Manikwadi K	ಮಾನಿಕವಾಡಿ	Mavnur H	ಮಾವನೂರ
Manjari C	ಮಾಂಜರಿ	Mekhali R	ಮೇಖಳಿ
Manjarpai (KG) K	ಮಾಂಜರಪೈ	Melavanki G	ಮೇಳವಣಕಿ
Mangawati A	ಮಂಗಾವತಿ	Mellikeri P	ಮೆಳ್ಳಿಕೇರಿ
Mangutti H	ಮಣಗುತ್ತಿ	Mendegali K	ಮೆಂಡೆಗಾಳಿ
Mansapur K	ಮನಸಾಪುರ	Mendil K	ಮೆಂಡಿಲ
Mangaon H	ಮಾನ್‌ಗಾಂವ	Merada K	ಮೇರಡಾ
Mangenkop alias	ಮಂಗೇನಕೊಪ್ಪ	Metyal S	ಮೇಟ್ಯಾಲ
G Hosenhatti K		Modage B	ಮೋದಗೆ
	ಅಲಿಯಾಸ್ ■ ಹೊಸೇನಹಟ್ಟಿ	Modage H	ಮೋದಗೆ
Mangsuli A	ಮಂಗಸೂಳಿ	Mudakavi Rm	ಮುದಕವಿ
Manihal Rm	ಮನಿಹಾಳ	Modekop K	ಮೋಡಕೊಪ್ಪ
Manikatti P	ಮನ್ನಿಕಟ್ಟೆ	Modenkop Rm	ಮುಡೇನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Manikeri G	ಮನ್ನಿಕೇರಿ	Mohare S	ಮೋಹರೆ
Mannur B	ಮಣ್ಣೂರ	Mohiset K	ಮೊಹಿಶೇತ್
Manoli P	ಮಾನವಳ್ಳಿ	Molawad A	ಮೊಳವಾಡ
Mantur R	ಮಂಟೂರ	Mole A	ಮೋಳಿ
Manturge K	ಮಂತುರಗಾ	Morab K	ಮೊರಬ
Maradagi Rm	ಮಾರಡಗಿ	Morab R	ಮೊರಬ
Maradi R	ಮರಡಿ	Muchandi B	ಮುಚ್ಚಂಡಿ
Marakudi R	ಮರಕುಡಿ	Mudalgi G	ಮೂಡಲಗಿ
Marakumbi P	ಮರಕುಂಬಿ	Mudenur Rm	ಮುಡೇನೂರ
Maranahol B	ಮಾರನಹೊಲ	Mudewadi K	ಮುಡೇವಾಡಿ
Margankop S	ಮಾರ್ಗನಕೊಪ್ಪ	Mugabasav (S)	ಮೂಗಬಸವ
Marigeri S	ಮರಿಗೆರಿ	Mugali C	ಮುಗಳಿ
Marihal B	ಮಾರೀಹಾಳ	Mugali P	ಮುಗಲಿ
Marikatti S	ಮರಿಕಟ್ಟೆ	Mugali P	ಮುಗಲಿ
Masaguppi G	ಮಸಗುಪ್ಪಿ	Mugali P	ಮುಗಲಿ
Masarguppi A	ಮಸರಗುಪ್ಪಿ	Mugali P	ಮುಗಲಿ
Masarguppi H	ಮಸರಗುಪ್ಪಿ	Mugali P	ಮುಗಲಿ
Maskenahatti K	ಮಾಸ್ಕೇನಹಟ್ಟಿ	Mugalkhod R	ಮುಗಲಿಹಾಳ
Mastamardi B	ಮಾಸ್ತಮರಡಿ	Mugalkhod R	ಮುಗಲಿಹಾಳ
Mastiholi H	ಮಾಸ್ತಿಹೊಳಿ	Mugalkhod R	ಮುಗಲಿಹಾಳ
Matche B	ಮಚ್ಚೆ	Mugalkhod R	ಮುಗಲಿಹಾಳ
Matolli P	ಮಾಟೊಳ್ಳಿ	Mugalkhod R	ಮುಗಲಿಹಾಳ
Mattikop S	ಮತ್ತೀಕೊಪ್ಪ	Mugalkhod R	ಮುಗಲಿಹಾಳ
Mattiwade C	ಮತ್ತೀವಾಡೆ	Mugalkhod R	ಮುಗಲಿಹಾಳ
		Mugawade K	ಮುಗವಾಡೆ
		Mugutkhan Hubli P	ಮುಗುತ್‌ಖಾನ್ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ
		Mullur Rm	ಮುಲ್ಕೂರ
		Mundawad Pimple K	ಮುಂಡವಾಡ-ಪಿಂಪಲಿ
		Munyal G	ಮುನ್ಯಾಳ
		Murakatnal Rm	ಮುರಕಟ್ಟಾಳ
		Murgod P	ಮುರಗೋಡ

Murgundi A	ಮುರಗುಂಡಿ	Nanjankodal K	ನಂಜನಕೋಡಲ
Musalamari G	ಮುಸಲಮಾರಿ	Narasapur Rm	ನರಸಾಪುರ
Mutage B	ಮುತಗಿ	Nasalapur R	ನಸಲಾಪುರ
Mutawad P	ಮುತವಾಡ	Navage K	ನಾವಗೆ
Mutnal B	ಮುತ್ನಾಳ	Navalihal A	ನವಲಿಹಾಳ
Mutnal G	ಮುತ್ನಾಳ	Navalgatti S	ನಾವಲಗಟ್ಟಿ
Myakalmardi S	ಮೇಕಲಮರ್ಡಿ	Navilihal C	ನವಿಲಿಹಾಳ
Nadavinahalli P	ನಡವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Neginhal S	ನೆಗಿನಹಾಳ
Nadigudikhetra H	ನದಿಗುಡಿಕೇತರ	Nej C	ನೇಜ
Nadi Ingalgaon A	ನದಿ ಇಂಗಲಗಾಂವ	Nerase K	ನೇರಸೆ
Nagargali K	ನಾಗರಗಾಳಿ	Nerli H	ನೇರಲಿ
Naganur C	ನಾಗನೂರ	Nesargi S	ನೇಸರಗಿ
Naganur Rm	ನಾಗನೂರ	Nichanaki S	ನಿಚ್ಚನಕಿ
Naganur (KD) H	ನಾಗನೂರ ಕೆ ಡಿ	Nidagal K	ನಿಡಗಲ್
Naganur (KM) H	ನಾಗನೂರ ಕೆ ಎಂ	Nidagundi R	ನಿಡಗುಂದಿ
Naganur (KS) H	ನಾಗನೂರ ಕೆ ಎಸ್	Nidasoshi H	ನಿಡಸೋಸಿ
Naganur (PK) A	ನಾಗನೂರ (ಪರಗಣ ಕಟ್ಟನೂರ)	Nilaji R	ನಿಲಜಿ
Naganur S	ನಾಗನೂರ	Nilawade K	ನಿಲಾವಡೆ
Naganur (PA) A	ನಾಗನೂರ (ಪರಗಣ ಅಳುಣಿ)	Nilgi (Nilaji) B	ನಿಲಜಿ (ಬಿ)
Naganur G	ನಾಗನೂರ	Nipanal R	ನಿಪನಾಳ
Nagaral C	ನಾಗರಾಳ	Nipani (Urban)	ನಿಪ್ಪಾಣಿ (ನಗರ)
Nagaral R	ನಾಗರಾಳ	Nittur K	ನಿಟ್ಟೂರ
Nagarmunoli C	ನಾಗರಮುನೋಳಿ	Nugganatti P	ನುಗ್ಗನಟ್ಟಿ
Nagenahatti B	ನಾಗೇನಟ್ಟಿ	Obalapur Rm	ಓಬಲಾಪುರ
Naginhal H	ನಾಗಿನಹಾಳ	Olamani K	ಓಲಮನಿ
Nagurde K	ನಾಗೂರಡೆ	Otamadu B	ಓಟಮಡು
Nainglaj C	ನಾಯಿಂಗಲಜ	Otoli K	ಓಟೋಲಿ
Nallanatti G	ನಲ್ಲಾ ನಟ್ಟಿ	Pachapur H	ಪಾಚ್ಚಾಪುರ
Nanadi C	ನಣದಿ	Padalwadi K	ಪಡಲವಾಡಿ
Nanagundikop S	ನನಗುಂಡಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	Padamandi Rm	ಪಡಮಂಡಿ
Nandagaon A	ನಂದಗಾಂವ	Padlihal C	ಪಡ್ಲಿಹಾಳ
Nandagaon G	ನಂದಗಾಂವ	Palbhavi R	ಪಾಲಭಾವಿ
Nandeswar A	ನಂದೇಶ್ವರ	Pamaladinni G	ಪಾಮಲದಿನ್ನಿ
Nandgad K	ನಂದಗಡ	Panagutti B	ಪನಗುತ್ತಿ
Nandi B	ನಂದಿ	Panchagaon Rm	ಪಂಚಗಾಂವ
Nandihal Rm	ನಂದಿಹಾಲ	Panchanaikanatti G	ಪಂಚನಾಯಕನಟ್ಟಿ
Nandihalli B	ನಂದಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	Pandegaon A	ಪಾಂಡೆಗಾಂವ
Nandikurali R	ನಂದೀಕುರಳಿ	Pangeri C B	ಪಾಂಗೇರಿ (ಬಿ)
		Pangire A	ಪಾಂಗಿರೆ

Panjanatti G	ಪಂಜಾನಟ್ಟಿ	Revadikop Rm	ರೇವಡಿಕೊಪ್ಪ
Parishwad K	ಪಾರಿಶ್ವಾಡ	Rokkadakatti Rm	ರೊಕ್ಕಡಕಟ್ಟಿ
Parsenahatti B	ಪರಶಾನಟ್ಟಿ	Rudrapur P	ರುದ್ರಾಪುರ
Parthnalli A	ಪಾರ್ಥನಳ್ಳಿ	Rumewadi K	ರುಮೇವಾಡಿ
Parwad K	ಪಾರವಾಡ	Rustumpur H	ರುಸ್ತುಂಪುರ
Pastolli K	ಪಾಸ್ತೊಳಿ	Sadalga C	ಸದಲಗಾ
Patagund G	ಪಟಗುಂದಿ	Sagare K	ಸಾಗರೆ
Pattankudi C	ಪಟ್ಟಣಕುಡಿ	Salamwadi H	ಸಲಾಮವಾಡಿ
Pattihal (KB) S	ಪಟ್ಟಿಹಾಳ ಕೆ ಬಿ	Sambaragi A	ಸಂಬರಗಿ
Pattihal (KS) S	ಪಟ್ಟಿಹಾಳ ಕೆ ಎಸ್	Sampaon S	ಸಂಪಗಾಂವ
	ಪಟ್ಟಿಹಾಳ ಕರಿಯಾತ್	Sangal Rm	ಸಂಗಳ
Peeranwadi B	ಪೀರನವಾಡಿ	Sangargali K	ಸಂಗರಗಾಳಿ
Peeranwadi C	ಪೀರನವಾಡಿ	Sangolli S	ಸಂಗೊಳ್ಳಿ
Phularkop S	ಫುಲಾರಕೊಪ್ಪ	Sangreshkop P	ಸಂಗ್ರೇಸಕೊಪ್ಪ
Potoli K	ಪೊಟೋಲಿ	Sanikop S	ಸಾಣಿಕೊಪ್ಪ
Pudakalkatti G	ಪುಡಕಲಕಟ್ಟಿ	Sankanwadi C	ಸಂಕನವಾಡಿ
Pur K	ಪುರ	Sankeswar H	ಸಂಕೇಶ್ವರ
Raddratti G	ರಡ್ಡೆ ಆಡಟ್ಟಿ	Sanna Hosur K	ಸಣ್ಣ ಹೊಸೂರ
Rainapur P	ರೈನಾಪುರ	Santi-Bastwad	ಸಂತಿ ಬಸ್ತವಾಡ
Rajahansagad B	ರಾಜಹಂಸಗಡ	Saptsagar A	ಸಪ್ತ ಸಾಗರ
Rajankatti G	ರಾಜನಕಟ್ಟಿ	Sarapur H	ಸಾರಾಪುರ
Rajapur C	ರಾಜಾಪುರ	Satanale K	ಸಾತ್ನಾಳಿ
Rakaskop B	ರಕಸಕೊಪ್ಪ	Satti A	ಸತ್ತಿ
Ramankatti H	ರಾಮನಕಟ್ಟಿ	Sattigeri P	ಸತ್ತಿಗೇರಿ
Ramapur/Rm	ರಾಮಪುರ	Saundalga C	ಸೌಂದಲಗಾ
Ramdurg B	ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ	Saundatti P	ಸೌಂದತ್ತಿ
Ramdurg Rm	ರಾಮದುರ್ಗ	Savadi A	ಸವಡಿ
Ramewadi H	ರಾಮೇವಾಡಿ	Savagaon B	ಸಾವಗಾಂವ
Ramgurwadi K	ರಾಮಗುರವಾಡಿ	Savasuddi R	ಸವಸುದ್ದಿ
Rampur C	ರಾಮಪುರ	Savatgi S	ಸವಟಗಿ
Ramtirth A	ರಾಮತೀರ್ಥ	Sawargali K	ಸಾವರಗಾಳಿ
Ranakunde B	ರಣಕುಂಡೇ	Shahabandar H	ಶಾಹಬಂದರ
Rangadoli B	ರಂಗಧೋಳಿ	Shahapur A	ಶಹಾಪುರ
Rangapur G	ರಂಗಾಪುರ	Shahapur (Rural) B	ಷಹಾಪುರ
Rankalkop Rm	ರಂಕಲಕೊಪ್ಪ	Shamnewadi (6)	ಶಮನೇವಾಡಿ
Rashing H	ರಾಶಿಂಗ	Shankaratti A	ಶಂಕ್ರಟ್ಟಿ
Raxi H	ರಕ್ಷಿ	Shedbal A	ಶೇಡಬಾಳ
Raybag (Rural)	ರಾಯಭಾಗ	Shedegali K	ಶೇಡೇಗಾಳಿ
Raybag (Urban)	ರಾಯಭಾಗ (ನಗರ)	Sheganamatti B	ಶೆಗನಮಟ್ಟಿ

Shegunshi A	ಶೇಗುಣಸಿ	Shivapur G	ಶಿವಾಪುರ
Shekin Hosur H	ಶೇಕಿನ ಹೊಸೂರ	Shivathan K	ಶಿವಠಾಣ
Shellapur H	ಶೇಲಾಪುರ	Shivoli K	ಶಿವೋಲಿ
Shendur C	ಶೆಂಡೂರ	Singinkop K	ಸಿಂಗಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Shettihalli G	ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	Sirasangi P	ಶಿರಸಂಗಿ
Shiddapur R	ಸಿದ್ಧಾಪುರ	Sirur A	ಶಿರೂರ
Shiddapuratti G	ಸಿದ್ಧಾಪುರಹಟ್ಟಿ	Sogal P	ಸೊಗಲ
Shidda Samudra S	ಸಿದ್ಧಸಮುದ್ರ	Sollapur H	ಸೊಲ್ಲಾಪುರ
Shidlihal H	ಶಿಡ್ಲಿಹಾಳ	Somanatti S	ಸೋಮನಟ್ಟಿ
Sidnal C	ಶಿದ್ನಾಳ	Sonatti B	ಸೋನಟ್ಟಿ
Sidnal Rm	ಶಿದ್ನಾಳ	Sonoli B	ಸೋನೊಳ್ಳಿ
Shigihalli K	ಶಿಗಿಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಕೆ	Soppadla P	ಸೊಪ್ಪಡ್ಲ
Shigihalli Kariyat S	ಶಿಗಿಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಕೆ ಎಸ್	Soppadla Rm	ಸೊಪ್ಪಡ್ಲ
Shigiholi C	ಶಿಗಿಹೊಳೆ	Soundatti R	ಸೌಂದತ್ತಿ
Shilhtibhavi G	ಶಿಲ್ತಿಭಾವಿ	Srirangapur P	ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಾಪುರ
Shimpewadi K	ಶಿಂಪೇವಾಡಿ	Suladhal G	ಸುಳಧಾಳ
Shinal A	ಶಿನ್ನಾಳ	Sulagaon C	ಸುಳಗಾಂವ
Shindhholli K	ಸಿಂಧೊಳ್ಳಿ	Sulage (Uchagaon) B	ಸುಳಗೇ (ಉಚಗಾಂವ)
Shindhholli (B K) K	ಸಿಂಧೋಳಿ ಬುದ್ರುಕ್		
Shindhholli (KH) K	ಸಿಂಧೋಳಿ ಖುರ್ಡ್	Sulage (Yallur) B	ಸುಳಗೆ (ಯಳ್ಳೂರ)
Shindikurbet G	ಶಿಂದಿಕುರಬೇಟೆ	Sulebhavi P	ಸುಳೇಭಾವಿ
Shindogi P	ಶಿಂದೋಗಿ	Sulegali K	ಸುಳೇಗಾಳಿ
Shindoli B	ಸಿಂಧೋಳಿ	Sultanpur H	ಸುಲ್ತಾನಪುರ
Shingalapur G	ಶಿಂಗಲಾಪುರ	Sultanpur R	ಸುಲ್ತಾನಪುರ
Shingarkop P	ಶಿಂಗಾರಕೊಪ್ಪ	Sunadholi G	ಸುಣಧೋಳಿ
Shippur H	ಶಿಪ್ಪುರ	Sunnal Rm	ಸುನ್ನಾಳ
Shiraguppi A	ಶಿರಗುಪ್ಪಿ	Surapur K	ಸುರಾಪುರ
Shiragur R	ಶಿರಗೂರ	Sureban Rm	ಸುರೇಬಾನ
Shiragaon H	ಶಿರಗಾಂವ	Sutagatti B	ಸುತಗಟ್ಟಿ
Shiraswad C	ಶಿರಸವಾಡ	Sutagatti S	ಸುತಗಟ್ಟಿ
Shirgaon C	ಶಿರಗಾಂವ	Sutagatti (H M) B	ಸುತಗಟ್ಟಿ ಹಾಲಗಿಮರಡಿ
Shirguppi C	ಶಿರಗುಪ್ಪಿ		
Shirhatti A	ಶಿರಹಟ್ಟಿ	Sutagatti P	ಸುತಗಟ್ಟಿ
Shirhatti (B K) H	ಶಿರಹಟ್ಟಿ ಬುದ್ರುಕ್	Suvatawadi K	ಸುವತವಾಡಿ
Shirhatti (K H) H	ಶಿರಹಟ್ಟಿ ಖುರ್ಡ್	Tadasalur P	ತಡಸಲೂರ
Shirol K	ಶಿರೋಳಿ	Talakatnal C	ತಳಕಟ್ಟಿನಾಳ
Shirur H	ಶಿರೂರ	Talawade K	ತಳವಾಡೆ
Shitawade K	ಶಿತಾವಾಡೆ	Tallur P	ತಲ್ಲೂರ
Shivanur A	ಶಿವನೂರ	Tangadi A	ತಂಗಡಿ
Shivanur S	ಶಿವನೂರ	Tapashi G	ತಪಸಿ

Taredkop P	ತರೇಡಕೊಪ್ಪ	Udapudi Rm	ಉದಪುಡಿ
Tarihal B	ತಾರೀಹಾಳ	Udikeri S	ಉಡಿಕೇರಿ
Tarwad K	ತಾರವಾಡ	Ugar Budruk A	ಉಗಾರ ಬುದ್ರುಕ
Tavadi C	ತವಡಿ	Ugargol P	ಉಗರಗೋಳ
Tavag G	ತವಗ	Ugarkhod S	ಉಗರಖೋಡ
Tavargatti K	ತಾವರಗಟ್ಟಿ	Ugar Khurd A	ಉಗಾರ ಖುರ್ದ
Tavashi A	ತಾವಶಿ	Ujjanatti S	ಉಜ್ಜಾನಟ್ಟಿ
Tawalgeri P	ತಾವಲಗೇರಿ	Ujjinakop Rm	ಉಜ್ಜಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Teerth A	ತೀರ್ಥ	Umatar Rm	ಉಮತಾರ
Teggihal P	ತೆಗ್ಗಿಹಾಳ	Umrani C	ಉಮರಾಣಿ
Tegur S	ತೇಗೂರ್	Upparatti G	ಉಪ್ಪಾರಟ್ಟಿ
Telsang A	ತೆಲಸಂಗ	Vannur S	ವಣ್ಣೂರ
Teregali K	ತೇರೆಗಾಳಿ	Veerapur S	ವೀರಾಪುರ
Thana Hattargi H	ಠಾಣಾಹತ್ತರಗಿ	Venkatapur G	ವೆಂಕಟಾಪುರ
Thimapur (K) Rm	ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ	Vijayanagar C	ವಿಜಯನಗರ
Tigadi G	ತಿಗಡಿ	Virpankop B	ವಿರಪನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Tigadi S	ತಿಗಡಿ	Wadagaon B	ವಡಗಾಂವ
Tigadolli S	ತಿಗಡೊಳ್ಳಿ	Waddebail K	ವಡ್ಡೇಬೈಲ
Timmapur G	ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ	Waderhatti G	ವಡೇರಹಟ್ಟಿ
Timmapur S	ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ	Wadishidlihal H	ವಾಡಿಶಿಡ್ಲಿಹಾಳ
Timmapur (S A) Rm	ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ ಎಸ್ ಎ	Wadrul C	ವಡ್ರುಳ
Tirthakunde K	ತೀರ್ಥಕುಂಡೆ	Waghawade B	ವಾಘವಾಡೆ
Tivoli K	ತಿವೋಳಿ	Wakkund S	ವಕ್ಕುಂಡ
Tolagi R	ತೊಲಗಿ	Walki C	ವಾಳಕಿ
Tondikatti Rm	ತೊಂಡಿಕಟ್ಟಿ	Wantmuri H	ವಂಟಿಮುರಿ
Topinakatti K	ತೋಪಿನಕಟ್ಟಿ	Warkhadpatye K	ವರ್ಕಡಪಾತಿ
Torali K	ತೋರಾಳಿ	Watnal P	ವಟ್ಟಾಳ
Toranagatti Rm	ತೋರನಗಟ್ಟಿ	Watre K	ವಾಟರೆ
Toranhalli C	ತೋರನಹಳ್ಳಿ	Yadahalli P	ಯಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Totagatti Rm	ತೊಟಗಟ್ಟಿ	Yadalbhaviahatti B	ಎದ್ದಲಭಾವಿಹಟ್ಟಿ
Tukkanatti G	ತುಕ್ಕಾನ್ಟಿ	Yaddalgodd G	ಯದ್ದಲಗುಡ್ಡ
Tummaraguddi B	ತುಮ್ಮರಗುದ್ದಿ	Yadgud H	ಯಾದಗೂಡ
Turakarshigihalli S	ತುರಕರಶಿಗಿಹಳ್ಳಿ	Yadoga K	ಯಡೋಗಾ
Turamari B	ತುರಮರಿ	Yadrav R	ಯಡ್ರಾವ
Turamari S	ತುರಮರಿ	Yadravi P	ಯಡ್ರಾವಿ
Turanur Rm	ತುರನೂರ	Yadur C	ಯಡೂರ
Uchagaon B	ಉಚಗಾಂವ	Yadwad P	ಯಾದವಾಡ
Uchawade K	ಉಚವಾಡೆ	Yakkeri P	ಯಕ್ಕೇರಿ
Udagatti P	ಉಡಗಟ್ಟಿ	Yakkundi P	ಯಕ್ಕುಂಡಿ
		Yalimunoli H	ಯಲಿಮುನೋಳಿ

Yallapur H	ಯಲ್ಲಾಪುರ	Yebaratti R	ಯೆಬರಟ್ಟಿ
Yamagarni C	ಯಮಗರ್ನಿ	Yekkanchi A	ಯಕ್ಕಂಚಿ
Yaraganavi P	ಯರಗಣವಿ	Yelebail B	ಯೆಲೇಬೈಲ
Yaragatti P	ಯರಗಟ್ಟಿ	Yelihadagali A	ಯೆಲಿಹಡಗಲಿ
Yaragudari C	ಯರಗುದ್ದಿ	Yellur B	ಯೆಲ್ಲೂರ
Yargop S	ಯರಗೊಪ್ಪ	Yemakanmardi H	ಯಮಕನಮರಡಿ
Yaraguddi S	ಯರಗುದ್ದಿ	Yenagi P	ಏಣಗಿ
Yaramale B	ಯರಮಳೆ	Zadashahapur B	ಝಡಹಾಪುರ
Yarazarvi P	ಯರಝರ್ವಿ	Zangatihal H	ಜಾಂಗಟಿಹಾಳ
Yardal S	ಯರ್ಡಾಲ	Zunjarwad	ಝಂಜರವಾಡ
Yargatti H	ಯರಗಟ್ಟಿ	Zunjawad K Nandagad K	ಜುಂಜವಾಡ ನಂದಗಡ
Yarnal C	ಯರನಾಳ		
Yarnal H	ಯರನಾಳ		

List of villages fully submerged under Ghataprabha (19) Project
(All from Hukeri tq)

Beeranholi	ಬೀರನಹೋಳಿ	Majati	ಮಜತಿ
Chilbhavi	ಚಿಲಭಾವಿ	Mallholi	ಮಲ್ಲಹೋಳಿ
Doddashanatti	ದೊಡ್ಡ ಶ್ಯಾನಟ್ಟಿ	Mangaon	ಮಾಣಗಾಂವ
Gudgenatti	ಗುಡಗನಟ್ಟಿ	Mastiholi	ಮಾಸ್ತಿಹೋಳಿ
Hidkal	ಹಿಡಕಲ್	Paralkot	ಪರಲಕೋಟಿ
Hospeth	ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ	Ramankatti	ರಾಮನಕಟ್ಟಿ
Hunnur	ಹುನ್ನೂರ	Shidlihal	ಶಿಡ್ಲಿಹಾಳ
Jarkiholi	ಜಾರಕಿಹೋಳಿ	Wadi Shidlihal	ವಾಡಿಶಿಡ್ಲಿಹಾಳ
Jinral	ಜಿನರಾಳ	Wantmuri	ವಂಟಿಮುರಿ
Majali	ಮಜಲಿ		

List of villages fully submerged under Malaprabha (42) Project

Aravalli S	ಅರವಳ್ಳಿ	Dhupadal P	ಧುಪಧಾಳ
Asundi P	ಅಸುಂಡಿ	Garjur S	ಗರಜೂರ
Badli P	ಬಡ್ಲಿ	Govinkop P	ಗೋವಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Bevinkop S	ಬೇವಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ	Gudadur S	ಗುಡದೂರ
Budihal S	ಬುದಿಹಾಳ	Gurllhosur P	ಗುರ್ಲಹೊಸೂರ
Chakrageri P	ಚಕ್ರಗೇರಿ	Hadagali P	ಹಡಗಲಿ
Chikkahattiholi K	ಚಿಕ್ಕಹಟ್ಟಿಹೋಳಿ	Hiremulkur S	ಹಿರೇಮುಳಕೂರ
Chikkamulkur S	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮುಳಕೂರ	Hittangi P	ಹಿಟ್ಟಿಣಗಿ

Hunshikatti S	ಹುಣಸಿಕಟ್ಟೆ	Matholli P	ಮಾಟೊಳ್ಳಿ
Ingalgi P	ಇಂಗಲಗಿ	Mugabasav S	ಮುಗಬಸವ
Jalikop S	ಜಾಲಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	Mugali P	ಮುಗಲಿ
Jikanur K	ಜಿಕನೂರು	Nadavinhalli P	ನಡುವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kadrolli S	ಕಾದ್ರೊಳ್ಳಿ	Sangolli S	ಸಂಗೊಳ್ಳಿ
Katral P	ಕಾತ್ರಾಳ	Singarkop P	ಸಿಂಗಾರಕೊಪ್ಪ
Kenganur S	ಕೆಂಗಾನೂರು	Sutagatti P	ಸುತಗಟ್ಟಿ
Kooganari P	ಕೂಗನರಿ	Turmari S	ತುರಮರಿ
Korvinkoppa S	ಕೊರವಿಕೊಪ್ಪ	Veerapur S	ವೀರಾಪುರ
Kurgund S	ಕುರಗುಂದ	Wakkund S	ಒಕ್ಕುಂದ
Kusalapur P	ಕುಸಲಾಪುರ	Wantnal P	ವಂಟನಾಳ
Lingadhalli S	ಲಿಂಗದಳ್ಳಿ	Yakkundi P	ಯಕ್ಕುಂಡಿ
Mallur P	ಮಲ್ಲೂರ	Yenagi P	ಏಣಗಿ

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ERRATA

Page No.	Line No.	For	Read as
1	2	3	4
4	Table, Col-4	3,27,614	3,27,613
10	Last line	South of east	South-east of
11	5	Pavitrargudda	Payargudda
15	21	The rivers	this river
17	7	1,553	1,545
19	18	Pass south	Pass
23	23	High Road	Highway
24	Table, Col 6	6,169	6,162
25	9	Grade are	Grade ore are
25	8 from below	SEE	SSE
25	4 from below	ranging	ranges
42	1	Soil type	Soil types
52	16	the south-west	from south-west
55	Table	Continued on	page 57
56	Table	Continued on	page 58
56	Table, Col-13	688.1	688.8
74	1	Pression	Profusion
87	16	Jayavarma	Jayakarna
90	12	Rashtrakuta III	Krishna III
91	34	11th Century	12th Century
95	1	Gavalavada III	Guvaladeva III
108	11	in 1569	(This date be ignored)
111	26	1694	1624
112	35	1616	1686
114	36	Bhujbalgad	add : 'or Ramdurg'
122	27	till and	till Kolhapur
		collected an	collected
		in bemnity and	an indemnity
123	8	territory in the	territory was in the
153	38	and 10th	and 18th
172	Table column 7	2,000	1,000
200	1	Shankar	Shakha
209	2	Pradeshi	Pardeshi
211	12	Saiburs	Saibarus
212	11	Bhanna	Channa
326	25	From	During
338	31	Paid Rs. 5 28	Paid Rs. 5.28
		Crores	Crores as wages

Page No. 1	Line No. 2	For 3	Read as 4
338	31	Up to the end of 1983-84	Up to the end of December 1983
340	1	tyre cord	type cord
355	28	bundi	pundi
373	First line	% for	18 % for
379	35	Rs. 288 18	Rs. 228.18
383	Table (Name of Scheme)	R B C T B	RD C T D
	NSCVII (84-85 gross)	17.08	47.08
383	Table-	(The total does not include	P P F)
386	3	in 1926	in 1925
390	5	in 1923	in 1919
390	35	Rs. 25.21	Rs. 24.21
397	3	The weavers	The other than weavers
400	2-3	87.26 lakh liters of M. G. alcohol	87.26 lakh litres of R. S., 7.47 lakh liters of M. G. alcohol
405	16	Rs. 506 lakhs	Rs. 5.06 lakhs
422	penultimate	Murgod	Murgod and Shivapur
423	35	Rs 63.09 lakhs	Rs 63.90 lakhs
431	11	Gokak	Gokak (Thu)
443	11	was	has
451	Table	10,273	10,272
460	5	was	is now
	6	was	is
472	6	Madhabhavi	Madhbavi region
484	39	725 (03%)	725 (0 3%)
486	14	but in 1971	than in 1971
487	6	2430%	24.30%
545	7	of 1.96	of 196
574	8	after Survey number	add is Kept
598	last line	from	of
599	18	Ghataprabha	Ghatapiabha from
639	28	in 1950	in 1850
649	18	end March	end of March
649	28	civision	division
658	27	Residential	(residential) may be deleted

Page No. 1	Line No. 2	For 3	Read as 4
659	16	(10.39)	(10.30)
663	17	1982-83	1981-82
669	31	Rs. 39,000	Rs. 30,000
670	5	(7.79)	(7.69)
671	3	Rs. 63,000	Rs. 53,000
676	7	Rs. 2,15 lakhs	Rs. 2.15
724	34	Kudangar	Kundangar
736	9	G. R.	G. G.
		Rajadhyakha	Rajadhyaksha
742	30	Kamkali	Komkalimath
748	14	It	In
753	Line 20 Note correction : It is reported by the district and Family Welfare Officer, Belgaum district that Filaria is not found in the district.		
786	Table		
	Row 2 Col. 3	44.9	4.49
	Row 3 „	2.81	2.18
	Row 5 „	2.34	2.33
790	Table Col. 3	1984-85	1985-86
794	10	Rs. 6,23,232	Rs. 1,85,250
794	12	Rs. 1,85,250	Rs. 6,23,232
800	Table Col. 3	2,297	2,277
803	Table Col. 2	279	278
810	9 from below	19,779	16,673
810	8 from below	Sampgaon -15,402	Sampgaon -19,779
811	24	Bombay	Bombay
		Trusts Act	Public Trusts Act
826	37	J. T. Kulkarni	R. B. Kulkarni
830	35	P. B. Rovadi	B. B. Ravadi
840	25	Female	Thalakwadi
		education Society	Female education Society
837	line 4 coloumn	P. B. Rovadi	B. B. Ravadi
848	8	Mandeslo	Mandelslo
858	21	Chitradurda	Chitradurga
871	8	<i>nakshasa</i>	<i>Kakshasana</i>
877	2	an	and
948	3	(regnal)	(10th regnal year)

ADDENDA

Chap. XIV, P. 659, at the end of TMC, Bailhongal : Bailhongal TMC was adjudged as the best Municipality during 1985-86 at the state level and was awarded a cash prize of Rs. 5 lakhs.

At the end of Page 689

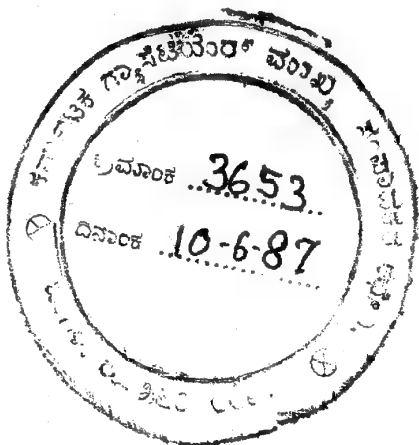
The administrative arrangements at the Zilla Parishad will be as follows: The Chief Secretary of the Zilla Parishad (of the rank of Senior Deputy Commissioner) will be the Secretary of the standing committee, the Finance and Audit Committee and Planning and Development Committees of the Zilla Parishad, as well as the head of the Zilla Parishad Official Organisation. The Deputy Secretary I, assisted by the Assistant Secretary will be in charge of Establishment and Administration, Deputy Secretary II (incharge of IRDP, REGS and DPAP), the Assistant Secretary (Development), Council Secretary, Chief Accounts Officer, Chief Planning Officer and all District Heads of functional departments will be under the Chief Secretary.

Chapter XVI P. 704. last line. The Chintamanrao High School, Shahapur, in Sangli State was started in 1921.

Page : 743 : Add : The Paluskar Sangeeta Vidyalaya, Belgaum (1984) founded by P. S. Deshpande has four teachers and has trained 98 (including 44 boys) for junior grade and three for senior grade examination held by Karnataka Government in 1986-87.

Chapter XIX, P. 928. line 8 : The reservoir was contemplated by M. Visveshwaraya in around 1908 when he was in Bombay P.W.D,

951 : Ullagaddi Khanapur, it is said, was formerly called Sanna Chikalgud.



MAP OF BELGAUM DISTRICT

KARNATAKA

Scale : 1 Cm = 4 Km or 1:400,000
0 2 4 6 8 12 16 20 24 28

AREA AND POPULATION		
Name of Taluk	Area in Sq. Kilometre	Population per 1961 Census
Athani		
Belgaum		
Chikodi		
Gokak		
Hukeri		
Khanapur		
Parasgad		
Raybag		
Sampagaon		
Total		

Provisional Geographical Area of Belgaum District as Computed by the Survey of India is Sq. Kms

- 
1. BIDAR
 2. GULBARGA
 3. BILAPUR
 4. HANNA
 5. KANNADA
 6. DHARWAD
 7. RAICHUR
 8. BELLARY
 9. CHITRADURGA
 10. MANDYA
 11. KOLAR
 12. KODUGU
 13. KANNARA
 14. TUMKUR
 15. BANGALORE
 16. MANDYA
 17. MYSORE

Prepared by: G.H. Ibbekannavar, Supervised by: M.J. Shankar

for Director of Survey Settlement & Land Records
Bangalore - 1

REFERENCES	
State boundary	-----
District boundary	-----
Taluk boundary	-----
District Head quarter	●
Sub-Divisional Head quarter	○
Taluk Head quarter	●
Municipalities & Towns	■
Places of Interest	▲
Villages, Population 2,500 above	●
Industrial & Commercial Centres	■
Important Road	—+—+—+—
Railway	—+—+—+—

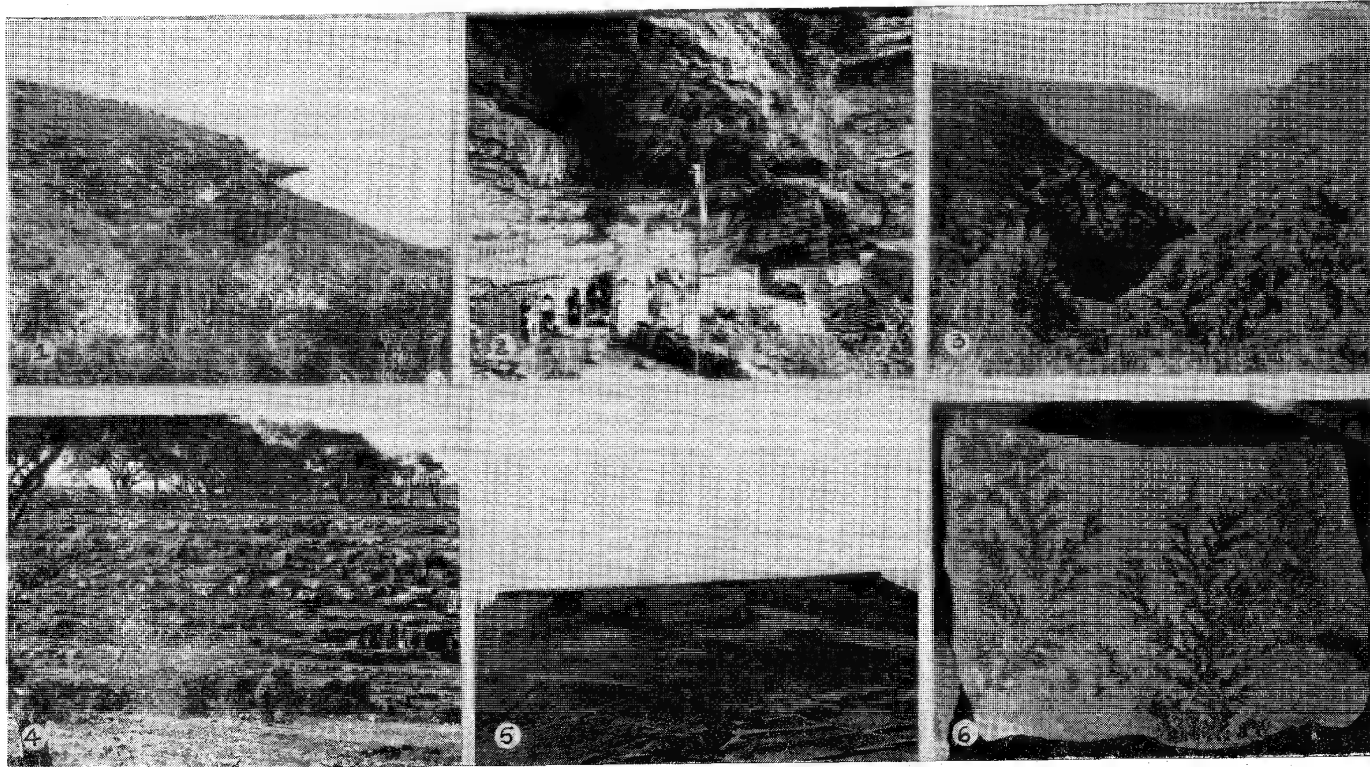


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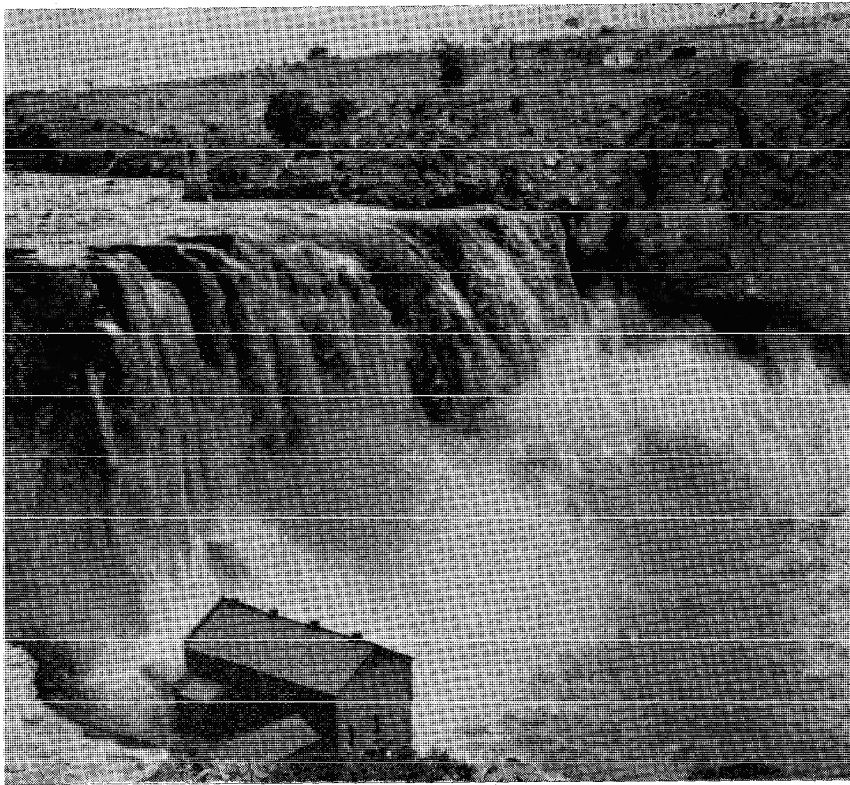


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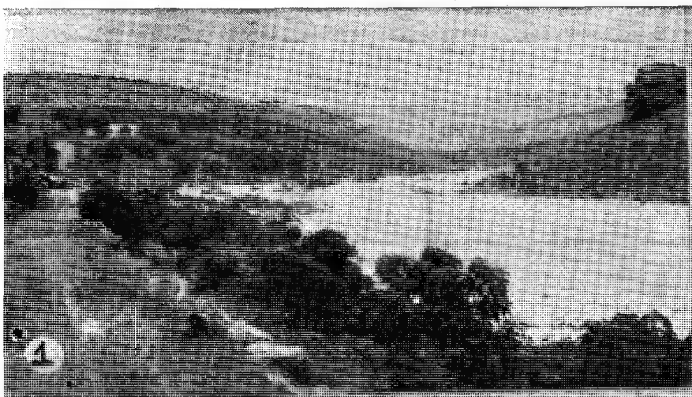


PLATE III



PLATE IV

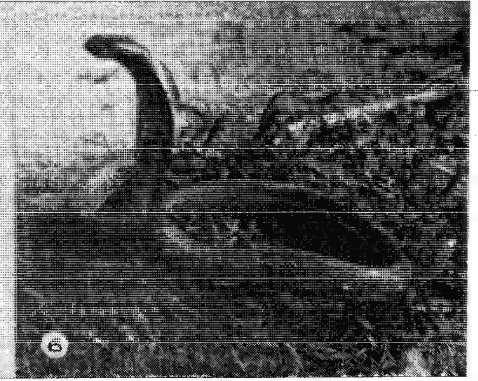
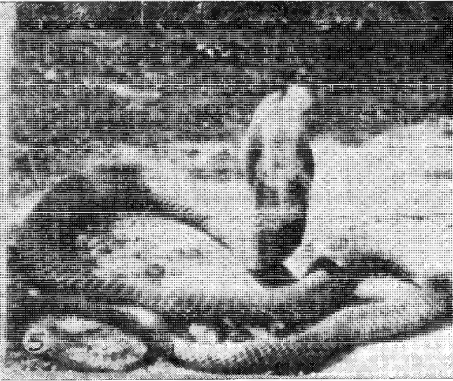
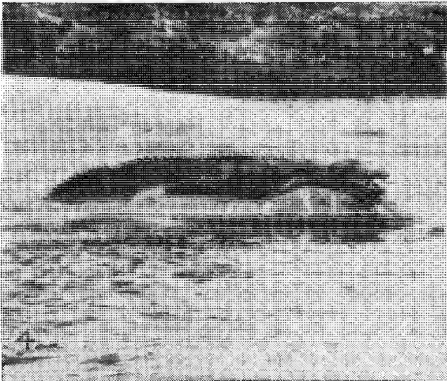
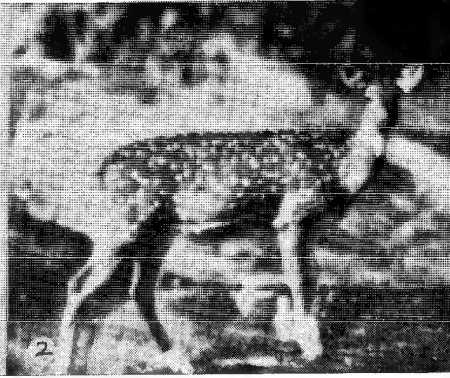
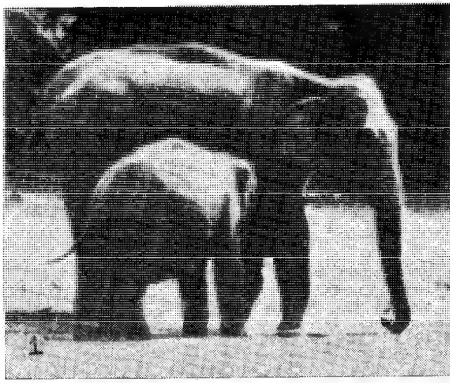
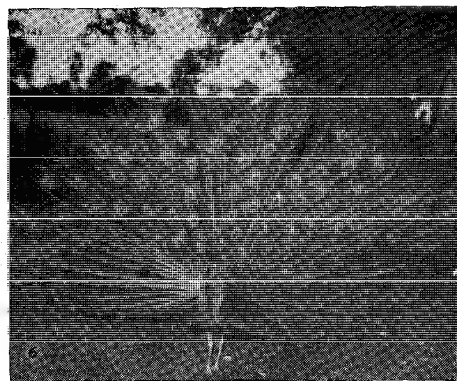
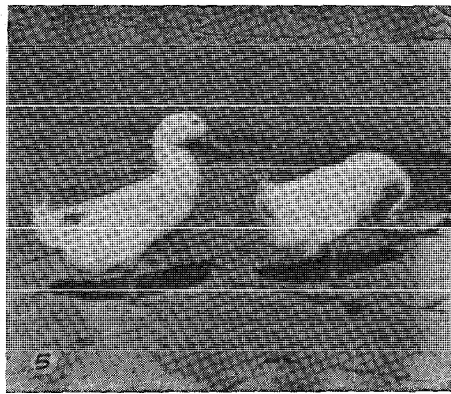
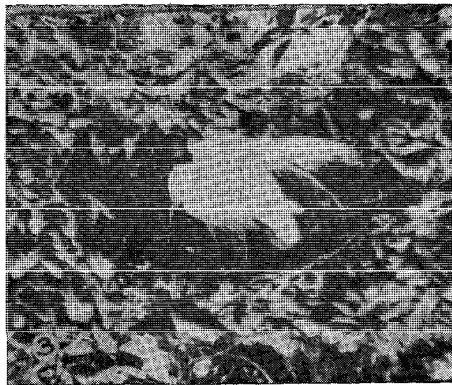
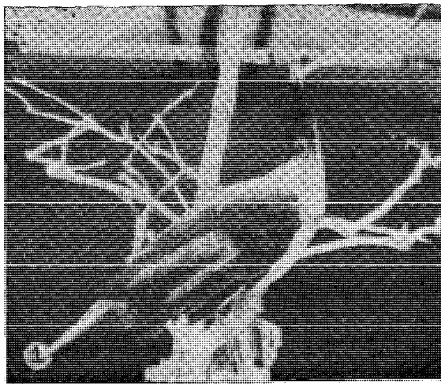


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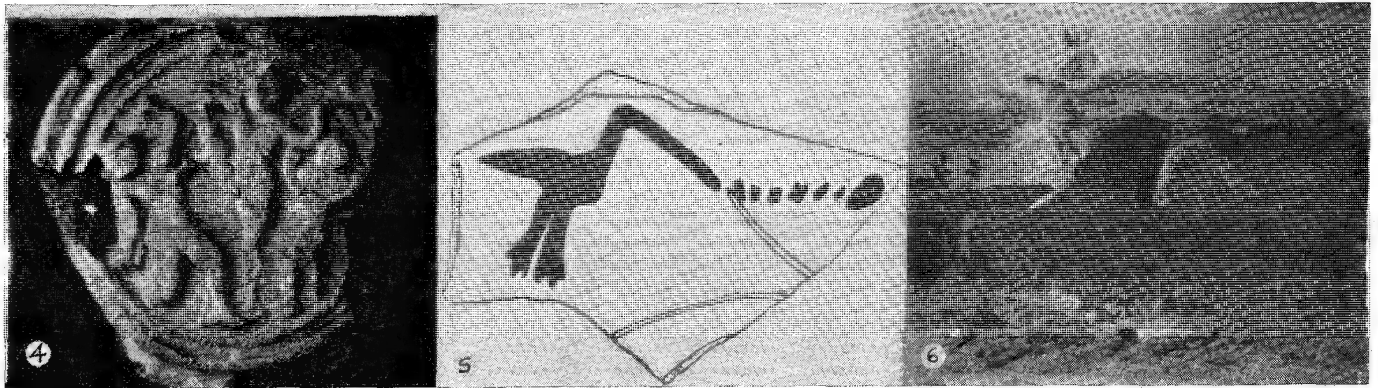
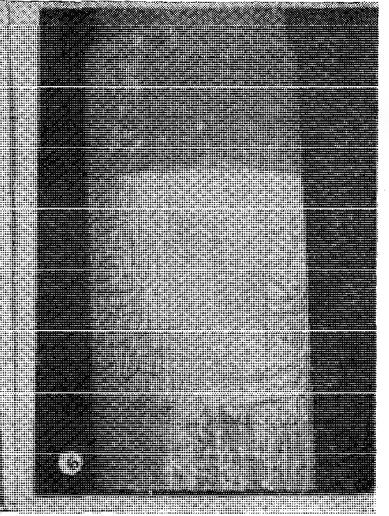
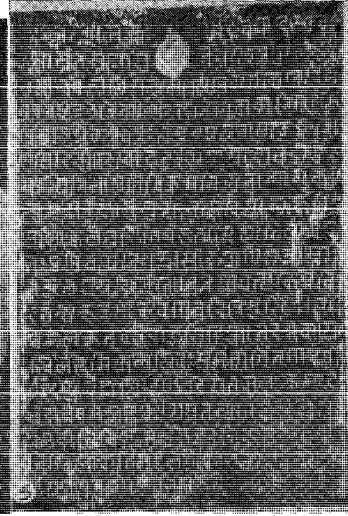
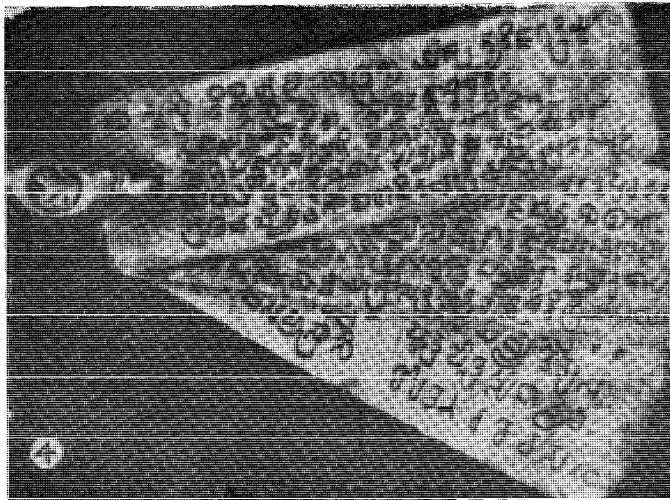
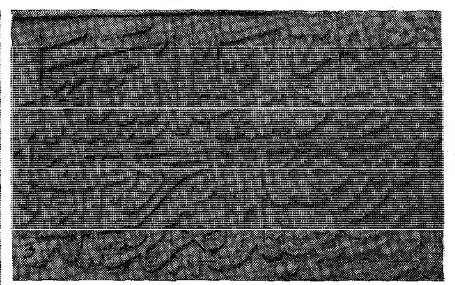
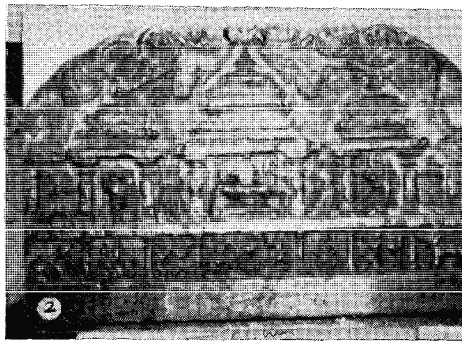
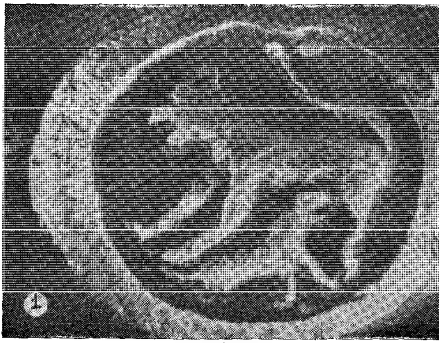


PLATE VII



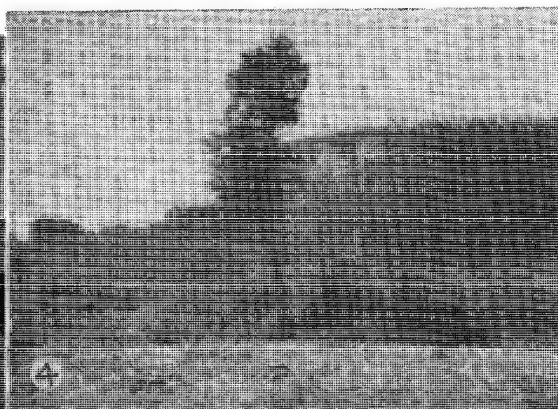
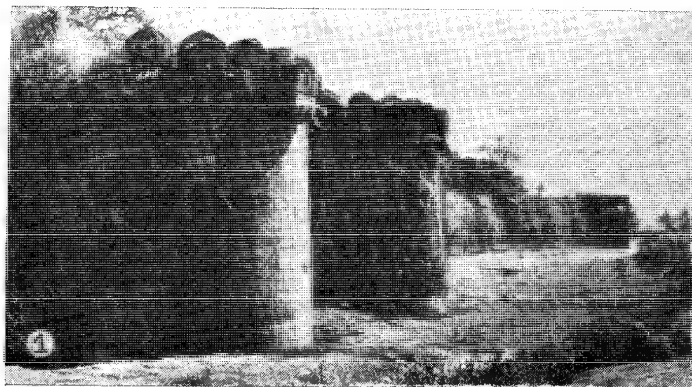


PLATE IX

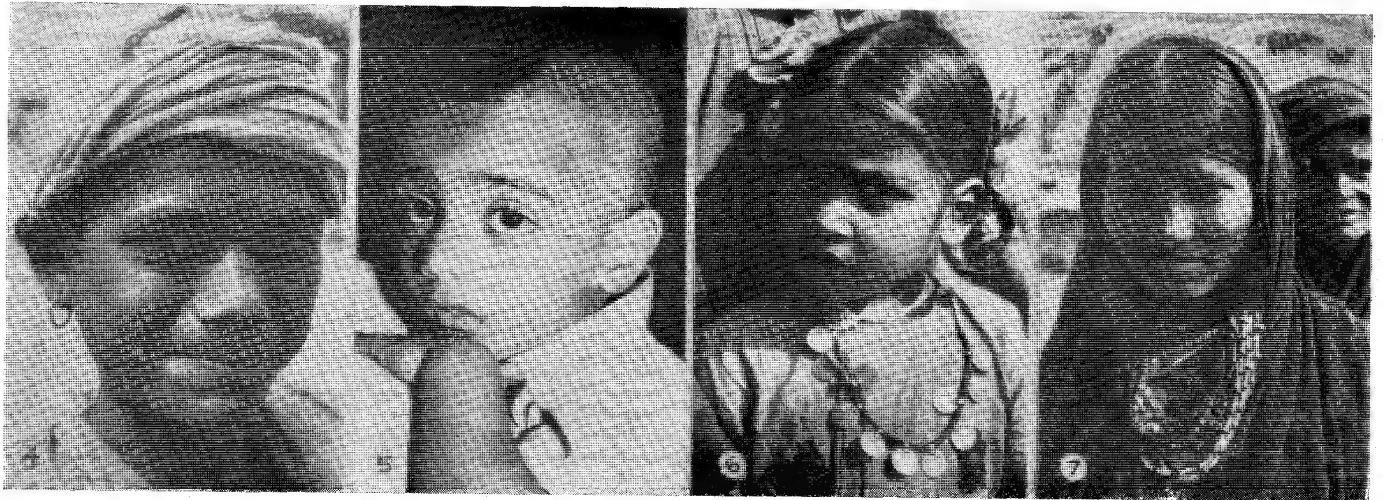
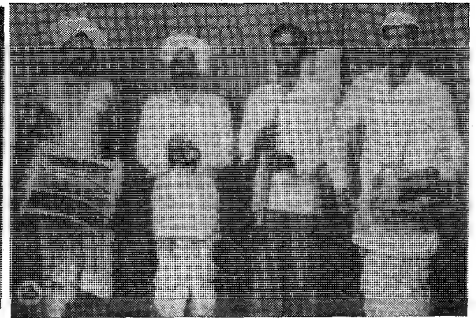
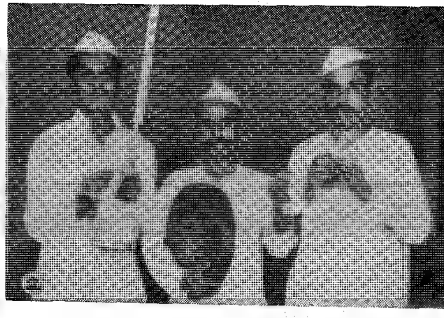




PLATE XI



PEATE XII

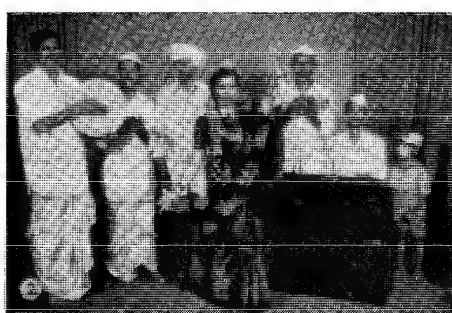
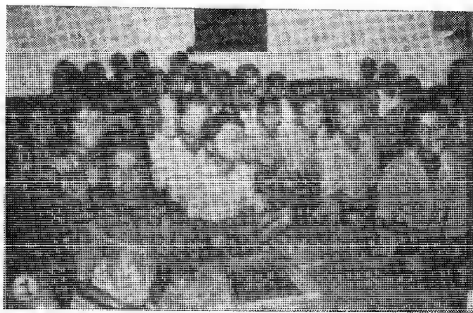


PLATE XIII



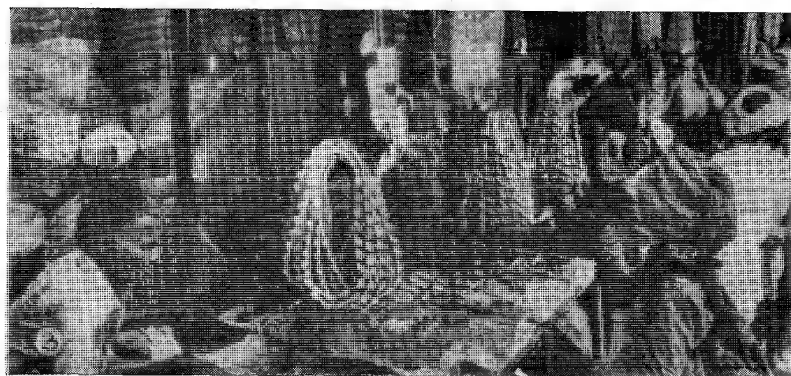


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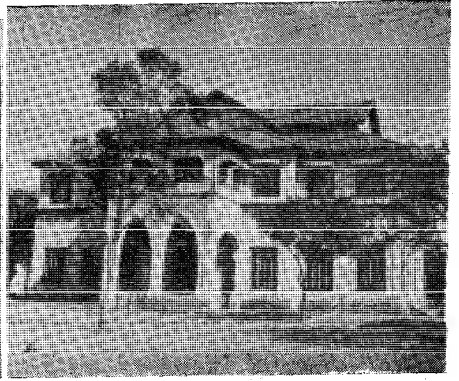
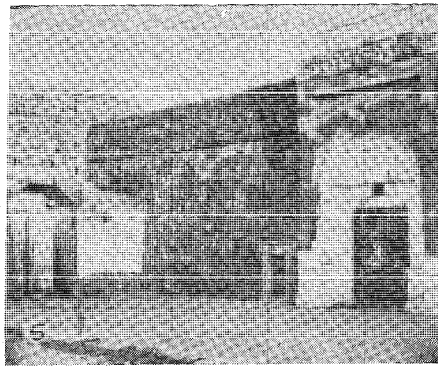
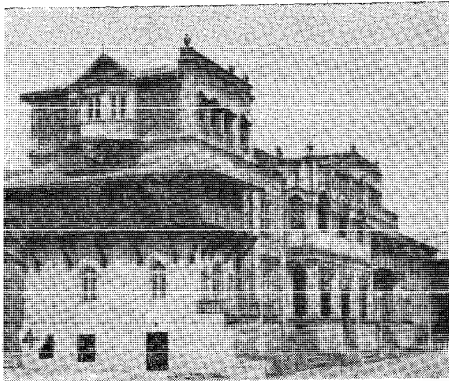
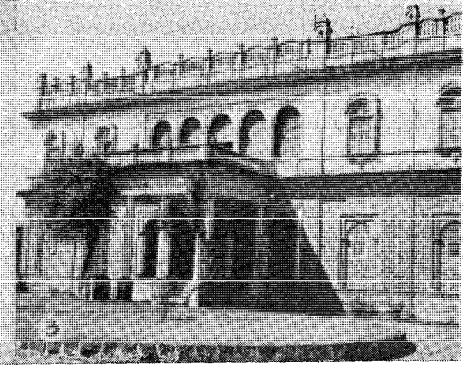
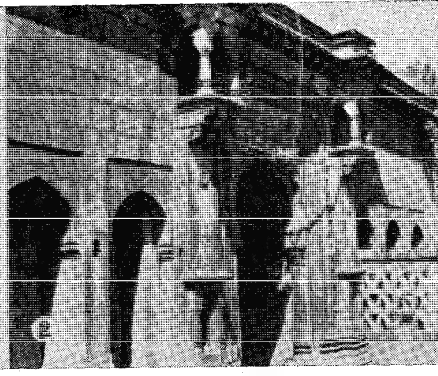
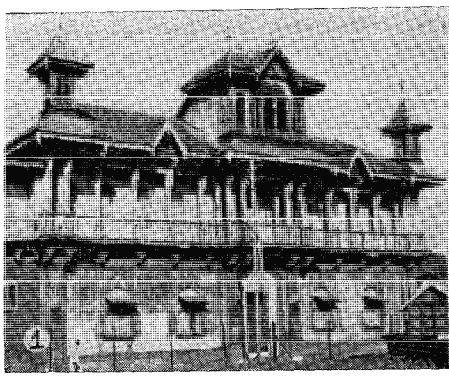


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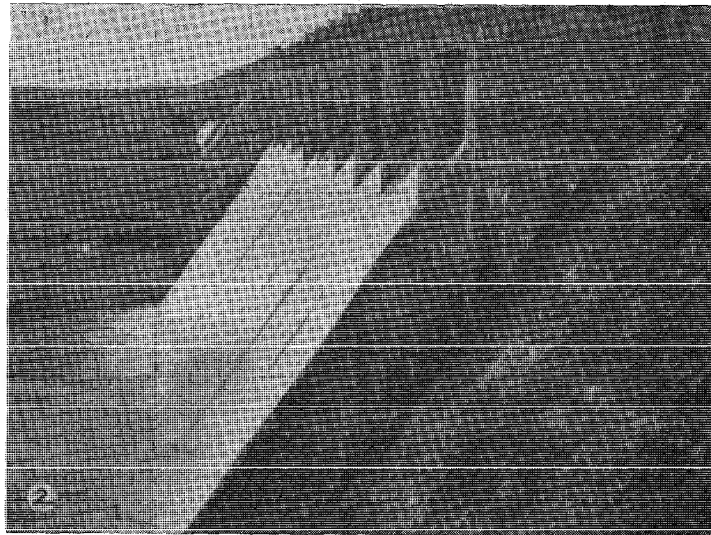
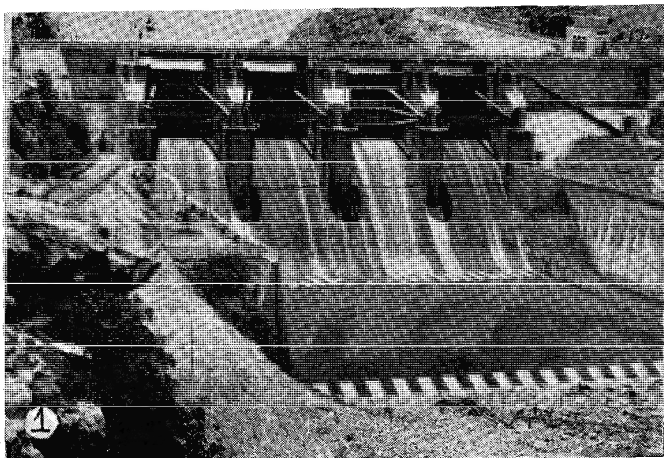


PLATE XVII

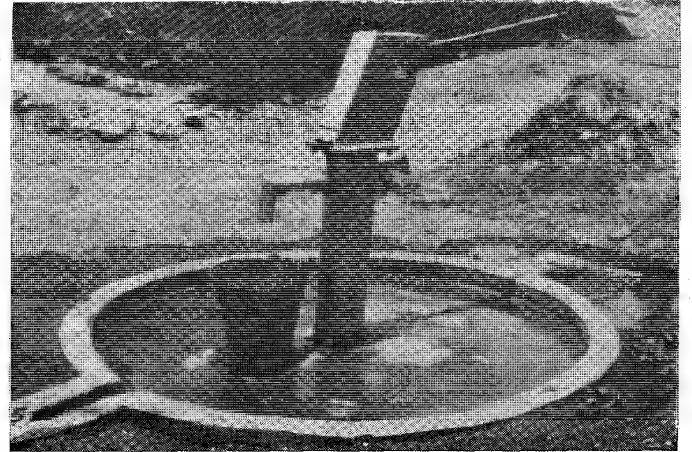
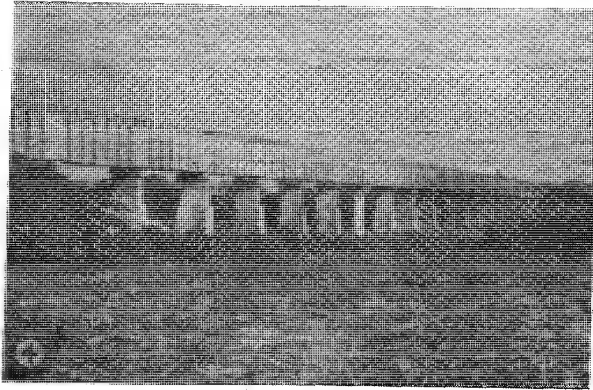
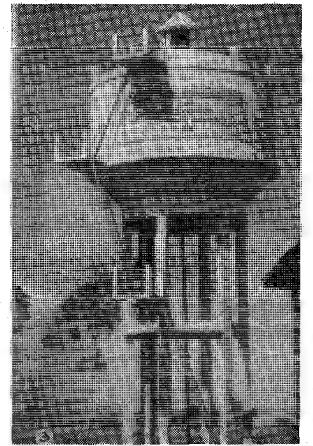
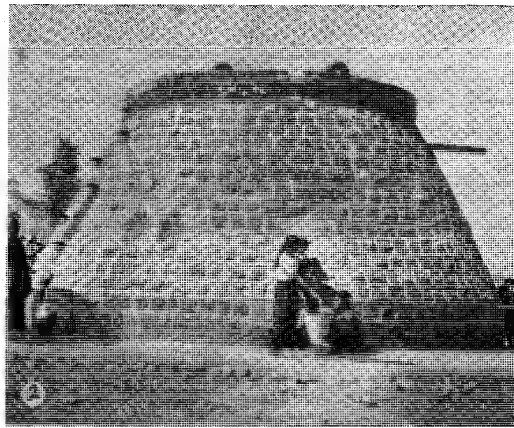
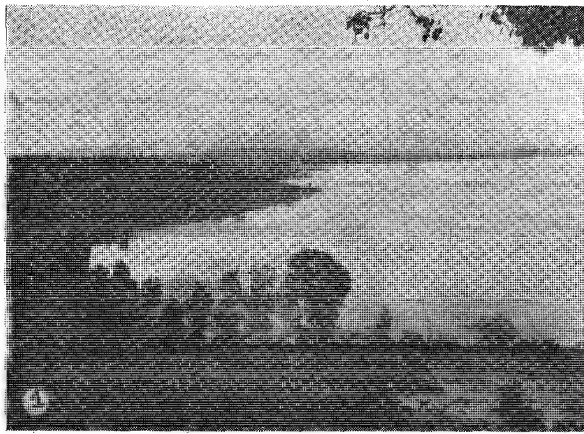


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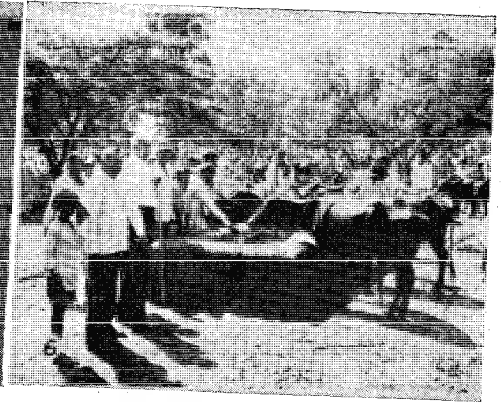
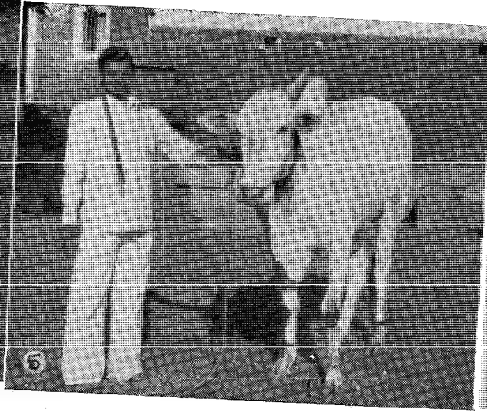
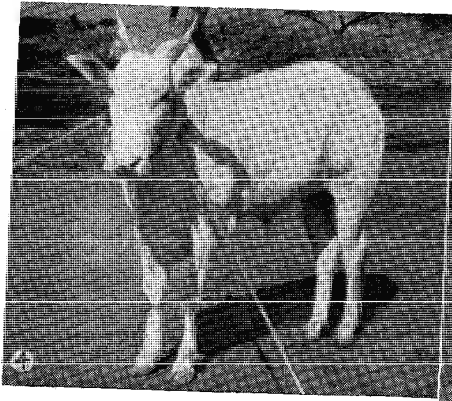
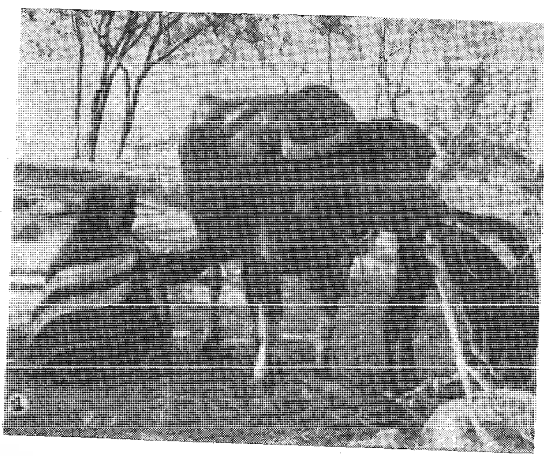


PLATE XIX

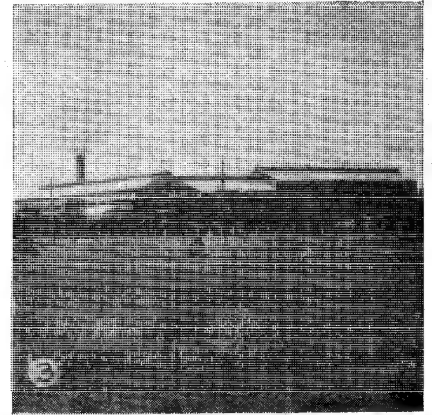
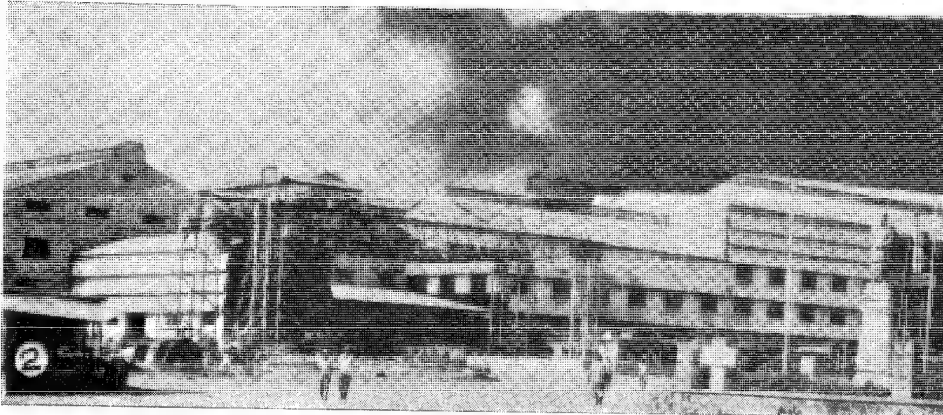
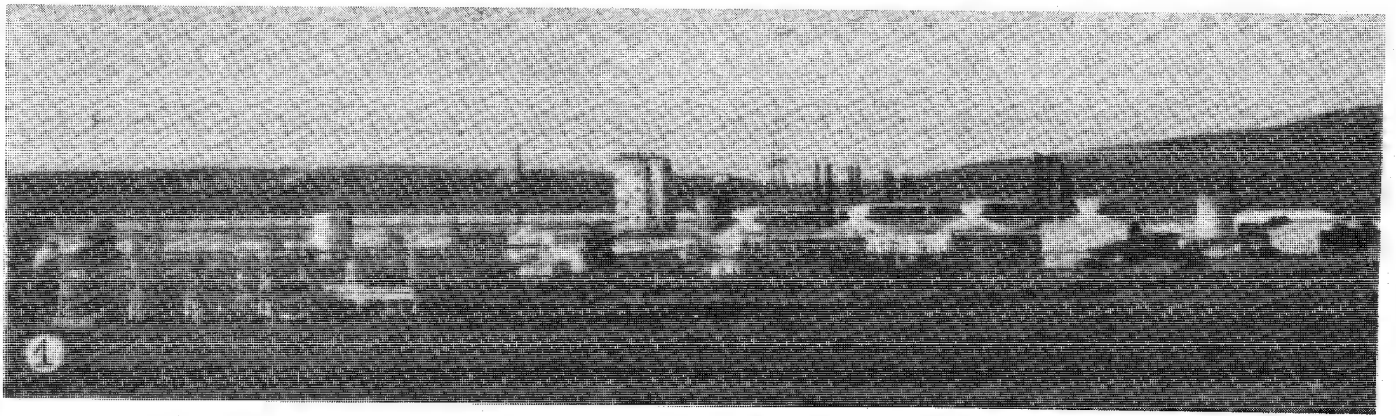


PLATE XX

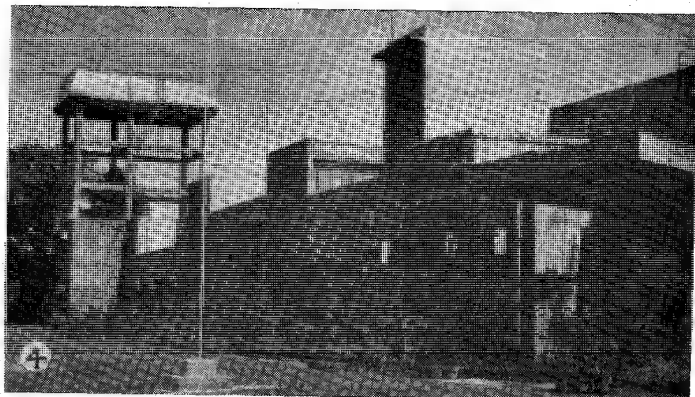
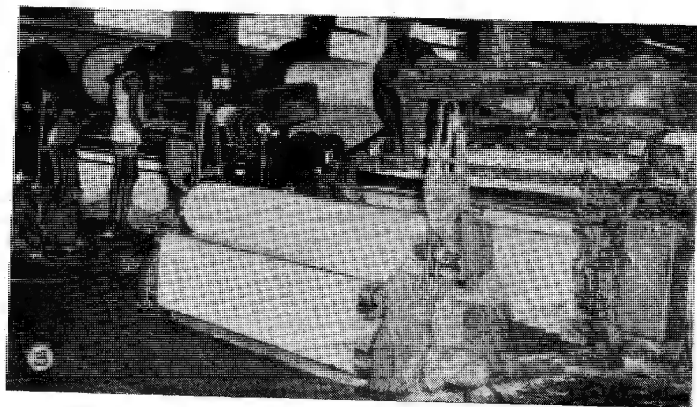
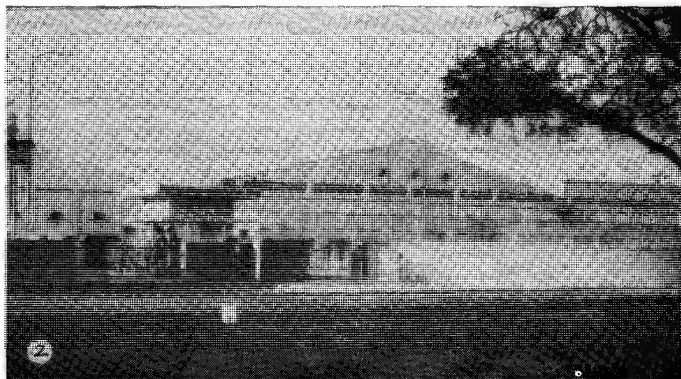
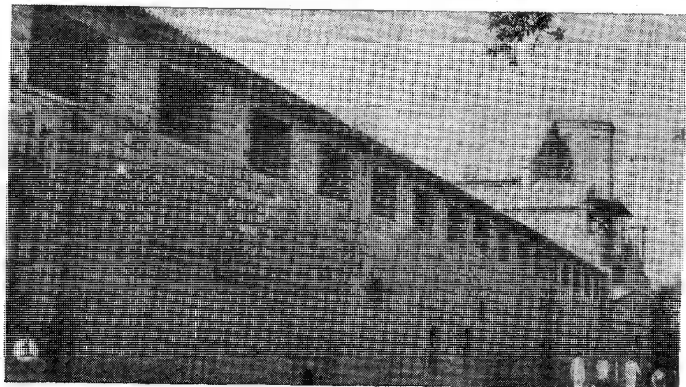


PLATE XXI

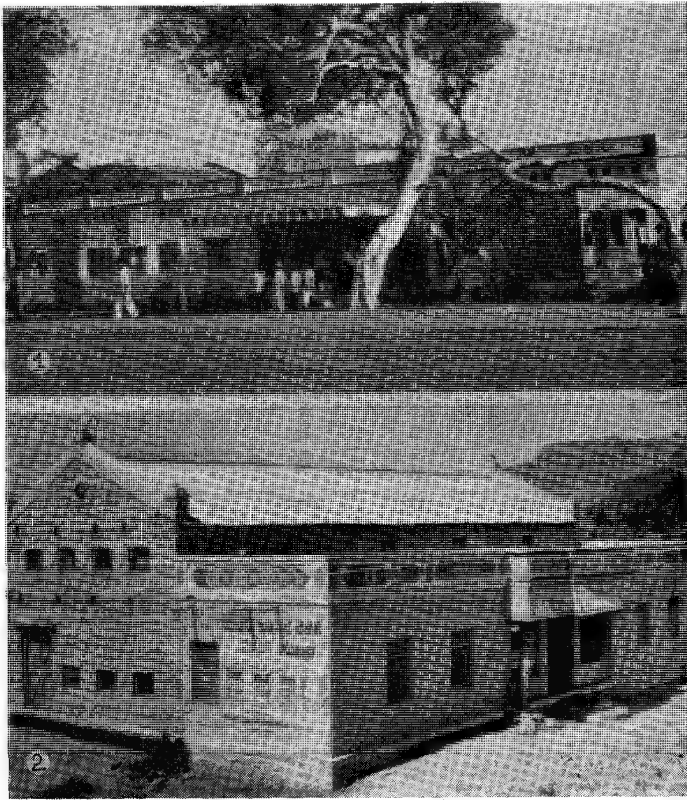


PLATE XXII

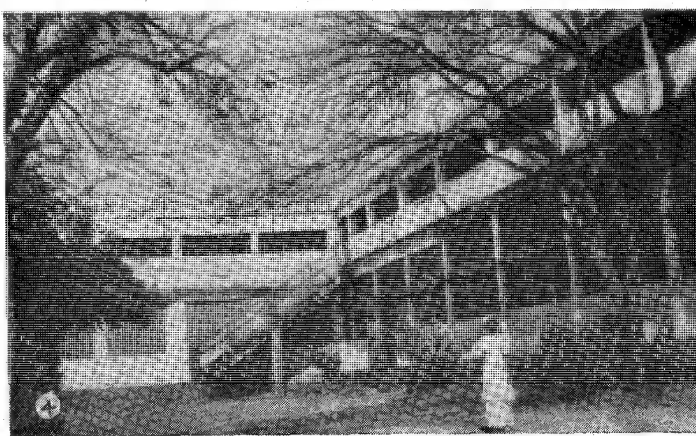
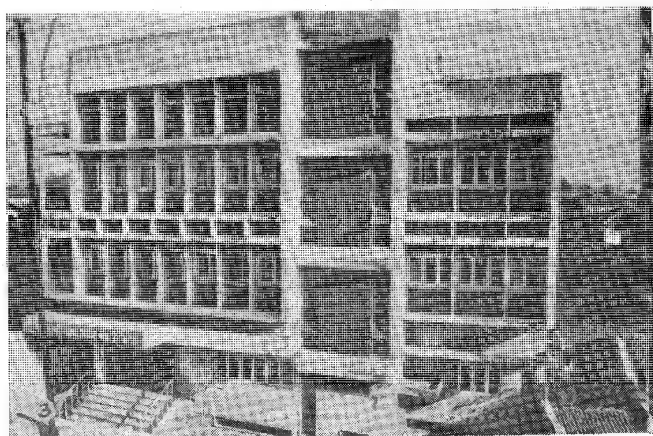
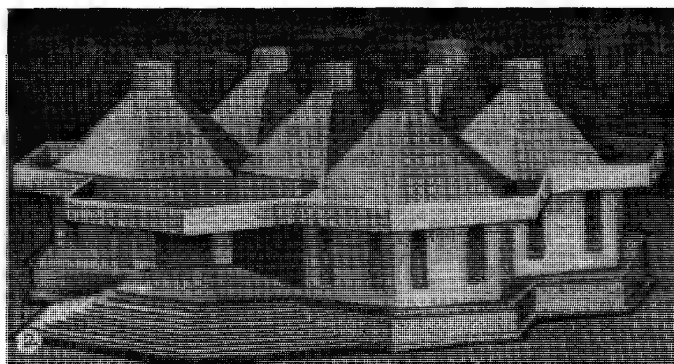
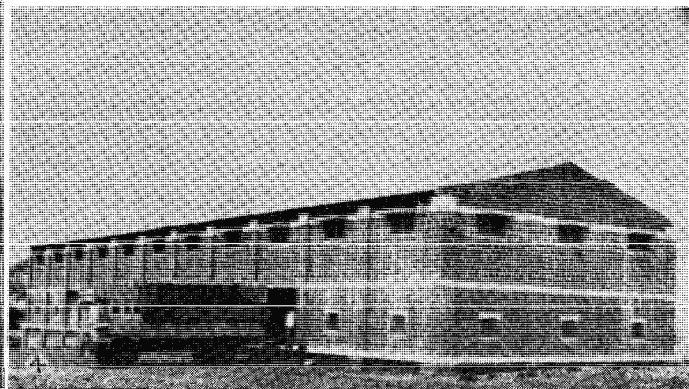
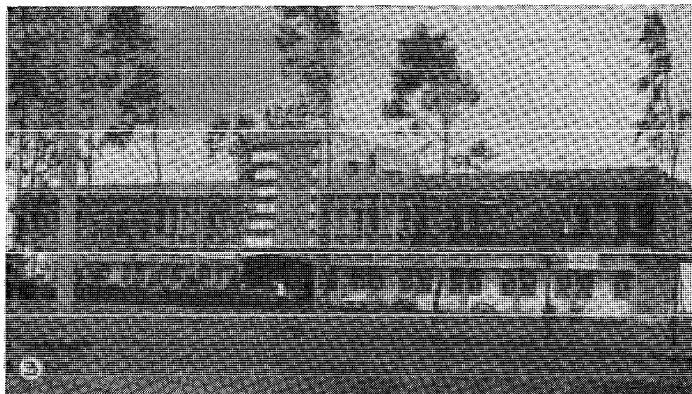
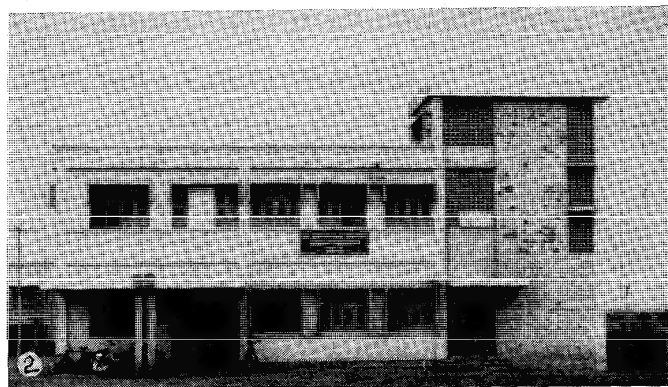
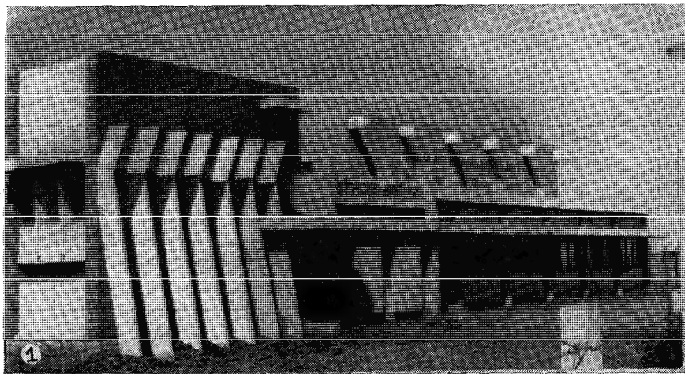


PLATE XXIII



DI ATE. VVIV

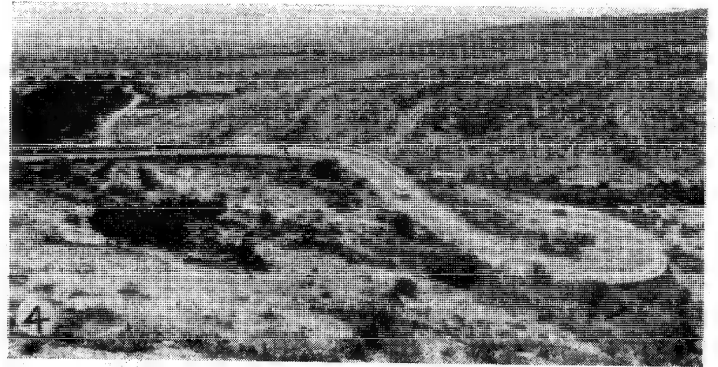
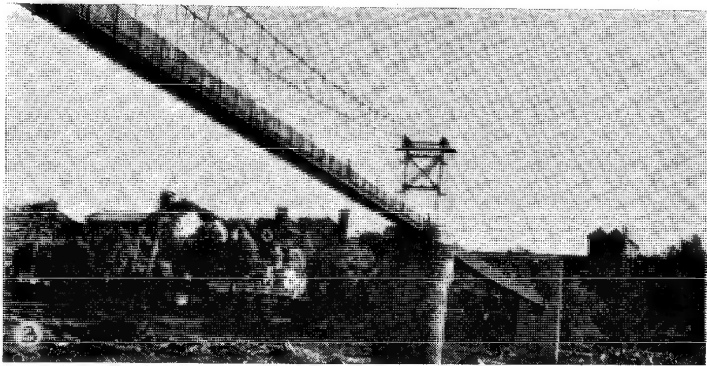
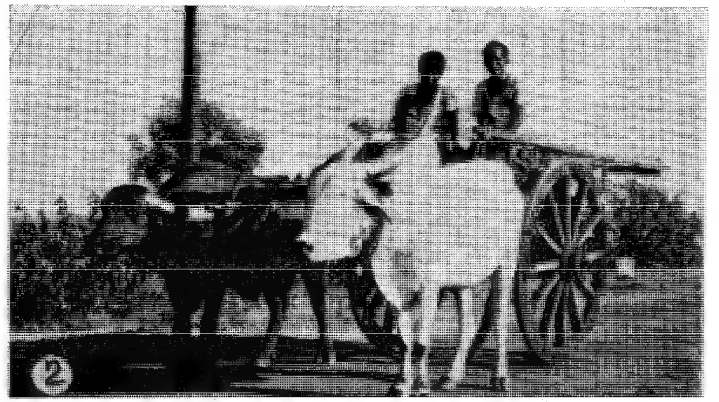
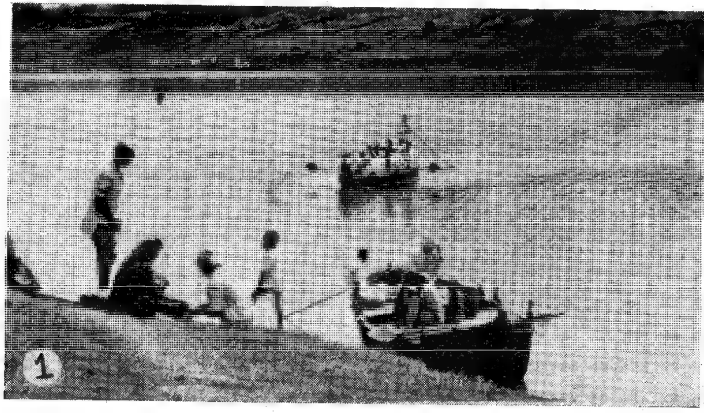
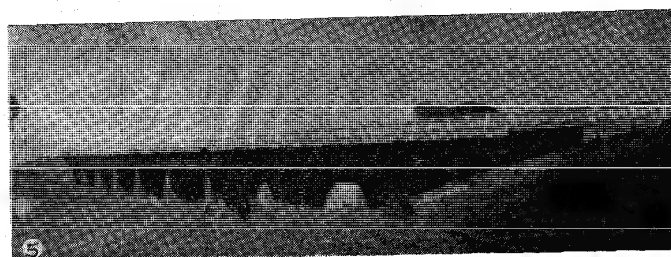
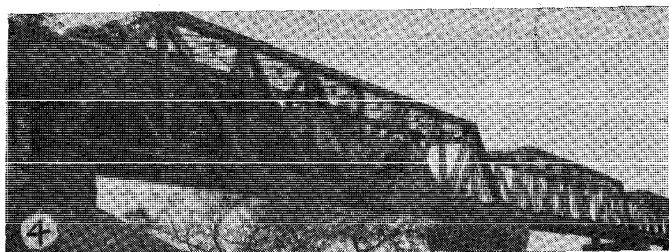
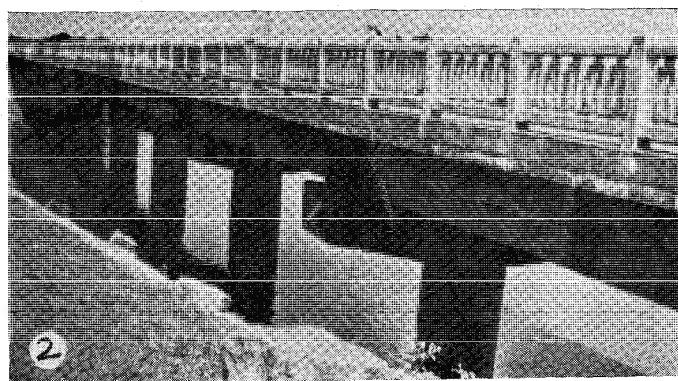
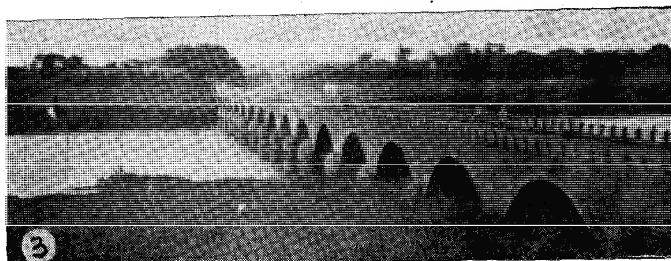
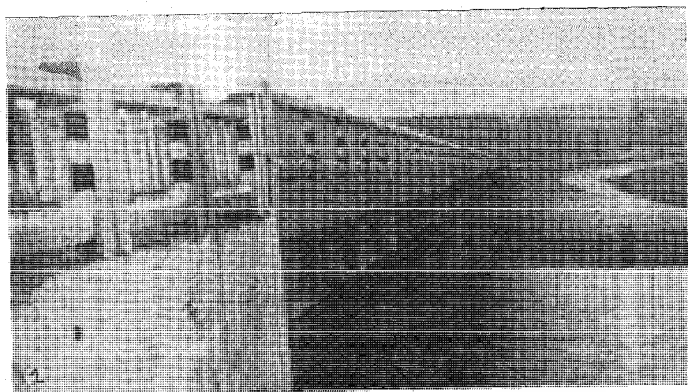


PLATE XXV



DI ATEVVU

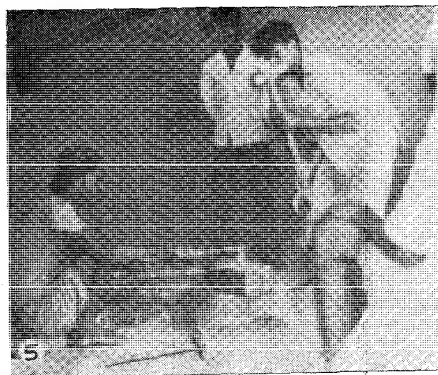
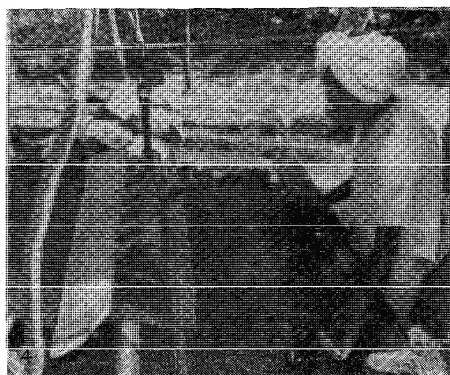
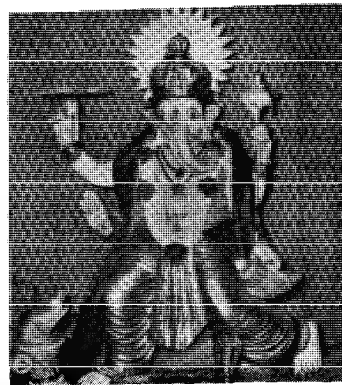


PLATE XXVII



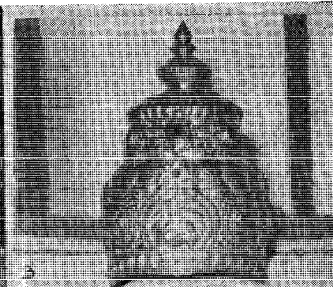
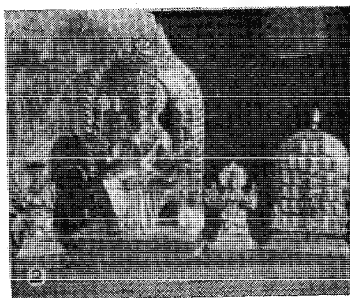
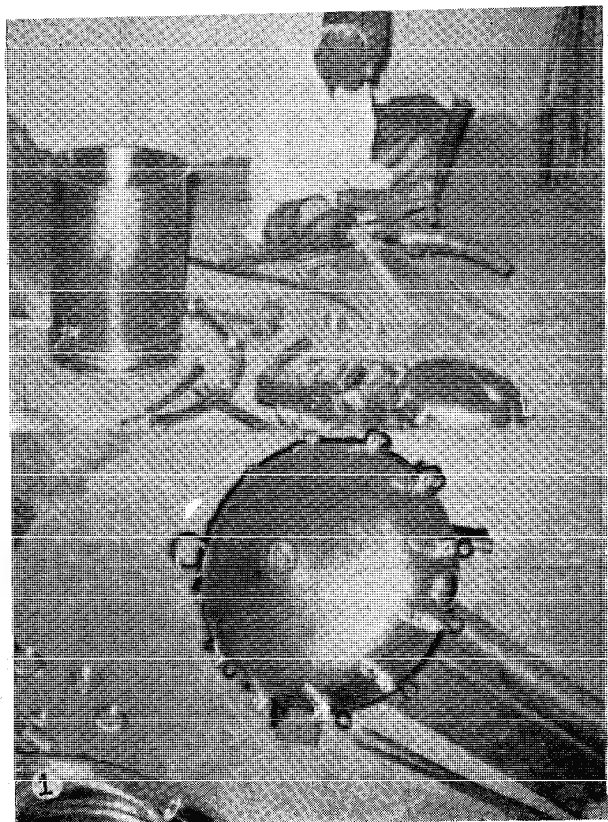


PLATE XXIX

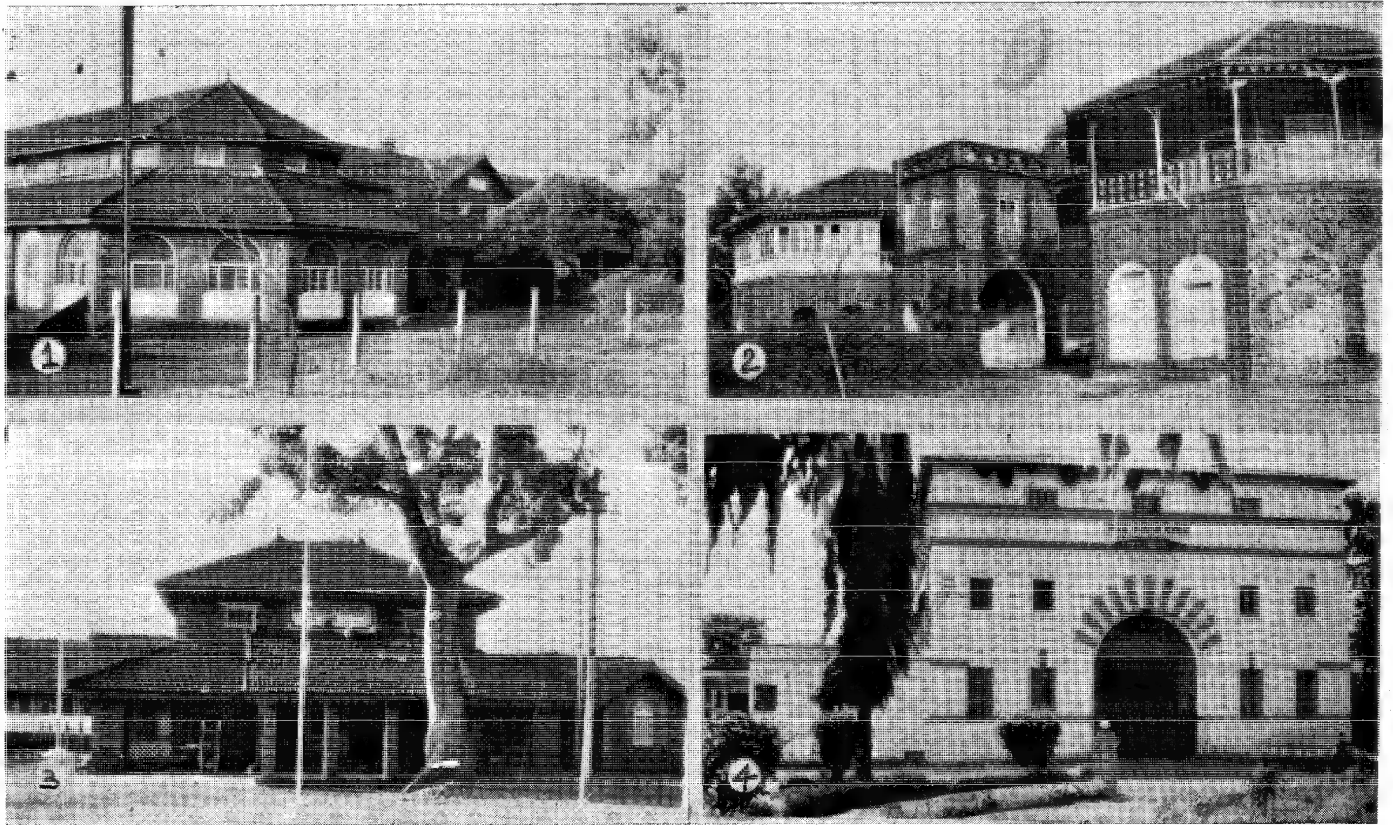


PLATE XXX

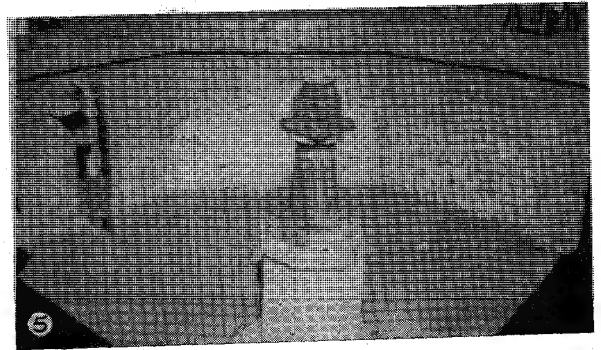
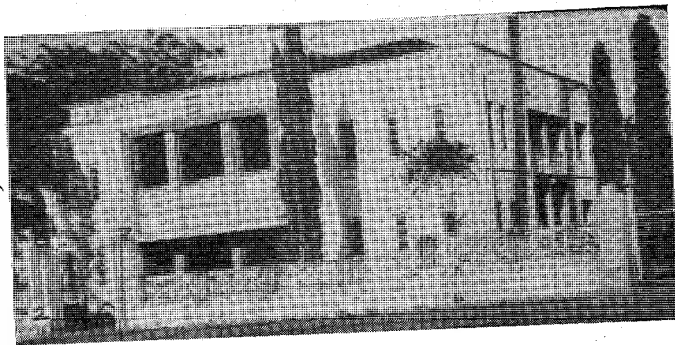
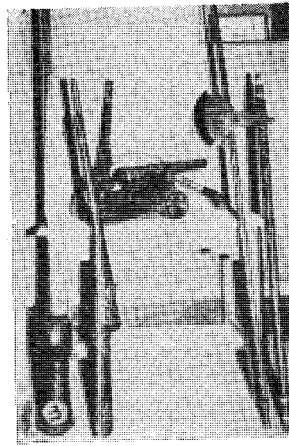
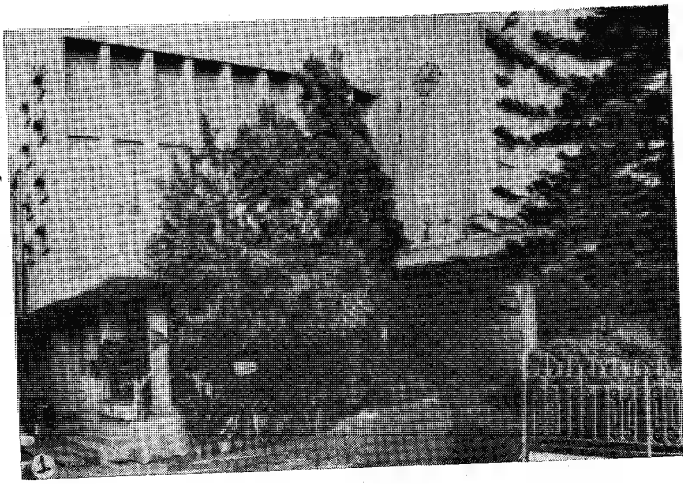
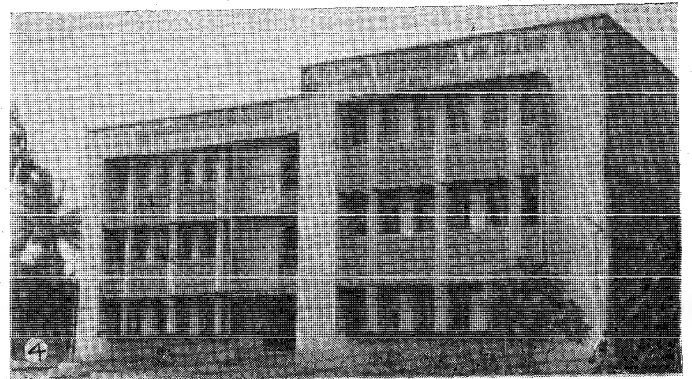
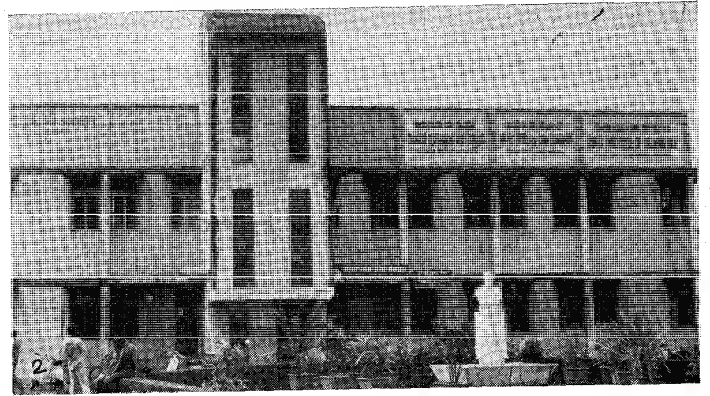
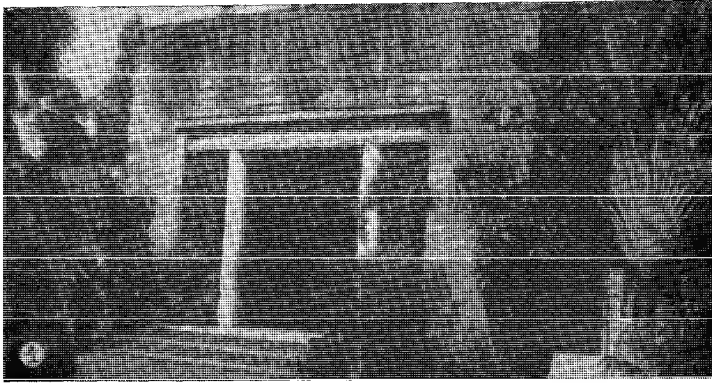


PLATE XXXI



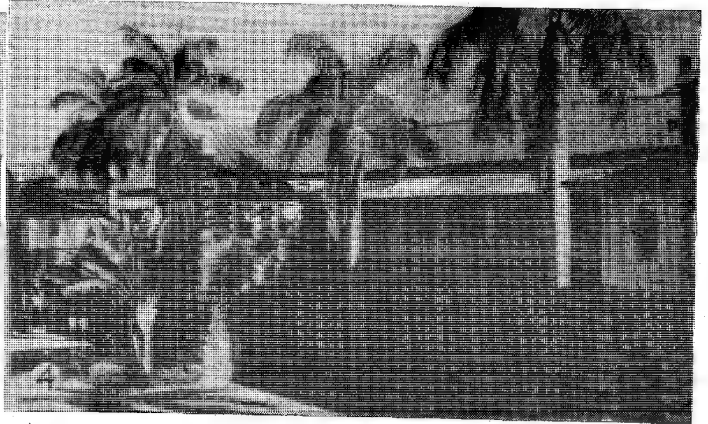
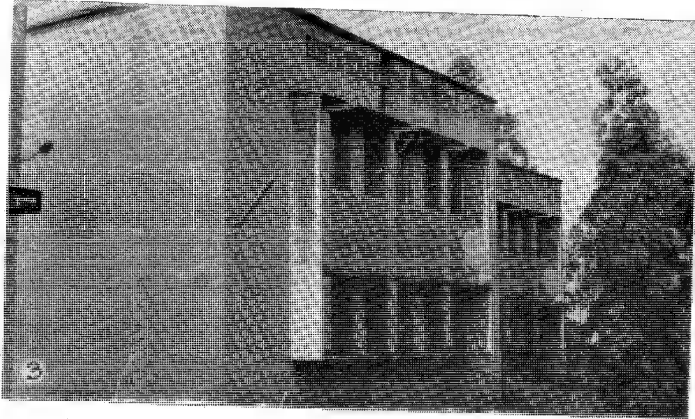
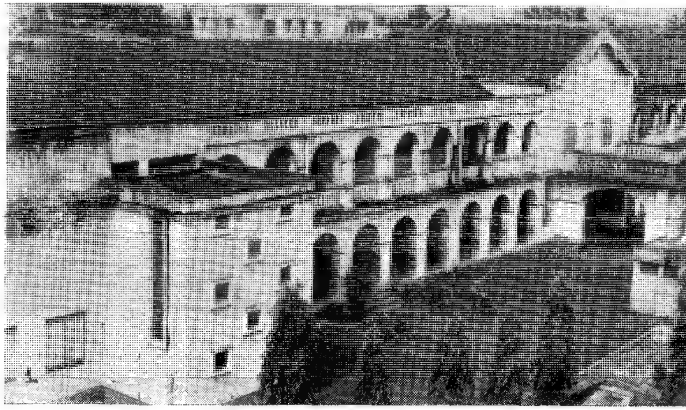
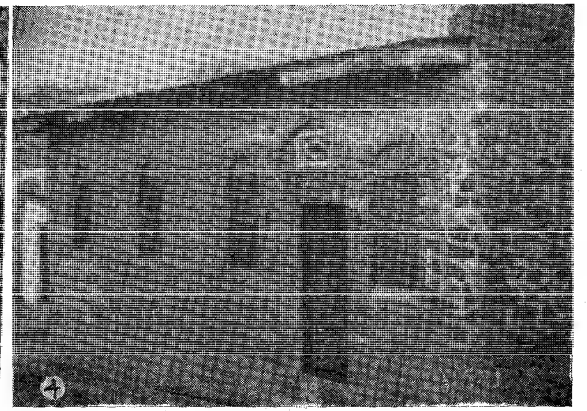
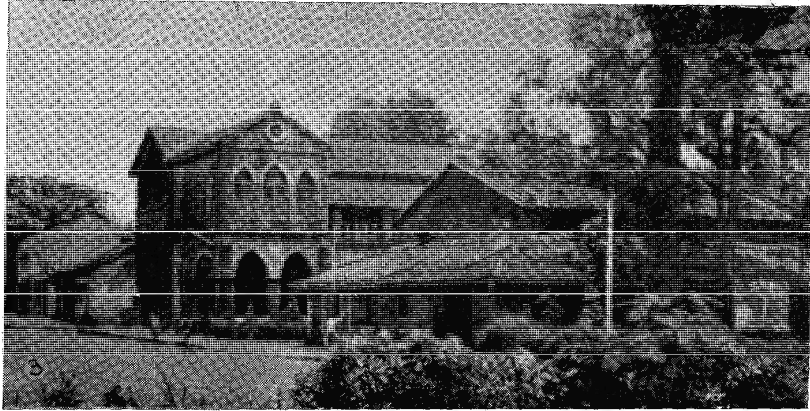
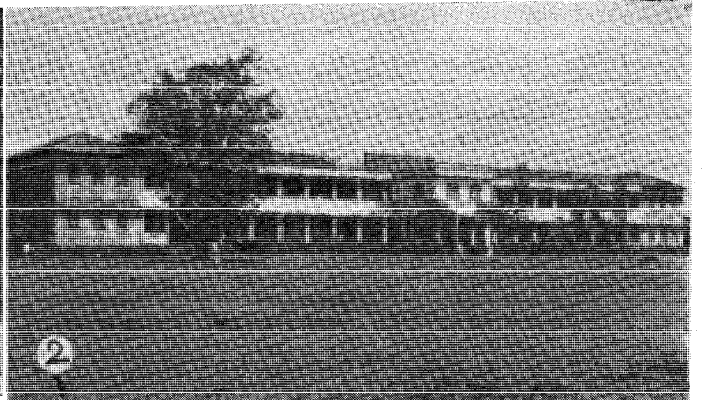
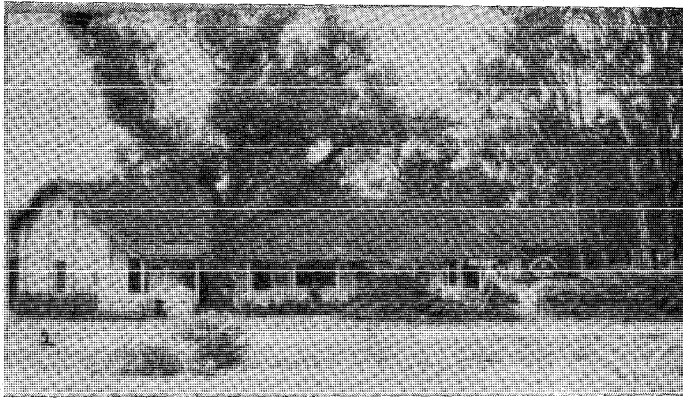


PLATE XXXIII



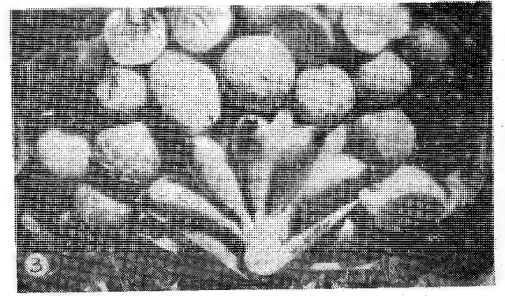
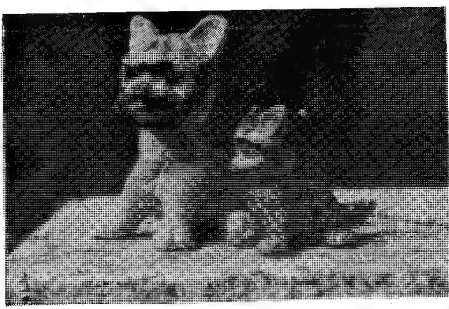
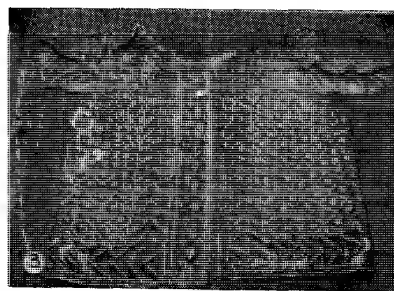


PLATE XXXV



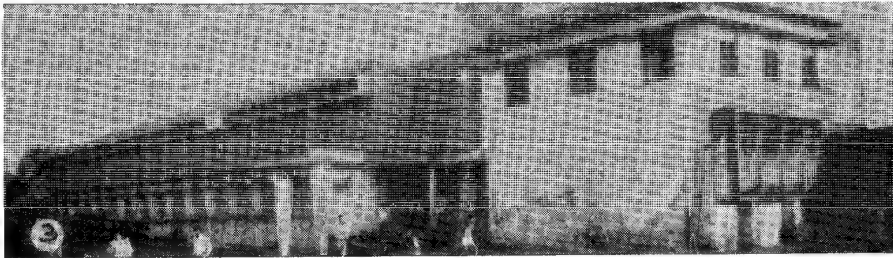
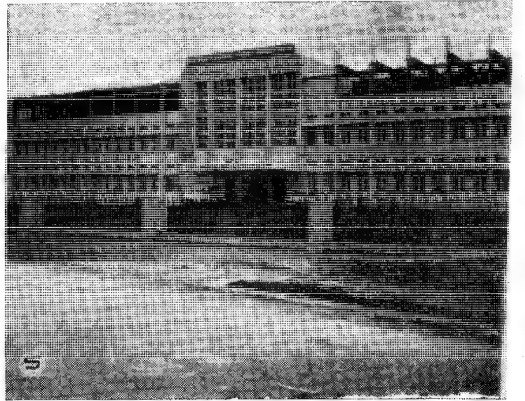
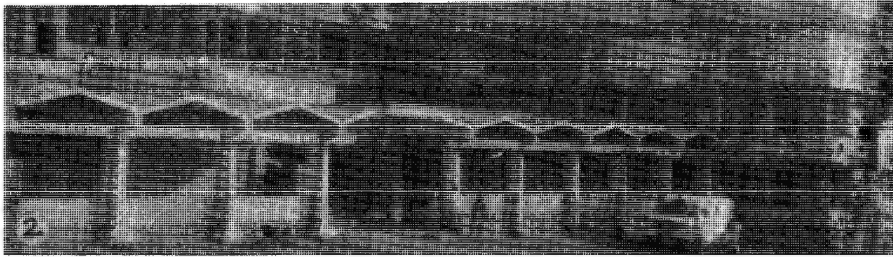
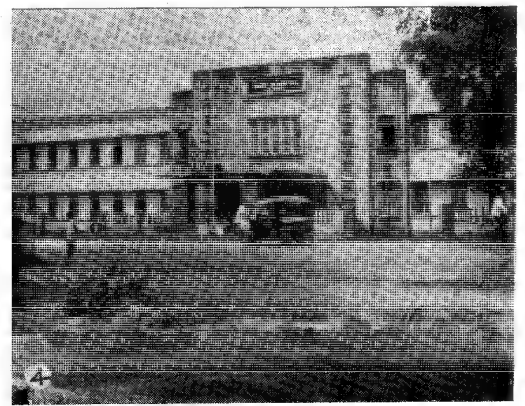
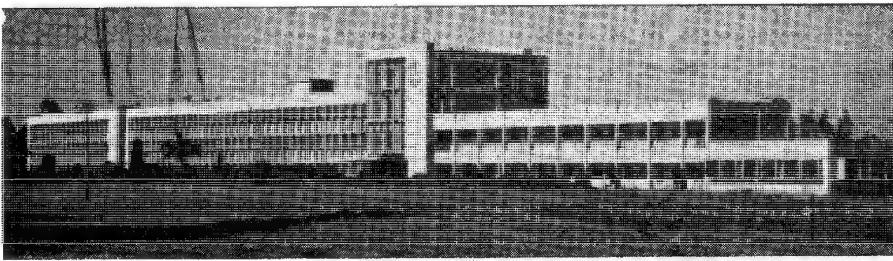
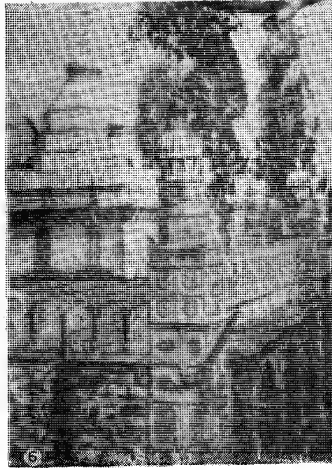
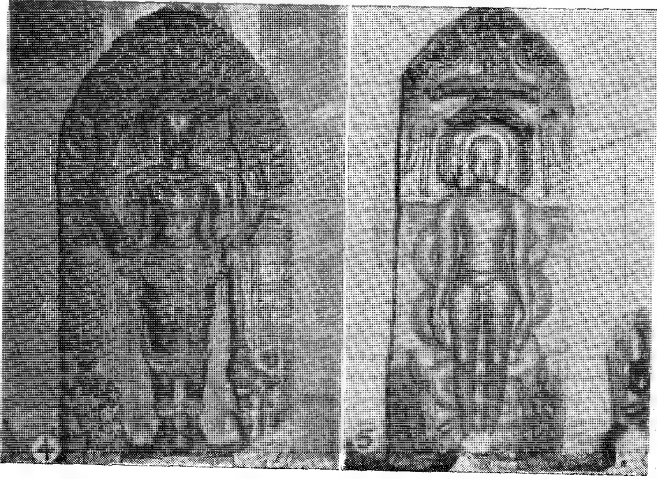
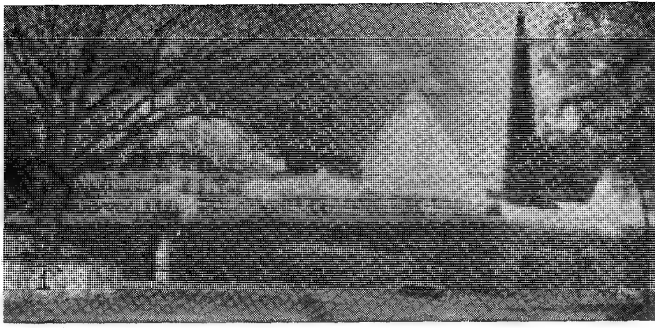


PLATE XXXVII



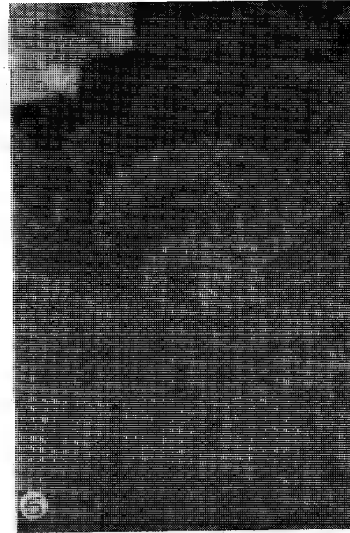
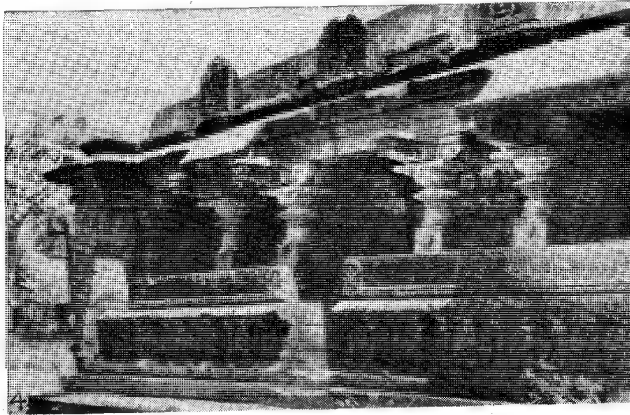
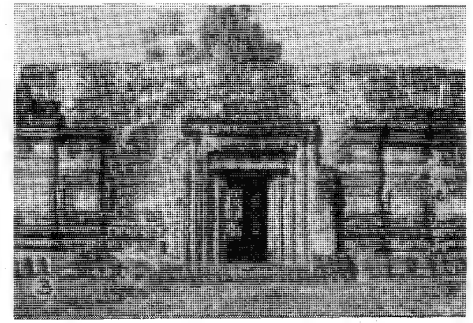
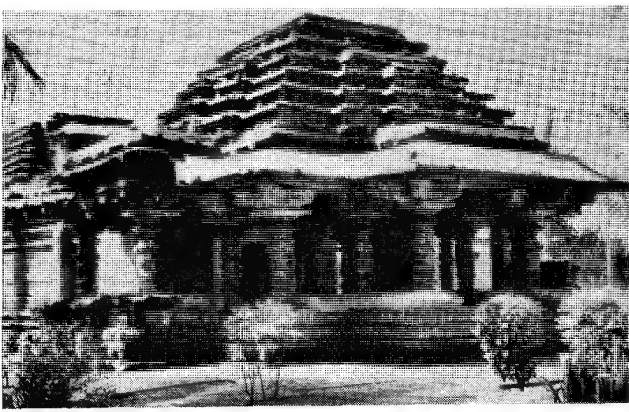


PLATE XXXIX

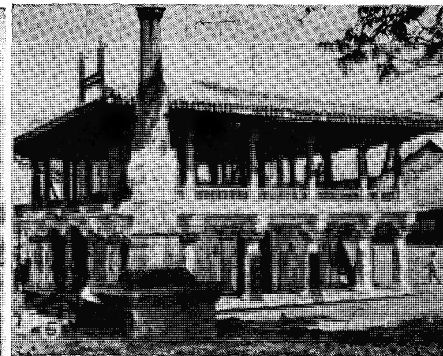
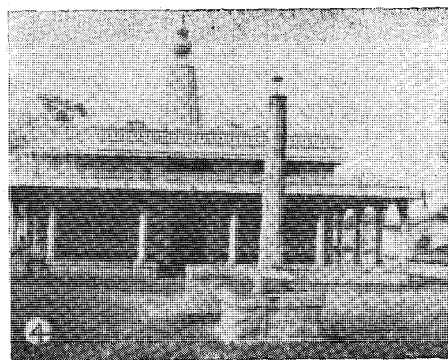
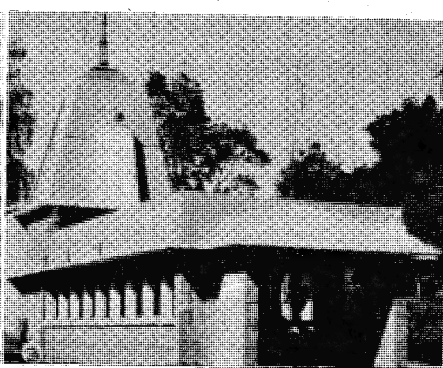
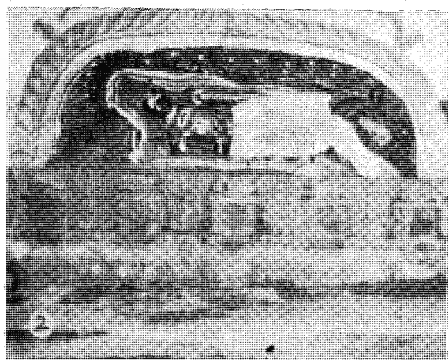
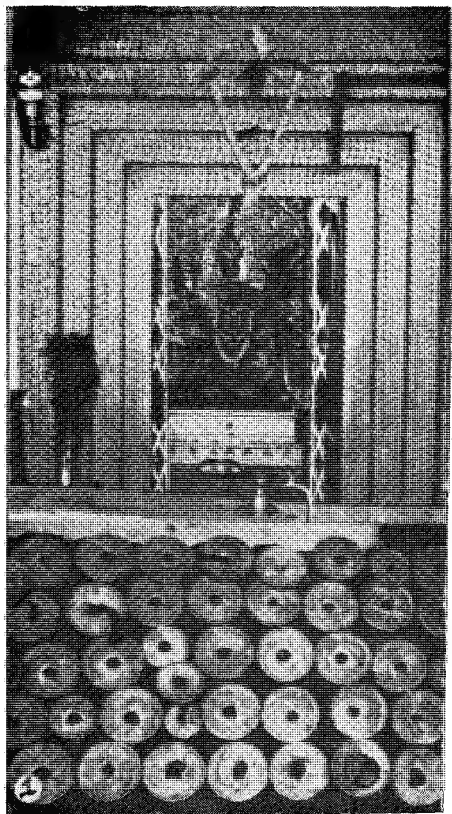


PLATE XL

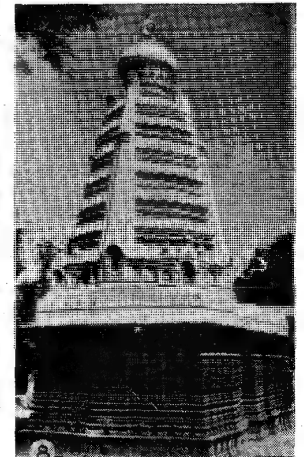
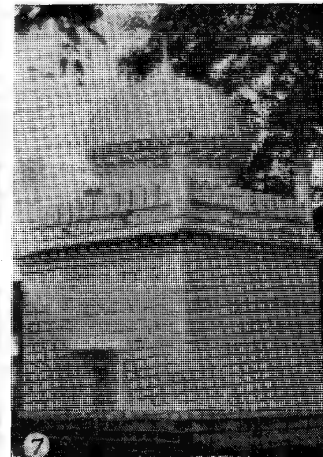
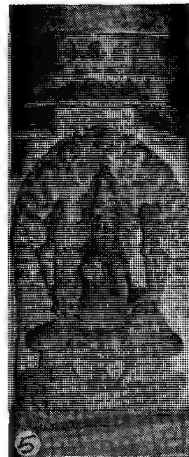
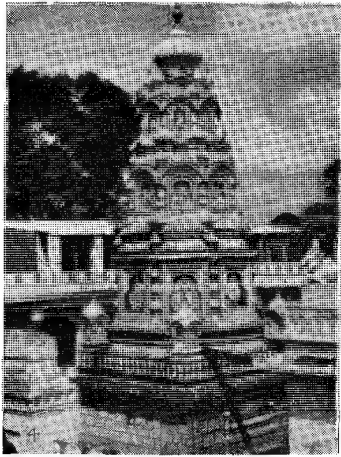
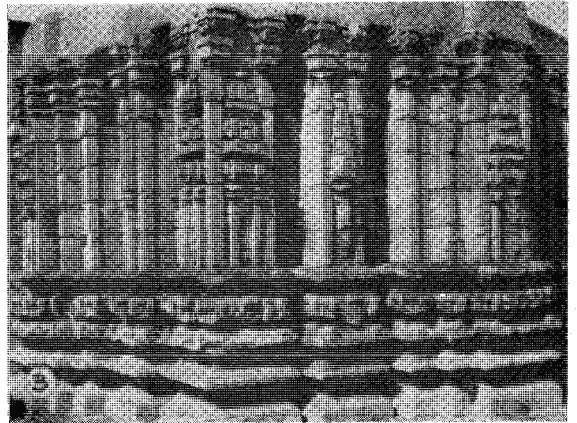
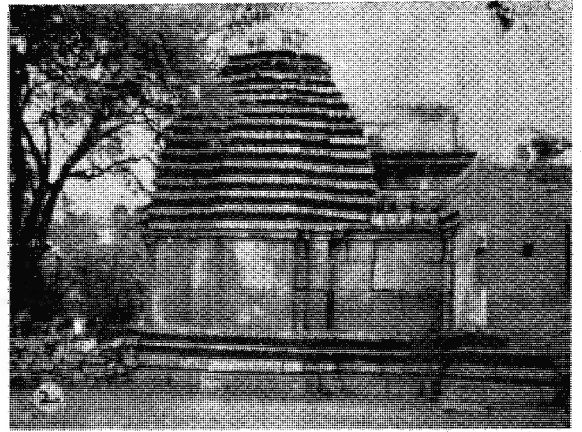
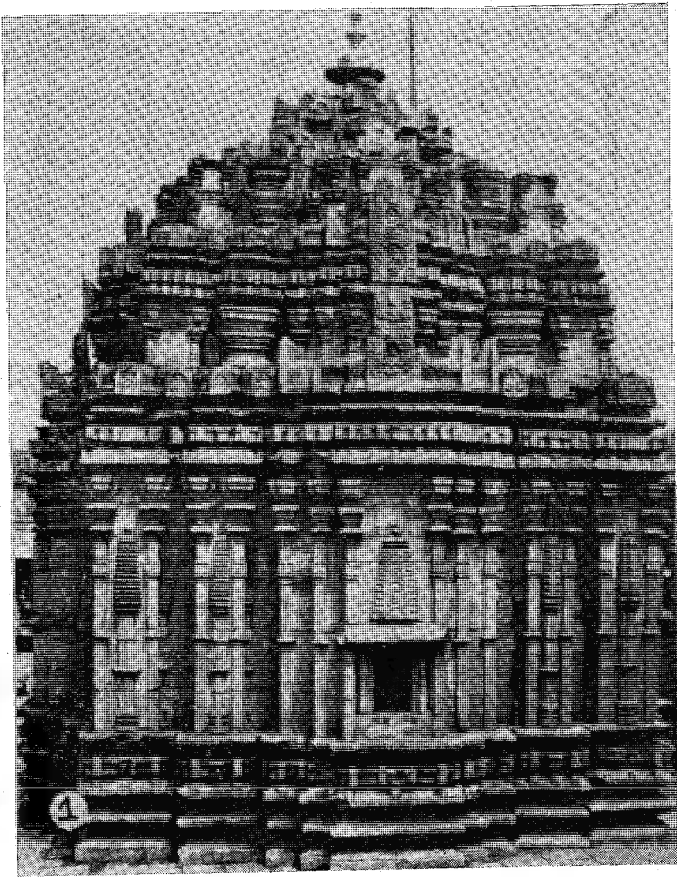


PLATE XLI



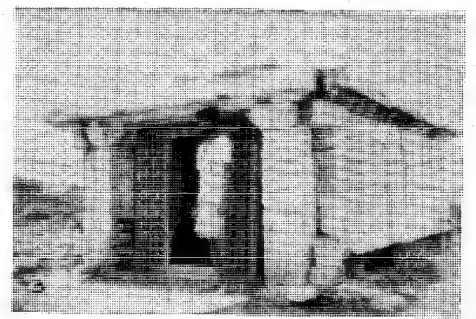
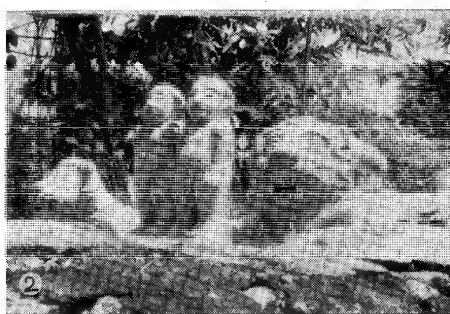
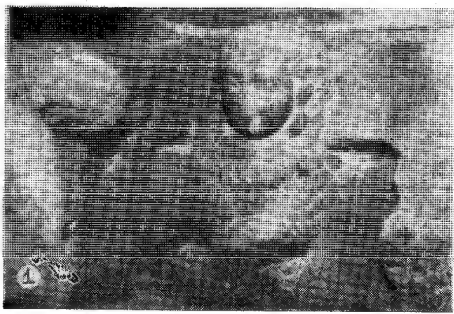
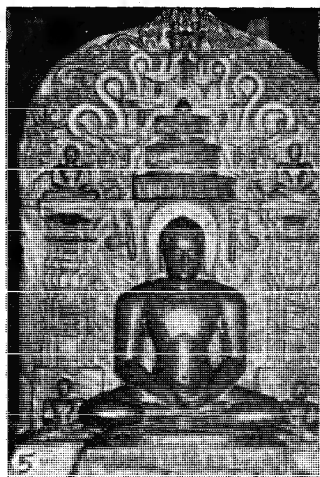
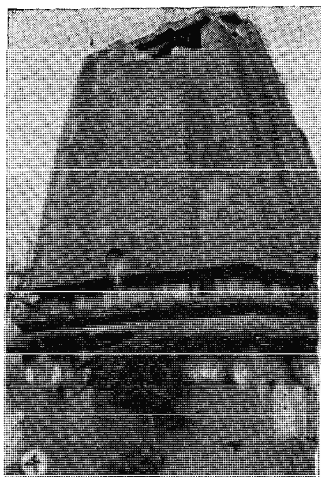
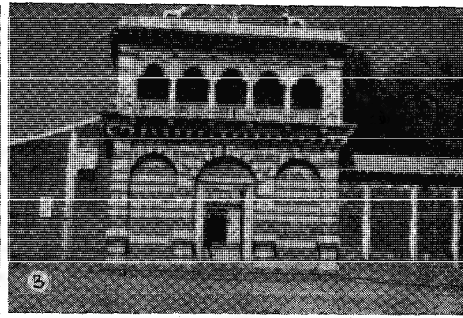
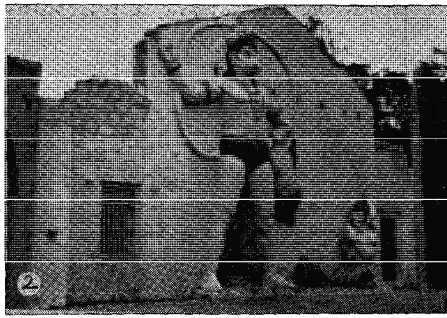
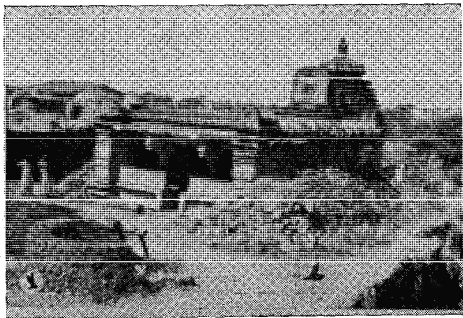


PLATE XLIII



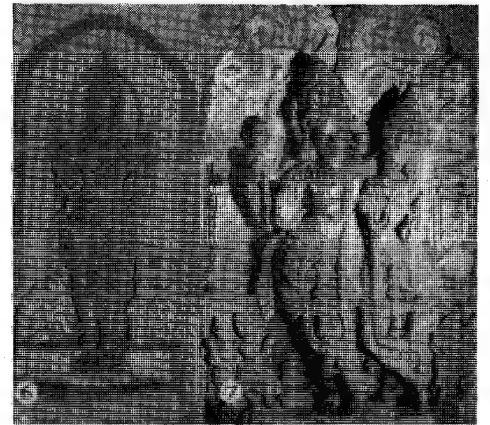
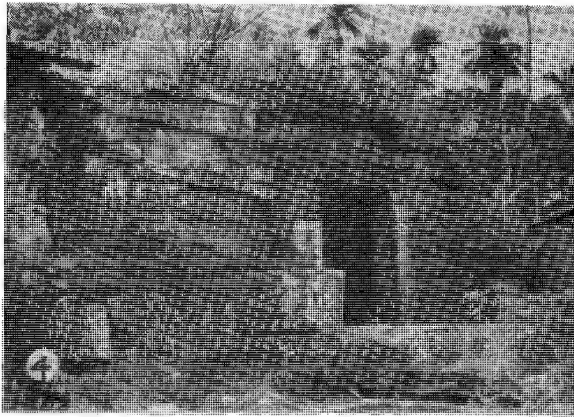
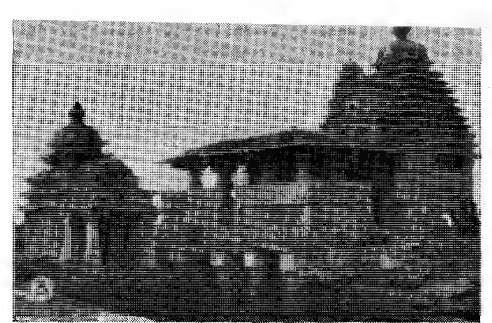
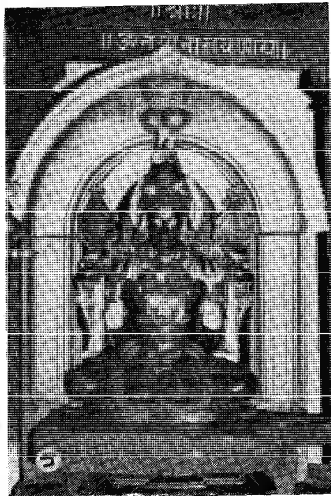
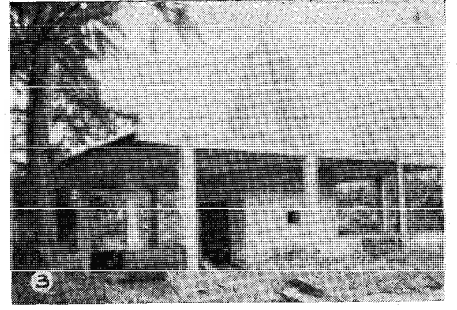
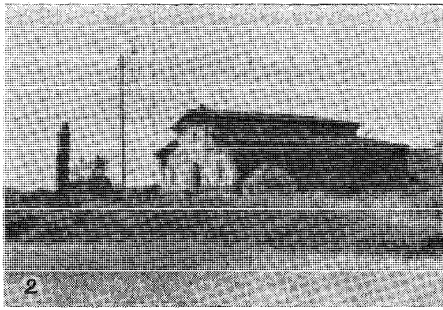
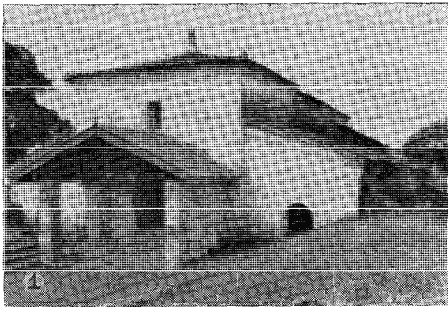


PLATE XLV



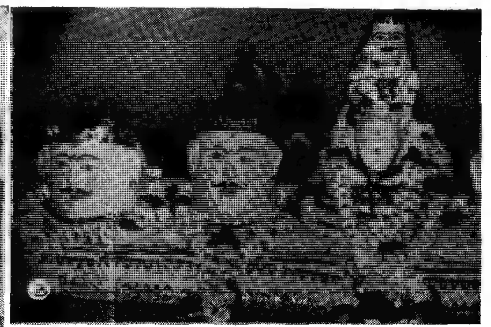
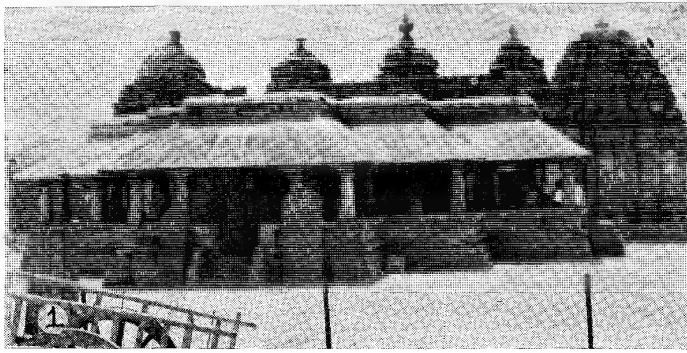


PLATE XLVII

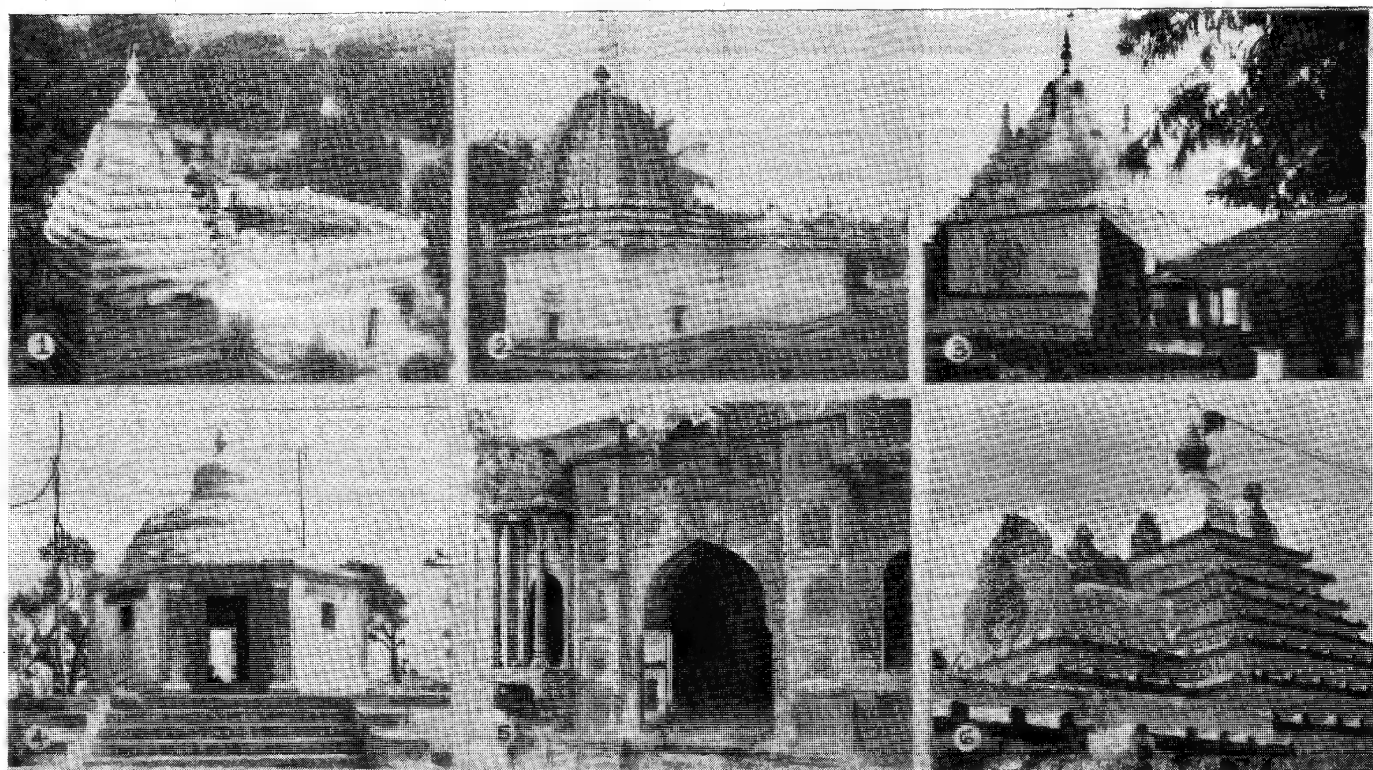


PLATE XLVIII

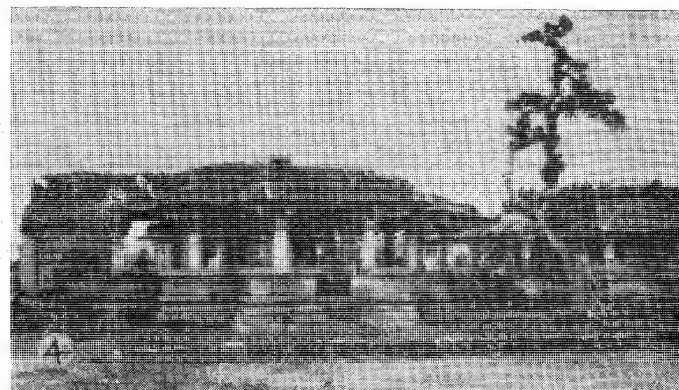
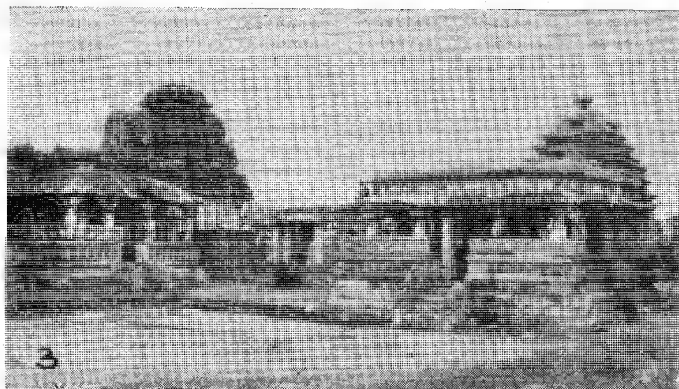
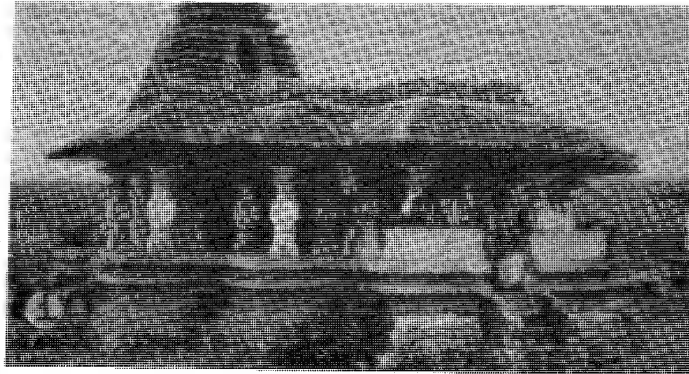
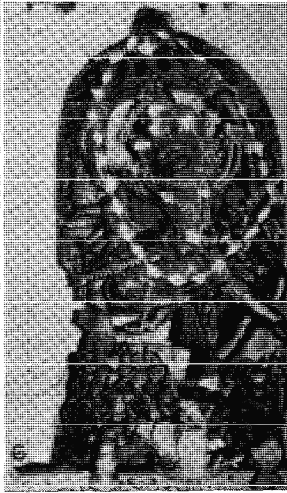
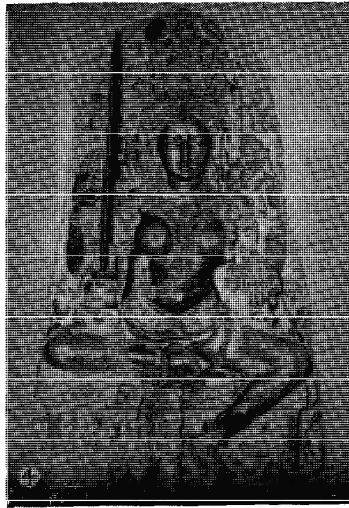
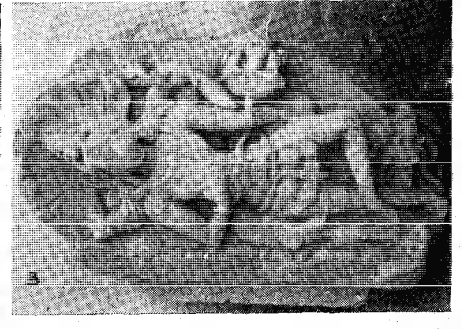
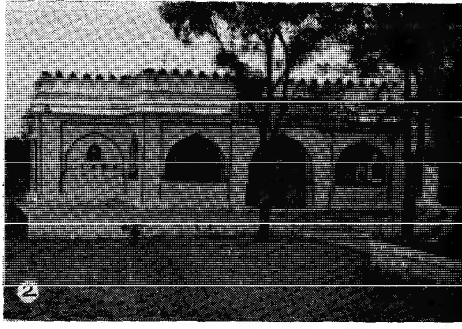
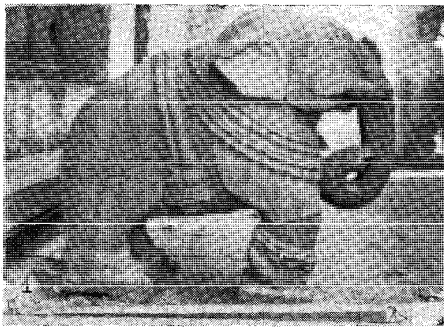


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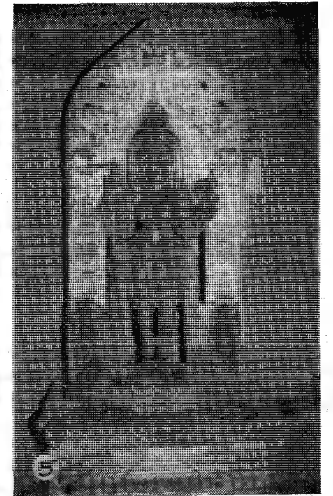
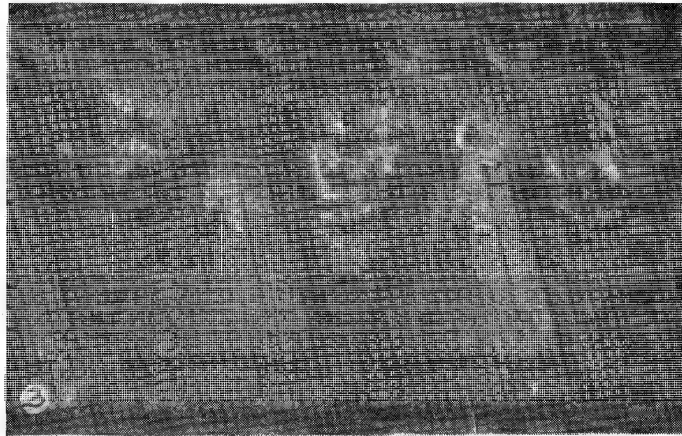
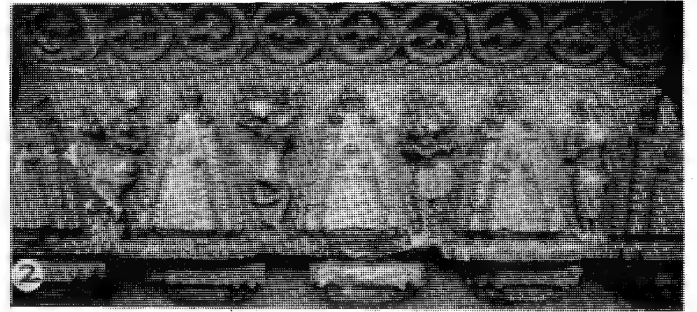
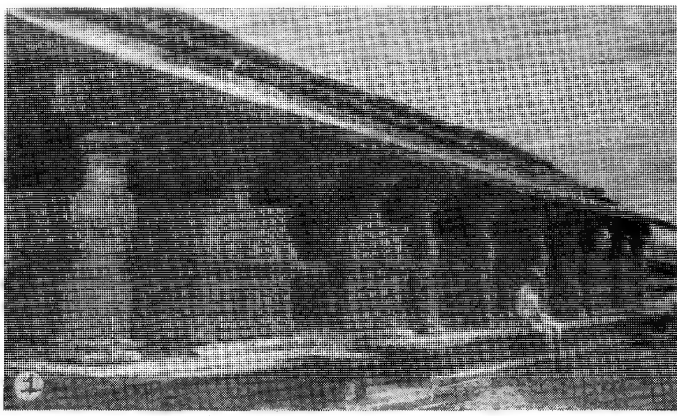


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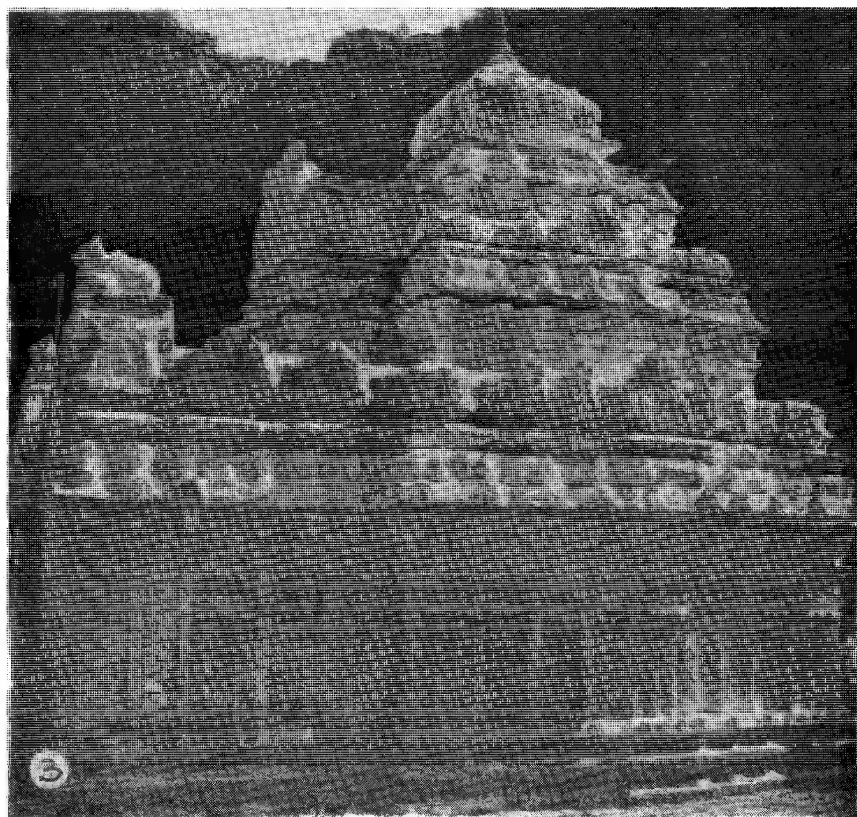
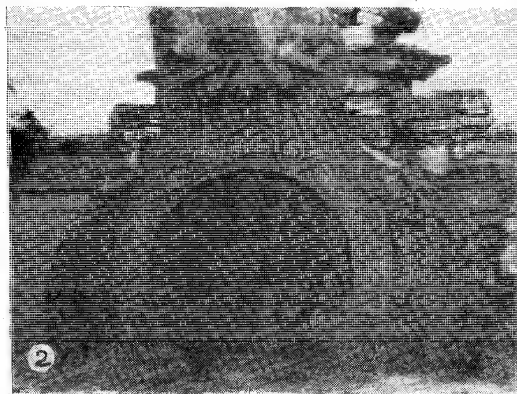
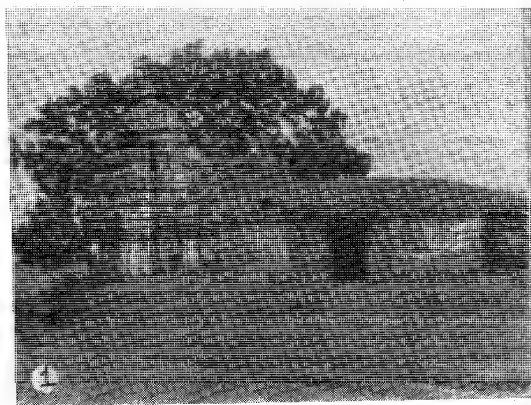


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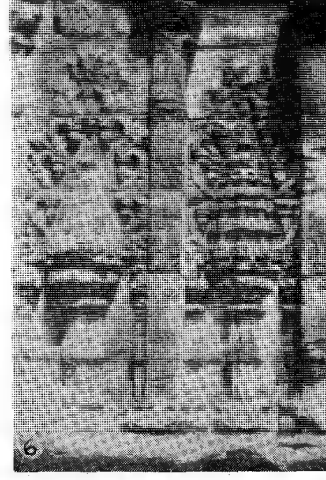
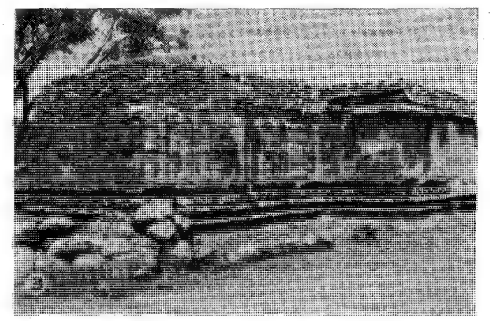
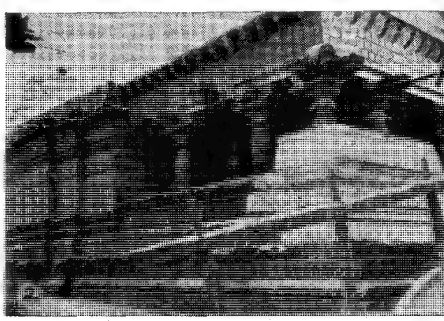
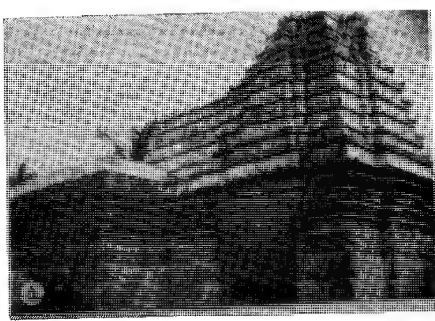


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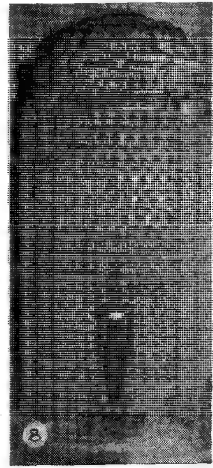
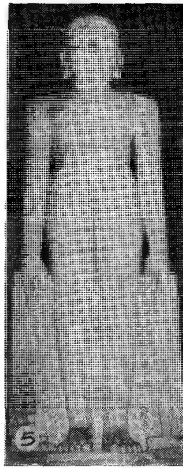
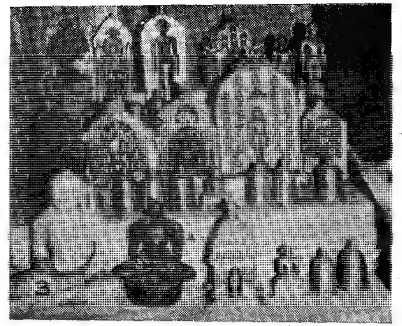
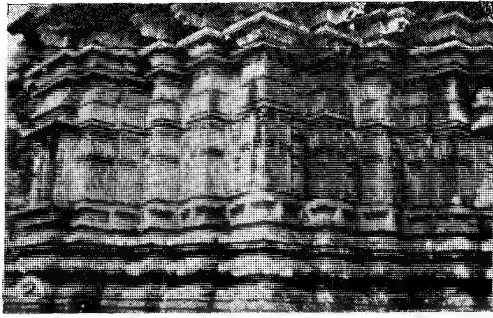
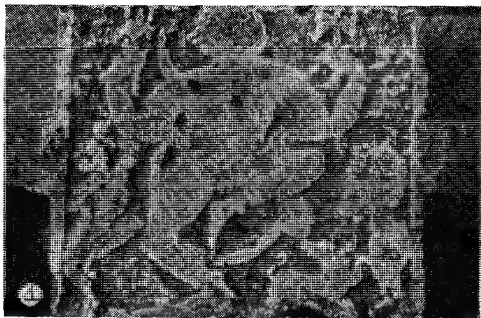


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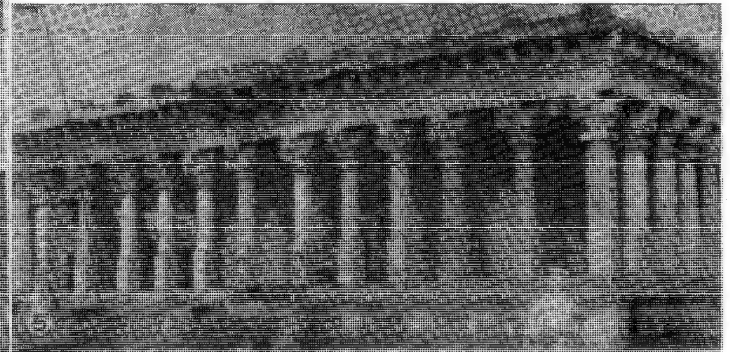
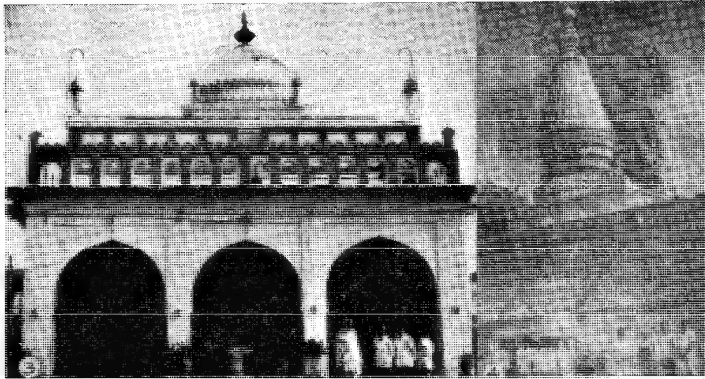
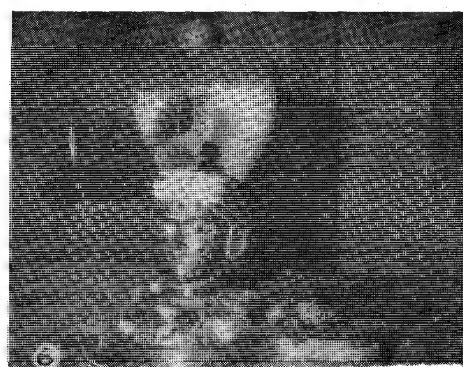
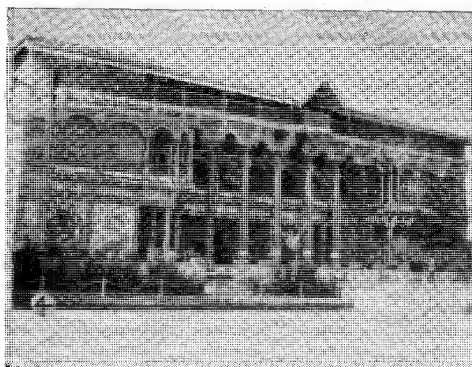
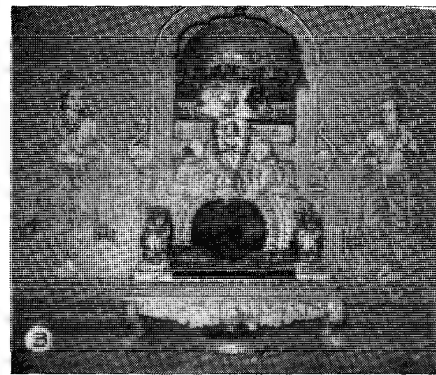
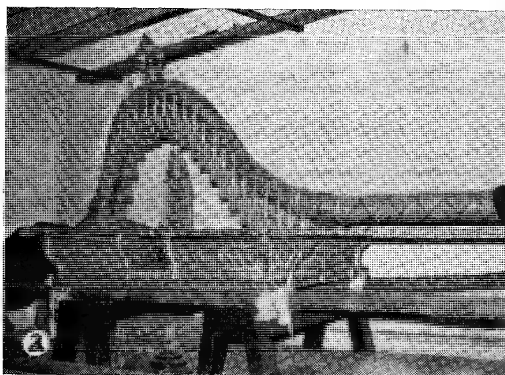
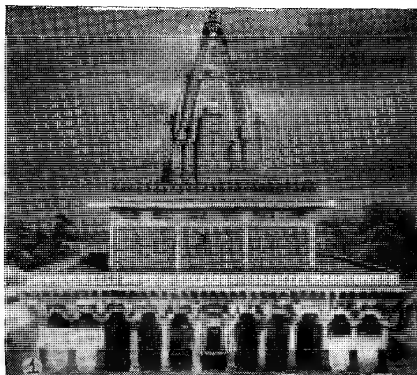


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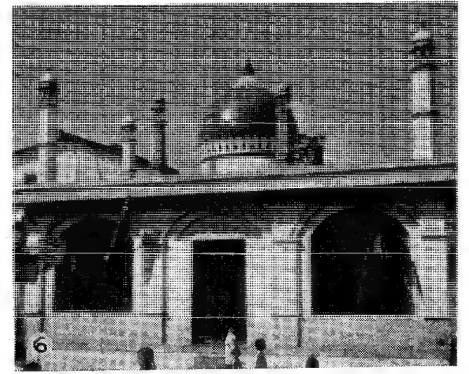
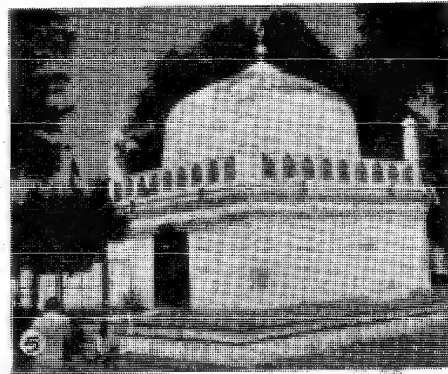
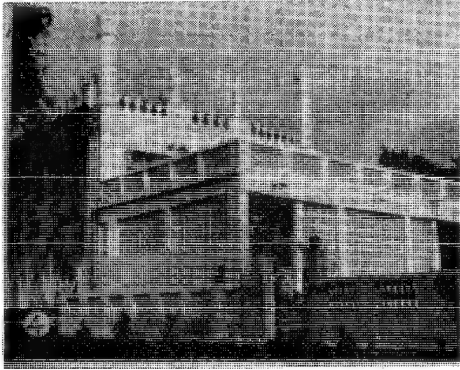
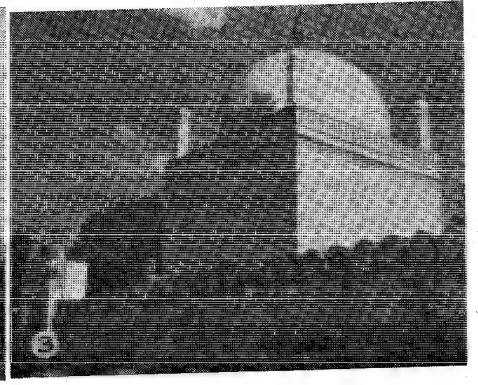
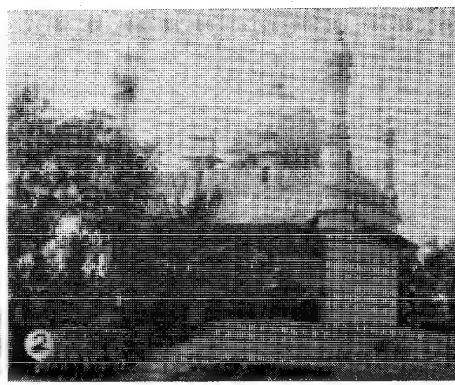
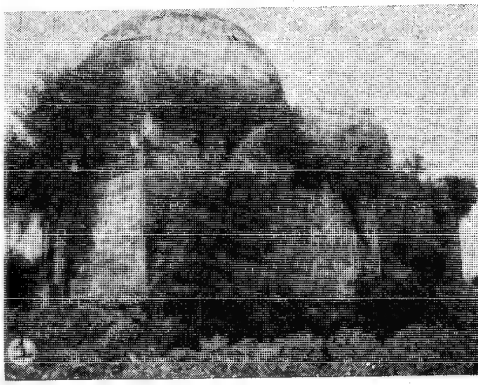


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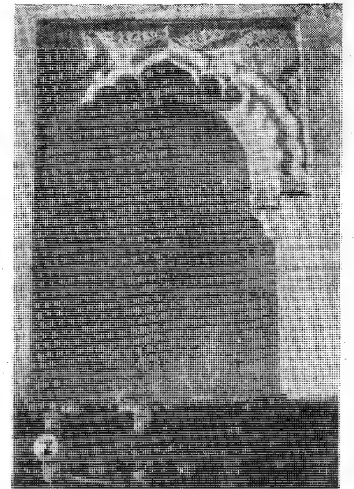
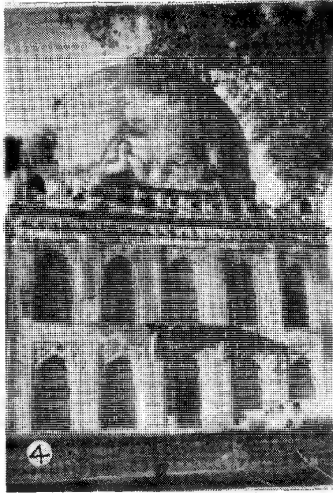
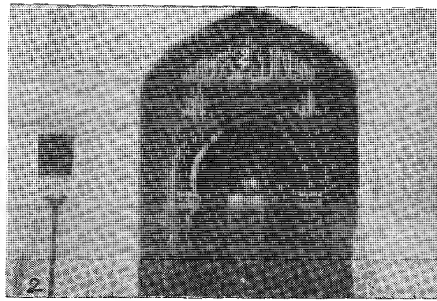
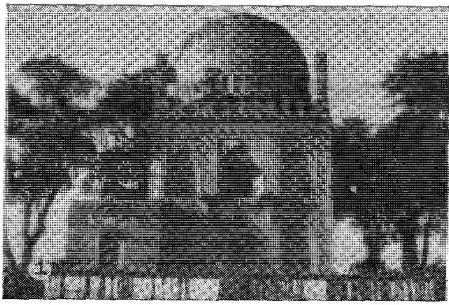


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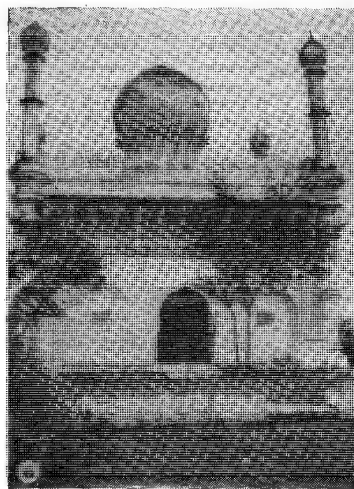
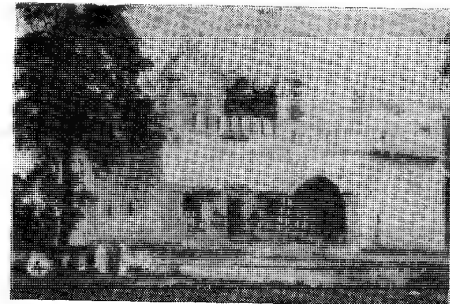
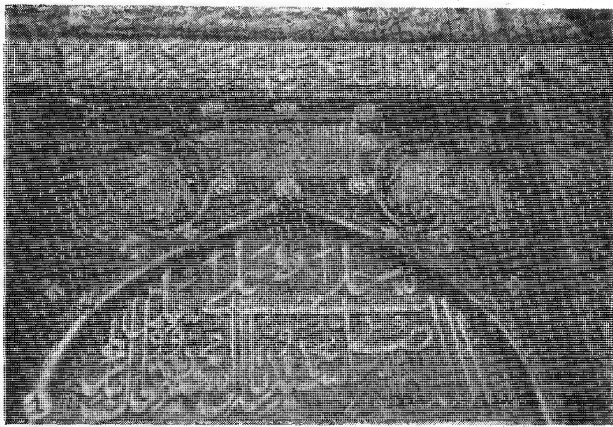
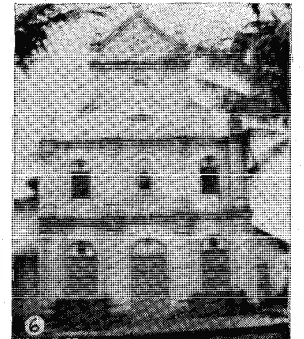
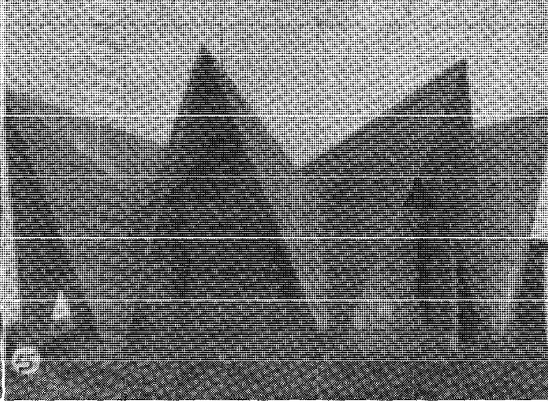
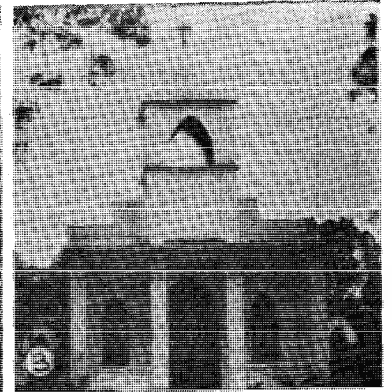
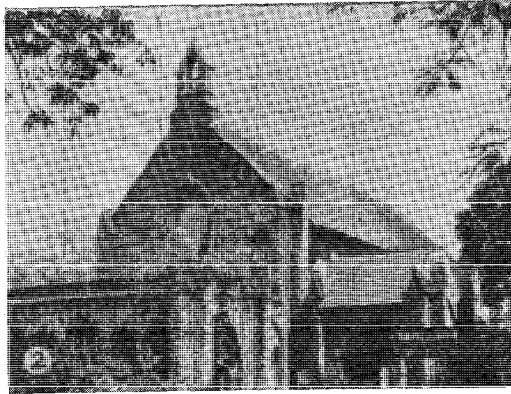
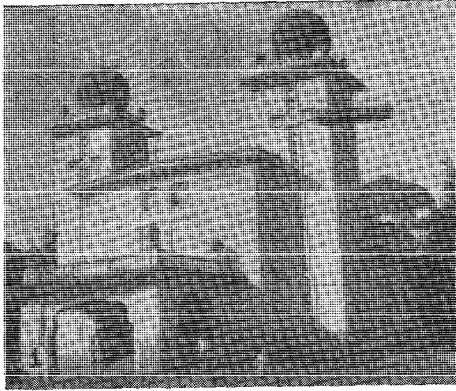
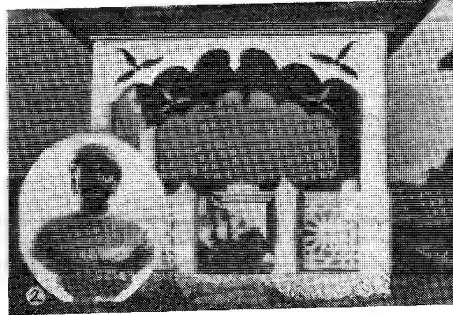


PLATE LIX



DIATE IV



Statue of a person riding a horse

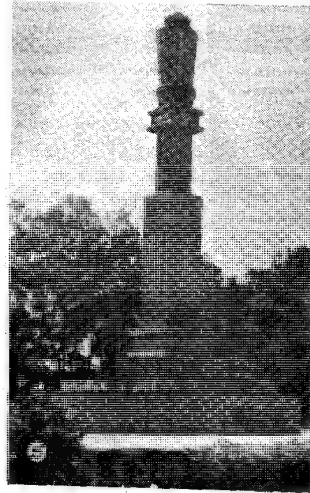
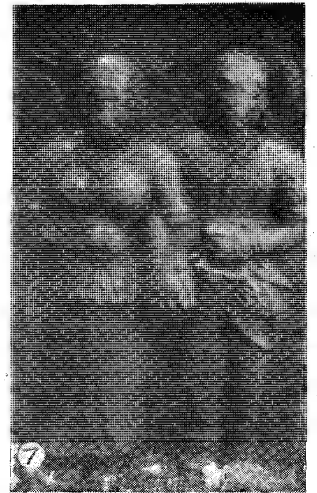
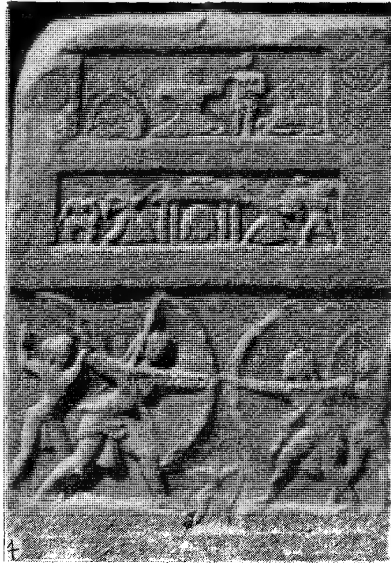
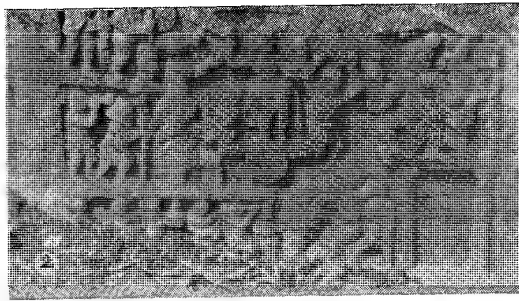
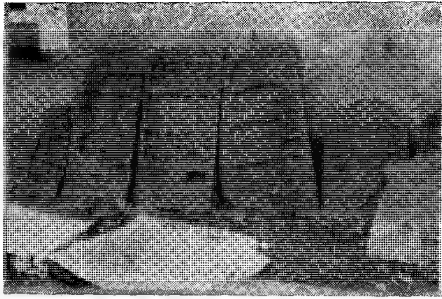


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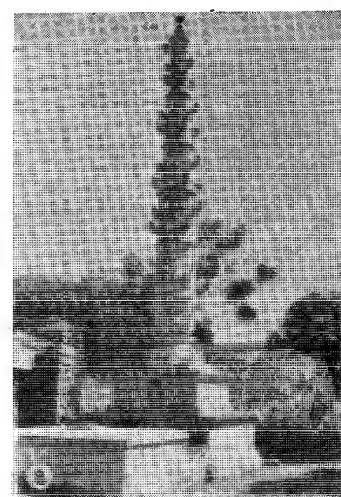
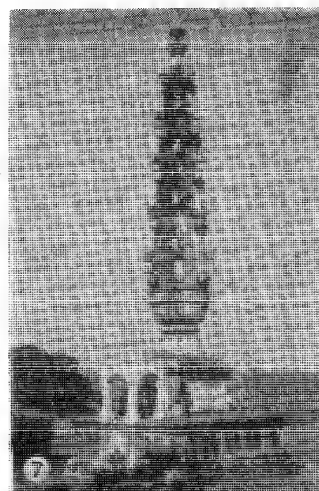
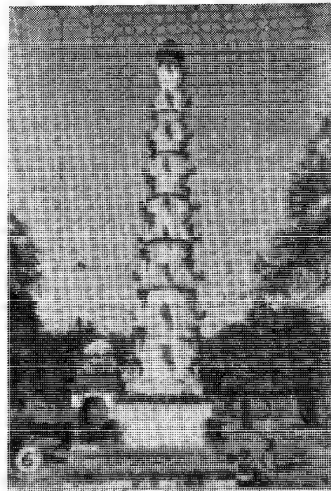
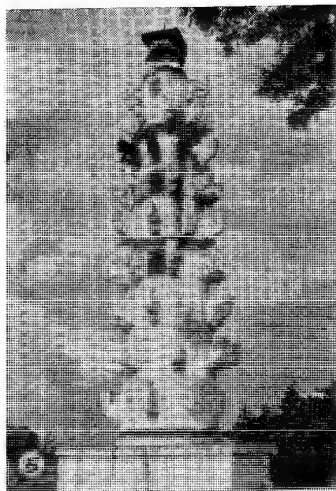


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Ed: Suryanath U Kamath

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